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(Mr Schmidt.)

TWENTY-SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Control

OF



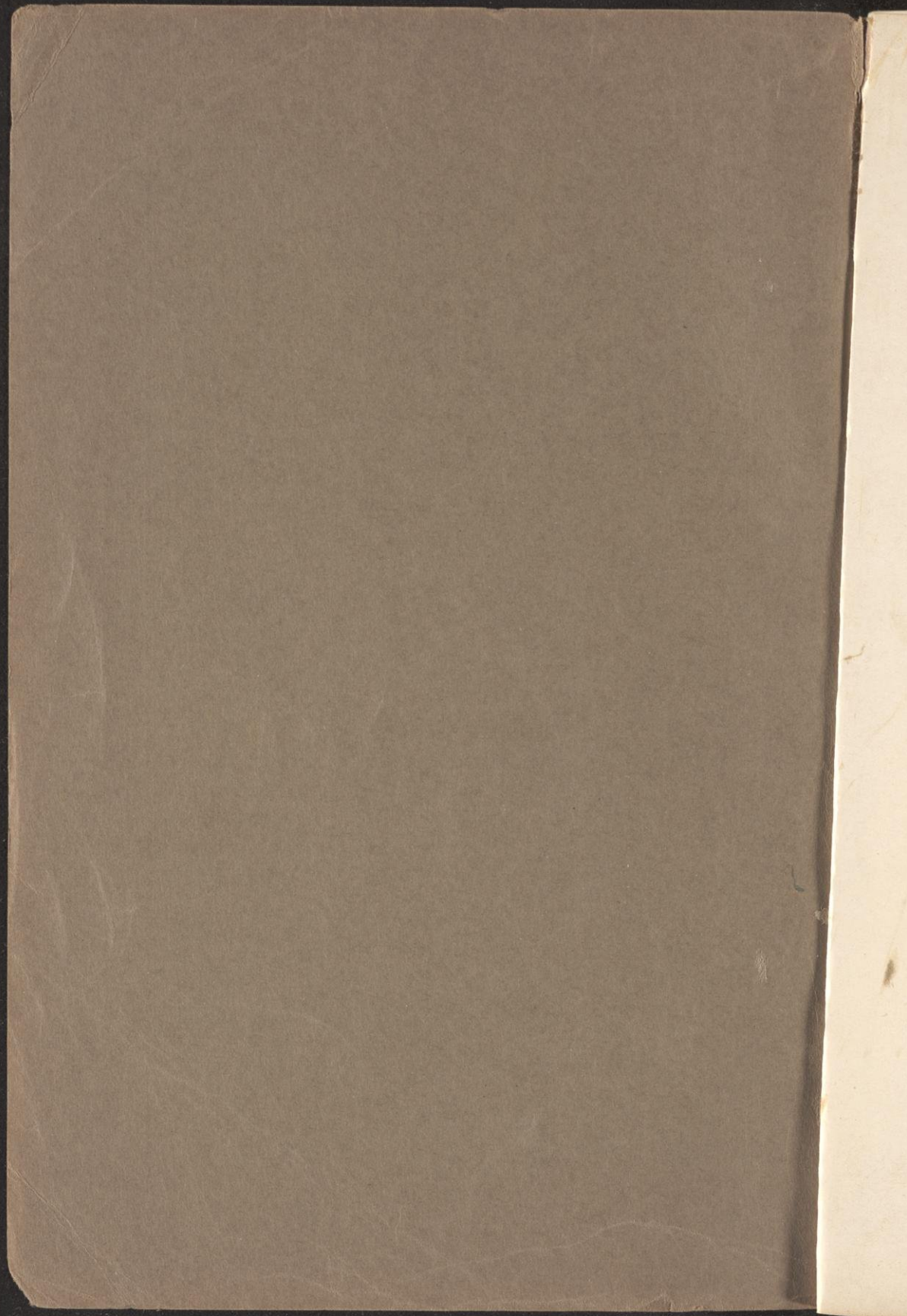
WISCONSIN

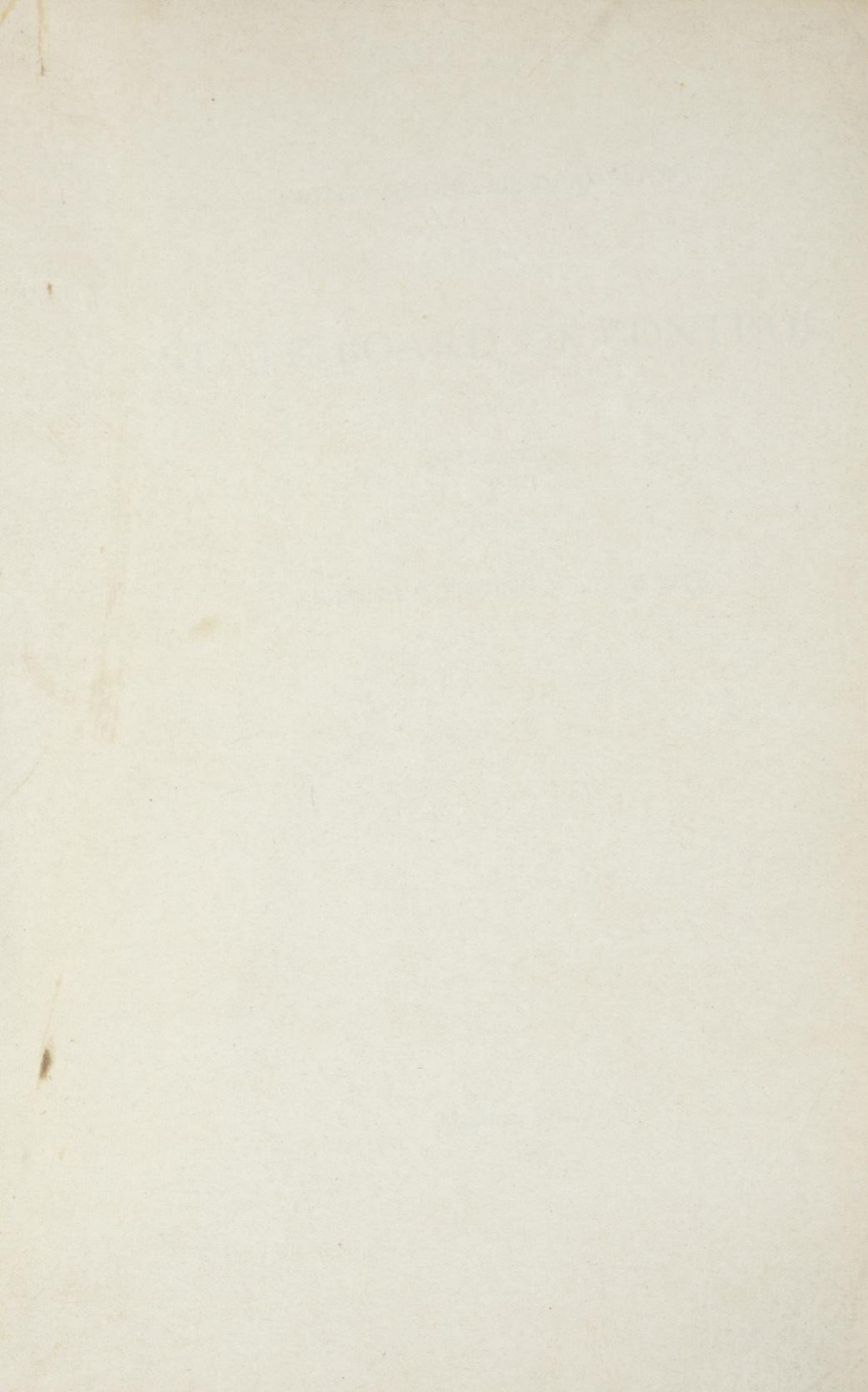
FOR THE

Biennium Ending June 30, 1934

MADISON, WISCONSIN

1934





TWENTY-SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

of

WISCONSIN

for the

BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

Madison, Wisconsin

1934

TO THE HONORABLE ALBERT G. SCHMEDEMAN,
Governor of Wisconsin.

Sir: The Twenty-Second Biennial Report of the State Board of Control covering the period ending June 30, 1934, is submitted herewith in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 46 of the Statutes.

JOHN J. HANNAN, *President,*
KATHERINE SULLIVAN, *Member,*
GEORGE B. HARRIS, *Member.*

Attest: A. W. BAYLEY, *Secretary.*

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STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

General

This twenty-second biennial report of the State Board of Control is comprised of the following sections:

1. Report by the Board of Control
 - (a) Review of the past two years
 - (b) Objectives as stated ten years ago, and the records of their attainment
2. Reports of the several departments of this Board
3. The combined financial and statistical reports
4. Reports of the superintendents of the several state institutions
5. Report of county institutions

These several reports are submitted in the order as listed above, and comprise the Biennial Report as required by section 46.15 of the statutes.

Administration Changes During Biennial Period

Mrs. Katherine Sullivan appointed member of the Board of Control.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Wm. H. Ramsey, transferred from steward to farm superintendent. James S. Smith appointed steward.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Dr. Peter Bell, superintendent, upon his request, was granted a leave of absence February 16, 1934, and resigned February 26, 1934.

Dr. W. F. Lorenz appointed acting superintendent February 16, 1934, resigned March 9, 1934.

Dr. Gilbert E. Seaman appointed acting superintendent on March 9, 1934.

WISCONSIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Dr. H. C. Werner, superintendent, resigned July 31, 1933.

Dr. M. K. Green, superintendent, appointed August 1, 1933.

This change in superintendency was brought about by the necessity of combining the administrative activities of the Wisconsin State Hospital and the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital under one head, due to the cessation of the federal contract for the care of ex-soldiers, and the consequent reduction in the number of patients at the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital. (See report of Wisconsin Memorial Hospital).

WISCONSIN STATE SANATORIUM, STATESAN

Dr. E. K. Steinkopf, acting superintendent, transferred to senior physician, September 5, 1933.

Dr. R. D. Thompson, reappointed superintendent, September 5, 1933.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN

Mrs. Anna M. Anderson, superintendent, discharged October 3, 1933.

Mrs. Katherine Sullivan appointed temporary acting superintendent October 3, 1933.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Prescott appointed superintendent October 27, 1933.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MILWAUKEE

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Prescott, superintendent, transferred to superintendency of Industrial Home for Women, October 27, 1933.

Miss Alice Stenholm appointed acting superintendent October 27, 1933, resigned May 31, 1934.

Mrs. Margaret Hutton Abels appointed acting superintendent June 1, 1934.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, JANESVILLE

J. T. Hooper, superintendent, resigned June 15, 1933.

L. F. Murphy, temporarily appointed as acting superintendent on June 15, 1933.

F. M. Longanecker appointed superintendent on September 6, 1933.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

Blaine M. Linke promoted from assistant statistician to collection and deportation agent, July 1, 1933.

George M. Keith appointed senior statistician on May 1, 1934, to succeed H. W. Williams, deceased.

Wisconsin School for the Blind

During the biennium there were two administrative inquiries by the board resulting in personnel changes. One was of alleged improper acts on the part of J. T. Hooper, superintendent of the School for the Blind, began in the preceding biennial period, and was continued during the first year of this biennium. Testimony in May, 1933, finally indicated that there existed probable cause for the suspension of J. T. Hooper, and on May 17, 1933, he was "issued a leave of absence without pay" during the summer of 1933. This virtual suspension was effected in order to afford opportunity for a thorough investigation into the situation at the School for the Blind. Shortly after this action was taken definite evidence was discovered of an infraction of the laws of Wisconsin relative to pay roll certification and of falsification of records and his resignation was requested, effective June 15, 1933. This Board has since recovered from Mr. Hooper's bonding company the moneys he expended out of the operation fund of the institution in violation of the laws.

Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women and Wisconsin Prison for Women, Taycheedah

Beginning in the latter part of 1932, Mrs. Anna M. Anderson, as superintendent of the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women, indicated a failure to comply with directions issued by the Board of Control. This attitude became increasingly evident in June and July, 1933, on the occasion of the planning for and removal of the women prisoners from the prison at Waupun to the new women's prison unit at Taycheedah. In August, 1933, an investigation of the situation at the Taycheedah institution was made by this Board at the institution. This investigation revealed that Mrs. Anderson had failed to cooperate with the Board in its objectives for the institution, that she falsified in statements to the Board, and that her conduct of both institutions was such as to weaken discipline, promote discord, and undermine and endanger good order and morale within the institutions. On September 30, 1934, Mrs. Anderson was asked to resign. She declined and was suspended October 3, 1934. On October 17, 1934, she was discharged as superintendent of the Industrial Home for Women and Women's Prison. Mrs. Anderson appealed to the Bureau of Personnel for a rehearing of her case. The Personnel Bureau granted this request and conducted a prolonged hearing at which an attorney appeared for the discharged employee. The Bureau of Personnel's final decision in this matter was to the effect that they had no

jurisdiction and that the Board of Control acted within its legal rights in discharging Mrs. Anderson.

Population Trends During Biennial Period 1932-34

The following table shows in detail the population trends of the various institutions under the jurisdiction of this Board, together with the trends of parole population.

This table is divided into two sections, the first dealing with a comparison of the population between June 30, 1932, and June 30, 1934, with the increase or decrease noted, and the resultant percentage. The institutions are grouped according to service, and are divided into three major groups, the first being the hos-

	Rated Bed Cap.	Population June 30		In- crease	%	Average Daily Population		
		1932	1934			1931-2	1932-3	1933-4
State Hospital.....	790	895	876	19-	2.1-	875	887	877
Northern Hospital.....	727	857	753	104-	12.1-	818	879	825
Central State Hospital.....	204	362	317	45-	12.4-	342	366	368
Memorial Hospital.....	300	282	81	201-	71.3-	276	230	56
Total Insane.....	2021	2396	2027	369-	15.4-	2311	2362	2126
Northern Colony.....	1216	1426	1499	73	5.1	1376	1446	1499
Southern Colony.....	458	629	726	97	15.4	619	671	714
Total Mental Deficient.....	1674	2055	2225	170	8.3	1995	2117	2213
State Sanatorium.....	224	216	210	6-	2.8-	216	216	217
Lake Tomahawk Camp.....	40	41	41	-----	-----	40	41	41
Total Tuberculous.....	264	257	251	6-	2.8-	256	256	258
Total Hospitalized.....	3959	4708	4503	205-	4.4-	4562	4735	4597
State Prison.....	960	1791	1664	127-	7.1-	1726	1794	1705
Reformatory.....	592	776	531	245-	31.6-	761	757	574
Ind. Home for Women.....	112	91	123	32	35.2	85	101	132
Total Penal.....	1664	2658	2318	340-	12.8-	2572	2652	2411
Ind. School for Boys.....	420	423	376	47-	11.1-	402	419	380
Ind. School for Girls.....	200	245	206	39-	15.9-	231	230	197
Total Correctional.....	620	668	582	86-	12.9-	633	649	577
Total Penal & Correc.....	2284	3326	2900	426-	12.8-	3205	3301	2988
State Public School.....	381	502	542	40	8.0	503	535	513
School for Deaf.....	220*	225	228	3	1.3	216	216	208
School for Blind.....	140*	157	154	3-	1.9-	146	152	140
Total Special Schools.....	741	884	924	40	4.5	865	903	861
Total All Institutions.....	6984	8918	8327	591-	6.6-	8486	8939	8446
Workshop for Blind.....	-----	27	62	35	129.6	43	44	56
State Adult Probation.....	-----	1670	1760	90	5.4	1467	1758	1766
Parole—Hospitals.....	-----	1710	1589	121-	7.1-	1698	1676	1693
Parole—Penal & Correc.....	-----	1014	1424	410	40.4	965	1143	1415
Parole—State Pub. School.....	-----	536	668	132	24.6	515	567	639
Total on Parole.....	-----	3260	3681	421	12.9	3178	3386	3747
Total under Board of Control.....	-----	13875	13830	45-	.3-	13174	14127	14015

*Count taken at close of school year.

pitals for the insane, the mentally deficient, and the tuberculous grouped as hospitals; the second group being the prisons and industrial schools, grouped as penal and correctional; and the remaining three grouped as special schools.

The second part of the table in this same grouping gives the average daily population of each of the institutions for the three fiscal years, beginning with 1931-32.

It is interesting to note that as shown both in the comparison of June 30 populations and in the average daily population figures, there has been a decrease in the demands upon these institutions for the care of the insane, for the prisons and the industrial schools, and a slight increase in the care of the mentally deficient and in the demands made by the special schools. Generally speaking, however, there is no material increase or decrease in the past two year period, the increase evident at the beginning of this biennial period in the year 1932-33 being levelled off in this past year to about the level of 1931-32.

From a study of these figures and from other material available, the population trend, generally speaking, appears to be downward, although not in a marked degree. There is little anticipation that in the next two years at least the state will face a materially increased demand upon its institutional services.

Comparing these population demands, however, with the rated capacity of these several institutions, it is clearly indicated that with but minor exceptions the demand for beds is far in excess of the beds presently available.

Parole

At the parole meetings which this Board held at the various institutions during the biennium, 4,603 applications for parole were considered. The following table shows in detail the number considered and the number granted at each institution.

	Year Ending June 30, 1932			Year Ending June 30, 1933			Total For Biennium		
	Applica- tions Con- sidered	Applications Granted		Applica- tions Con- sidered	Applications Granted		Applica- tions Con- sidered	Applications Granted	
		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%
Penal and Reformatory									
State Prison-----	585	248	42.4	749	292	39.0	1334	540	40.5
Reformatory-----	943	424	45.0	728	308	42.3	1671	732	43.8
Ind. Home for Women--	109	36	33.0	119	53	44.5	228	89	39.0
Prison for Women----				23	7	30.4	23	7	30.4
House of Correction----	301	119	39.5	276	110	39.9	577	229	39.7
Total-----	1938	827	42.7	1895	770	40.6	3833	1597	41.7
Correctional									
Ind. School—Boys-----	257	235	91.4	228	200	87.7	485	435	89.7
Ind. School—Girls-----	145	123	84.8	140	105	75.0	285	228	80.0
Total-----	402	358	89.1	368	305	83.0	770	663	86.1
Total, Penal, Reform- atory and Correctional.	2340	1185	50.6	2263	1075	47.5	4603	2260	49.1

An examination of the foregoing data reveals that of the 3833 applications considered at the penal and reformatory institutions, 1,597, or slightly over two-fifths, were granted. As between these institutions, there is considerable variation, indicating that paroles are not so freely granted in the case of applicants at the prison as in the case of applicants at the reformatories and the House of Correction, where younger offenders guilty of less serious offenses, as a rule, are kept. At the Correctional Schools, over eighty per cent of all applications were granted, a further indication of the view of the Board that parole is to be used only as an instrument to restore to society those offenders most likely to acquit themselves satisfactorily either on account of comparative youth, or else in view of evidence of a desire to observe the laws, and of appreciation of the purpose of confinement in the institution. In all, 2,260, or a little less than half of the applications considered, were granted.

On July 1, 1932, there were on parole from the penal and reformatory institutions 407 men and 28 women. During the biennium, 1,238 men and 100 women were released on parole from these institutions. The total number on parole during the period was 1,773.

A total of 630 persons, 586 men and 44 women, were on parole at the end of the period. Of the 1,143 persons whose parole was terminated during the two-year period, 43 represent those returned to the institution in good standing, and not again released on parole by June 30, 1934. Thus the parole of 1,100 persons was terminated either by reason of successful completion or because of violation with the exception of three who died on parole. Violators numbered 107, while discharged because of successful completion numbered 990. In other words, less than ten per cent of the terminations of parole during the biennium were on account of violation.

There were 590 boys paroled from the Industrial School for Boys and 490 girls from the Industrial School for Girls. On July 1, 1932, there were 568 on parole from these institutions. The total number on parole during the biennium was 1,648. Of these, 771 remained on parole on June 30, 1934. Of the 877 cases of termination of parole, the greater number were due to temporary return to the institution in honor, or because of illness, or because of unsuitable employment. In 224 cases, there was violation. There were 324 discharges from parole during the same period, which together with the large number of temporary returns in good standing indicates that parole was successful in the majority of cases.

Criminal Statistics

Section 68.13 of the statutes requires the Board to collect, and clerks of courts having criminal jurisdiction to furnish, statistics concerning criminal cases before those courts. This has been done

for the years 1932 and 1933 in co-operation with the Bureau of the Census, thus avoiding duplication of effort by federal agencies and the Board. For the year 1932, reports were received from 105 courts, and for the year 1933, from 104 courts. Cases involving both felonies and misdemeanors are tried in these courts. In the data presented hereafter, use is made of the tabulation prepared for the year 1932 by the Bureau of the Census. The cases before the trial courts numbered 23,520 in 1932, and 22,099 in 1933. There were 22,238 cases disposed of in 1932, and 20,932 in 1933, as follows:

	1932	1933
Disposed of without court action	7,130	3,963
Found guilty of offense charged	15,004	16,871
Found guilty of lesser offense	104	98
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total cases disposed of	22,238	20,932

It therefore appears that convictions resulted in 68 per cent of the cases before the courts in 1932, while in 1933 the percentage of convictions rose to over eighty.

An analysis of the sentence or treatment meted out by the courts in cases of conviction of guilt of a crime or misdemeanor reveals the following:

Sentence or Treatment

	1932	1933
To State Prisons and Reformatories	1,276	1,097
To Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents Only	22	25
To Local Jails, Workhouses, etc.	3,408	4,306
To Pay Fine, Costs or Other Money Payments Only	4,625	3,888
Probation or Suspended Sentence with Supervision	1,846	2,025
Probation or Suspended Sentence without Supervision	3,886	5,346
Others	42	282
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	15,108	16,969

It appears that in 1933 the courts, while disposing of more convicted offenders than in 1932, sent an actually smaller number to state prisons and reformatories. There is evidence also of a disposition to commit relatively more to local jails and workhouses and to assess fines or other costs on a relatively smaller number. It is significant that the number placed on probation under supervision increased exactly to the same extent as the number sent to prisons and reformatories in 1933 decreased from the number in 1932. Most of the increase in convictions in 1933 is reflected in the increased number placed on probation without supervision.

Reference to the tables in the Statistical section of this report will afford data concerning particular offenses and the disposition of those charged with guilt of them. The two types of offense showing a most marked increase in 1933 were embezzlement and fraud and vagrancy. Crimes of personal violence showed some increase,

convictions for murder rising from 24 in 1932 to 35 in 1933. Convictions for embezzlement and fraud in 1932 were 379, and in 1933 were 748, nearly double. Nonsupport or neglect of family and children showed a decrease from 572 to 360, and in spite of the repeal of prohibition, convictions for driving while intoxicated declined from 572 in 1932 to 360 in 1933. Vagrancy showed a tremendous increase from 3,626 in 1932 to 5,858 in 1933.

State Aids

During the past biennium, the intensification of the depression in causing financial difficulties for the counties was reflected in the marked tendency of the counties to decrease the amount of aid given or to discontinue payment entirely.

Of 3,293 blind persons in Wisconsin during 1932, 1776 received the blind pension. While the number of known blind increased to 3,490 in 1933 and the number receiving the pension increased to 1,871, the total amount paid out by the counties under the law decreased. Three counties which made payment in 1932 made none in 1933. The Board certified that the counties expended \$416,535.76 under the law in 1932 and \$414,528.11 in 1933. The \$50,000.00 annual appropriation by the state was pro-rated among the counties, amounting to slightly over twelve per cent of their expenditures in giving the aid during each year.

A similar situation prevailed in the case of the Aid to Dependent Children. All counties made some payment in 1932. By the end of 1933 and in spite of statutory requirement that payment must be made, eleven counties had temporarily or permanently ceased payment. During the calendar year 1932, the amount of \$2,406,206.59 was certified by the Board as having been expended under the law in giving aid to 8,904 families and 21,141 children. The certified amount expended during 1933 decreased to \$2,180,790.00, the number of families and children aided also showing decreases to 8,780 and 20,528 respectively. The \$30,000.00 appropriated by the state as its share of the aid was 1.25 per cent of the 1932 expenditures. Chapter 363, Laws of 1933, increased the state's appropriation by \$200,000.00. Out of the \$230,000.00 thus made available, the counties received back 10.55 per cent of the amounts expended.

Nine counties paid old age assistance during 1932. Two of these, Douglas and Langlade, discontinued payment during the year. Sheboygan County began payment late in 1933. At the end of the biennium eight counties were paying the aid. The Board certified that the counties expended \$366,996.67 under the Old-Age Assistance Law in 1932 in aiding 1938 old persons, and that in 1933 the amount of aid given to 1971 persons was \$395,806.84. For each of the two years, the state appropriated \$75,000.00 for reimburs-

ing the counties. This sum amounted to 20.44 per cent of their 1932 expenditures, and to 18.95 per cent of the amount which they spent for this purpose in 1933.

Sterilizations

During this biennium, operations for the prevention of procreation were performed under authorization from this Board upon 116 persons, 2 male and 114 female. All but two were classifiable as mentally deficient; the others, one male and one female, being insane. During the interval between the enactment of the law in 1913 and the end of the biennium, 597 persons have been sterilized in accordance with statutory provision. (See monograph on Sterilization by Board of Control.)

Inspections of Institutions

The Board is charged by law with general supervision and investigation of all county and municipal charitable, curative, reformatory and penal institutions. It is the desire of the Board to maintain a high degree of inspectional service, and to bring to the management of these institutions helpful co-operation in order to provide a just, humane, and economical administration of the laws concerning their operation. To aid in the discharge of this important duty, two inspectors are employed who make detailed inspections of all of these institutions and report their findings and recommendations to the Board for further consideration.

During the biennium, 1,086 inspections were made and of this number, 154 were County Asylums, 189 County Homes, 33 County Sanatoria, 164 County Jails, 8 County Work Houses, 205 City Police Stations, and 333 Village Lock-Ups.

Reports from the Board's inspectors reveal that Wisconsin County Asylums and Sanatoria are uniformly well equipped and well managed. Improvement in the care of disturbed patients in the County Asylums through the development of hydrotherapy treatment and nursing service may be considered as the greatest need at these institutions. In the care of the tubercular in the county sanatoria it is increasingly evident that development of x-ray service and provisions for surgical treatment, such as the best modern medical science now dictates, is a requirement if Wisconsin is to keep pace with the national movement to conquer tuberculosis.

County Homes in this state are, for the most part, inferior to County Asylums. Some of the more isolated County Homes occupy old buildings, and are poorly equipped to care for the aged and infirm. If the County Home is to continue as a part of the state set-up for the care of the indigent aged, some consideration must be given to proper housing and proper medical care in these institutions. A group of counties might unite in erecting a suitable build-

ing equipped to care for a considerable number of inmates. Boarding homes for the indigent might also be considered a solution; but the use of this method would entail careful inspections and supervision within the county.

County jails and lock-ups in Wisconsin are not uniformly a credit to this state. A number of counties have modern, sanitary, and well-managed jails, but a larger number of the jails are dark and unsanitary, and provide for no segregation of transients, who always introduce a problem in sanitation, from the resident prisoners. Many of the lock-ups are fire traps without running water or toilets. A large number of these lock-ups might well be closed, and the county jail used as the place of incarceration by communities within a reasonable distance from the county seat.

This Board has from time to time registered its disapproval of improperly equipped and unsanitary jails and lock-ups. It has, however, no legal authority to enforce its will in the matter.

Investigations

By Joint Resolution No. 87, A, the Wisconsin State Legislature, on January 31, 1934, directed its Interim Committee on Prison Labor to investigate the treatment of patients in state institutions, and to file its report with the governor. This resolution was motivated by newspaper reports that a patient had died at the Northern Hospital for the insane as the result of mistreatment by attendants.

The Legislative Committee held a series of meetings at the Northern Hospital for the Insane, Winnebago, and at the Hotel Raulf, Oshkosh, beginning February 13, 1934, and ending February 24, 1934 and submitted a report of its findings to the governor.

The governor filed a copy of the report with the Board of Control. This report recommended the suspension and discharge of 19 employees of the Northern Hospital for the Insane for alleged malfeasance and misfeasance in the conduct of their duties at the hospital. The Board, on March 9, 1934, conducted a hearing at the Northern Hospital in the matter of employees accused in the Legislative Committee's report. Nine employees appeared before the Board in their own behalf. Of this number two were exonerated and seven discharged. Dr. Peter Bell, superintendent, resigned previous to this hearing on his own volition. One physician and one attendant resigned. The others failed to appear for a hearing and were therefore discharged. One attendant who was accused of manslaughter was tried in the criminal court at Oshkosh and acquitted by a jury.

Central State Hospital for the Insane

This institution was made the subject of unfavorable newspaper stories in December, 1933. From March 14, 1934 to March 22,

1934, a citizens' committee appointed by the governor, composed of Dr. W. F. Lorenz, Dr. Adolph Gunderson, and Attorney H. O. Wolfe, conducted a survey of patients at the Central Hospital for the Insane upon the request of the governor. While this survey was in progress, two members of the Legislative Interim Committee attempted to conduct an investigation at the institution. They were denied admittance to the hospital for this purpose by the Board of Control on the advice of the Secretary of the Prison Labor Committee that the two members were acting as individuals and were not authorized by the committee to conduct such an investigation. The survey made by the Citizens' Committee contains a comprehensive report on the mental and physical condition of every inmate at the Central State Hospital. On April 9, 1934, the Legislative Interim Committee and the Citizens' Committee met together at the Central State Hospital and conducted an investigation into rumors and complaints relating to that institution.

The report of this investigation was submitted to the governor, who on April 17 filed a copy with the Board of Control. The Committee reported it had made a thorough investigation of four deaths alleged by rumor or otherwise to have been caused by negligence or abuses and found no evidence to support such rumors. It was the finding of the Committee "that the rumors were without foundation and worthy of no credence." The Committee further recommended the suspension and discharge of four attendants for improper handling of patients and one for unfaithfulness to duty.

On May 9, 1934, the Board of Control held a hearing at the Central State Hospital for the Insane in the matter of charges made against employees there. As a result of this hearing, two employees recommended for discharge were exonerated and one was discharged. Three recommended for discharge resigned previous to this hearing.

Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane

The Legislative Committee on Prison Labor held a series of hearings on conditions at this institution, beginning March 27, 1934, and ending April 3, 1934, and on April 9, 1934 submitted a report and findings to the governor, who filed a copy with the Board of Control. Transcript of the testimony taken by the Interim Committee on Prison Labor was filed in full on June 24, 1934 and upon reviewing it this Board determined on a more formal and detailed hearing than had been conducted at the other hospitals. The Interim Committee report listed 29 employees at the State Hospital for suspension and discharge. The number of employees involved, public interest in the matter, and the fact that the Board had no part in the taking of the testimony on which the sweeping recommendations for discharge were based influenced the decision for a formal and public hearing.

This hearing, beginning on July 30, 1934 and ending on August 16, 1934, was held in the State Capitol and the State Hospital and was an extended and searching inquiry into facts. The employees accused of malfeasance and misfeasance were represented by counsel, as was the Board of Control, and 2173 pages of testimony were taken. It was determined by the Board, upon a review of this testimony and the whole record, that the many serious charges of abuse of patients by employees of this institution were not supported by proofs. In the case of only one employee did the Board find evidence to warrant discharge for mistreatment of a patient. In that instance, although no serious injury was done the patient, the employee was discharged. Nineteen who had not resigned or been suspended previously, were exonerated, and six on suspension were exonerated and reinstated. (See "Findings and Decision in the Matter of Conditions at the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane at Mendota, Wis., August 27, 1934.")

Wisconsin State Prison

On April 12, 1934 the Legislative Interim Committee on Prison Labor visited the Prison upon request of Warden Lee. Rumors had been circulated about conditions at the Prison, which were disturbing the morale of the inmates and employees. The Legislative Committee and the Citizens' Committee appointed by the governor made a tour of inspection in the Prison and ascertained the facts relative to the rumors. As a result of this visit the committees commended the prison management and declined to enter into a formal investigation.

Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School

Upon request of the Board of Control in March, 1934, the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute undertook a medical survey of all inmates at the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School for mental defectives. Dr. Wm. Bleckwenn, Dr. Mabel Masten, and Dr. Perry Volpitto of the Institute spent 14 days in making this survey. Their report is a volume including a statement on the physical and mental condition of every one of the 1512 inmates at the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School.

This report is a valuable collection of data on the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School, useful to this Board and future Boards in planning for the care and treatment of inmates at the colony.

On May 3, 1934 the Citizens' Committee and the Legislative Interim Committee on Prison Labor met jointly at the Northern Colony, inspected the institution and inquired into the treatment of inmates. The joint report of the committees was submitted to the governor and a copy was filed with the Board of Control by the governor. This report commended the very efficient management

of the institution and the humane care and education of the inmates. The Committee commented on the long hours of service and urged that the matter of shorter hours in state institution service be considered at the next legislative session.

Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School

A survey of the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School similar to that made of the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School was conducted by physicians from the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute during May, 1934. This survey was requested by the Board of Control. Upon the conclusion of the survey the Citizens' Committee and the Legislative Committee on Prison Labor met in a joint session at the Southern Colony and investigated the conduct of that institution. The report of this investigation was submitted to the governor, who filed a copy with the Board of Control. This report commended the management of the Southern Colony highly and also commented upon the importance of the next legislature's considering the crowded conditions here and the long hours of service required of employees of this institution.

State Board of Control

The members of the Board of Control, and certain of its employees were called before the Interim Committee on Prison Labor and the Governor's Citizens' Committee on June 19, 1934, to answer questions and to give testimony. As a result of this inquiry, two reports were submitted to the governor, one by a majority of the combined committees, with a finding that this Board had conducted the affairs of the institutions under its jurisdiction in an efficient and able manner, and that there was no evidence of neglect or malfeasance in office on the part of any member that would justify any Executive action. A minority report was submitted, which made findings upon which was based a recommendation that all members of the Board of Control be discharged by the governor. No action on this recommendation was taken by the governor.

The investigations undertaken by the Legislative Interim Committee on Prison Labor occupied intermittently a period of approximately five months. This period was a time of unrest and turmoil within all state institutions. Discipline of patients and inmates became a serious problem with scare headlines in the papers moving them to rebellion against authority. Because of the clamor many relatives of those in institutions assumed that mistreatment of patients was a common practice and became suspicious and accusing. This added to the great strain in the personnel of the institutions, many of whom found themselves, after years of honest and competent service, portrayed as cruel and incompetent.

The preponderant majority of our state institution employees are competent and conscientious workers. They have been unjustly ma-

ligned as a class. The long hours, low wages, and unsatisfactory housing conditions which attend institution service in this State need the attention of the legislature. To establish the eight hour day without provision for housing the increased personnel would entail the expenditure of \$296,160.00 as estimated in the survey of this situation made by the Board of Control in 1931. This matter has been brought to the attention of the legislature by the Board of Control in its budget requests repeatedly. Until adequate appropriations are made for this purpose, there can be no material change in the situation.

Collections

In the second year of the biennium, the Board established a Collection and Deportation department. The efforts of this department in the collection of maintenance of patients in the several institutions has justified the appropriation given for this purpose. In the one year, over sixty thousand dollars was collected, which would have otherwise been lost and the entire cost of the department was \$4500.

It has been known for years that there have been carried as public charges patients who personally or through their legally responsible relatives were believed to be able to defray the cost of care. We believe the showing made by this service and the saving it has been instrumental in making is sufficient warrant to the Legislature to appropriate sufficient funds to carry on and enlarge this work which brings such direct and beneficial results to the State. Experience has proved that many have been committed as state-at-large charges who have legal settlements within the State. In these cases the cost of care should be charged to the county of settlement.

Deportations

The service in the field of deportation of non-resident insane and mentally deficient to other states has continued as in other years. By proving a legal settlement in other states, 64 persons were deported, and this state will save over \$225,000.00 in their maintenance costs, assuming that ten years would be the average length of hospital stay.

Reforestation Projects

This biennium has seen a continuation of the reforestation projects initiated during the latter part of the preceding biennium. This activity has relieved to some extent the overcrowding at the State Prison, and provides an occupation useful to the State and to the men so employed. It offers wholesome outdoor work facilitating the physical and mental rehabilitation of the prisoners in semi-free surroundings not available to any but those physically and temperamentally adaptable. In addition to the Gordon and

McNaughton Camps, which were already in operation at the beginning of the biennium, Athelstane Camp was taken over by the Prison on July 1, 1933. The Reformatory could no longer operate this camp on account of the marked decrease in population which had taken place since the preceding summer. On June 30, 1934, there were 140 prisoners at the three camps.

Objectives as Stated Ten Years Ago, and the Record of Their Attainment

It is pertinent as part of this report to restate at this time the Board's concept of its duties under the law, and its program to attain the objectives of the institutions and services placed under its management and jurisdiction by law. This is needed because evidence that there is lack, on the part of a large section of the public and a small section of the legislature, of any comprehensive understanding of the present conditions and the aims and objectives of the welfare program of the state given to this Board for administration as indicated by incidents during the past biennium.

Any adequate understanding of present conditions of these institutions and services must have as a background a knowledge of past conditions and policies. Prior to 1924, the philosophy which seemed to guide the administration of these activities of state government was entirely different from that which has maintained for the past ten years. In the old order, there was no effort to integrate and correlate the institutions one with another, and with the services of the special departments of the Board to the institutional problems of the state.

It would be unfair even to intimate that prior to 1924 that there had been no grasp by former Boards of Control of the broad social objectives of the laws governing the charitable, curative, correctional and penal institutions. The reports of former Boards are filled with evidence that these Boards did have not only a knowledge of the objectives, but a concern for the attainment of these objectives. The history of these institutions is grounded in the fact that they were started as separate institutions and in large measure, under separate boards. So naturally, there would not be the correlation which should exist, nor that co-ordination which is necessary to the attainment of the best results. Another effect, and this was largely intensified by the economies which were necessary during the war period, was that emphasis was placed on dollar economy. This demand became so intensified that there was such letting down of functional excellence that in the year preceding the inaugural of the new policy of administration, the institutions and the services

under the State Board of Control had deteriorated to the lowest point in efficiency for the 10-year period immediately preceding.

The new order inaugurated in 1924 with the advent of Dr. W. F. Lorenz and Mrs. Margaret Hutton Abels as members of the Board, changed the fundamental idea of administration of the services, both institutional and extra-institutional, by transferring emphasis from mere dollar economy as expressed in separate institutional costs, to an economy which found its expression salvaging men, women, and children. The philosophy of this new order found its expression in the promotion of services to achieve the rehabilitation of those sent into state institutions and by securing for dependent children better homes than those from which they came—homes in which they could have the care, the educational and the normal development opportunities which should be afforded to every child. Further, that in the case of law offenders, found by courts suitable to such treatment, there should be an extension of probation. This service should not only be adequate in numbers to supervise, but its personnel should be men and women specially trained and competent to guide and inspire these delinquents to follow the pathways of normal, law-abiding citizens without subjecting them to the disgrace and ignomies of prison experiences.

For the reason that in the years prior to this there had been a great lack in providing buildings and facilities to properly house, treat, educate, and train those sent to state institutions as part of the new administrative regime, there was set forth a large building program. This was necessary to equip these institutions, not only to house properly those committed, but essential if the state is to secure anything approaching to the functional results which should be attained through these institutions.

It seems this building program was of such startling proportions and loomed so large in the public eye as to obscure the great objectives of the whole administration policy. Consideration of the millions involved eclipsed all consideration of the objectives of this new policy set forth in great detail in the Eighteenth Biennial Report of this Board.

For consideration of the present conditions, and the future needs of these institutions and services, it will be helpful at this time to summarize the recommendations of the Eighteenth Biennial Report, and set over against that summary what has been accomplished in the ten year period to equip and to develop these institutions so as to make them serve the state in the way they should by rehabilitating larger numbers of the mentally sick, of convicted criminals, of incorrigible children, of dependent children from wrecked homes, of the tuberculous, or the untrained blind and deaf and turning them back to their families and their communities mentally and physically able to carry on in life in a normal, law-abiding, effective way.

The recommendations of the Eighteenth Biennial Report are summarized as follows:

1. MEDICAL

- (a) Hospitals for the insane must have the personnel and equipment to apply the latest scientific treatment of mental disease and adequate to the needs of the State's load of those thus afflicted.
- (b) That colonies for the mentally deficient be expanded to care for the then waiting load, and facilities for the training of the trainable to fit them as useful members in productive occupations.
- (c) That greater infirmary, hospital facilities be provided for the State Sanatorium to enable that institution to meet the scientific developments in the treatment of this disease.
- (d) That the hospital and infirmary facilities in the penal and correctional institutions and at the State Public School should be increased and that the medical services should be expanded to treat, and if possible, eradicate any physical conditions which were found to be contributing factors to delinquency or were necessary to assure normal development.
- (e) That competent and adequate dental service be supplied to the institutions.
- (f) Extension of occupational therapy as a means to provide healthful mind absorbing occupations for patients in the hospitals and colonies.

2. EDUCATIONAL

- (a) The schools for neglected and dependent children and for the incorrigibles must be made to conform to the standards of Wisconsin's educational system.
- (b) That the prison and reformatories must recognize that illiteracy and the lack of education are causative factors in crime and delinquency and that these institutions through educational programs must strive to eradicate this factor.
- (c) That in all the schools there should be facilities and personnel for vocational and physical training.
- (d) That the teaching staffs of schools should be supervised and surveyed by the department of public instruction to the end that the weak and incompetent teachers be discovered and be replaced by competent teachers.

3. PROBATION AND PAROLE

- (a) That the use of probation should be extended, and it would reduce prison populations and the cost of dependency to the state and its communities.

- (b) That the state wide system of probation recommended for change should be continued and be administered by trained and efficient officers. This is the way to justify the courts in its use.
- (c) Betterment of the parole system used in the penal, and reformatory institutions, and the correctional schools to the end that more could be tried on parole.
- (d) Ultimately to bring probation and parole under one directing head directly responsible to the Board of Control, and not to the institutions.

4. COORDINATION AND COOPERATION

- (a) Coordinating the medical services of the several institutions.
- (b) Cooperating with and making greater use of the State General Hospital and all other state agencies.
- (c) Coordinating the farm activities of the scattered institutions into one state project with a central direction under a supervisor named by the Board; the objective being to secure more carefully planned production programs for the farms, improvement of the herds to assure a greater and a more economically produced milk supply. The whole plan was designed so that there could result a greater contribution from agriculture to the food needs, and that interchange of products could be promoted and expedited, at the same time producing more labor opportunities and through such activities aid in attaining a larger and a more rapid rehabilitation of patients and inmates and thus effect earlier releases.
- (d) Cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and Markets and with the Agricultural College of the University to promote this farm program.
- (e) Cooperation with the Department of Public Instruction and the University to better the educational functions of all institutions.
- (f) Cooperation with the Dairy and Food Division and the Department of Markets to provide better food standards, to test the foods delivered upon contract, and to more clearly state the specifications under which foods and other supplies were purchased.
- (g) Cooperation between institutions under the Board and with other departments of state service to provide more opportunities for the employment of prisoners.
- (h) Cooperation with the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, the trustees of county asylums, the trustees of county sanatoria, and with other bodies to bring about improvements in operation of county institutions, a better understanding between these institutions, and this Board, and in

general to promote knowledge and understanding of the philosophy underlying the functional purposes of the state and county institutions and the allied services of the state.

5. PRISON LABOR

- (a) Labor should be provided for all prisoners.
- (b) A wage should be paid to prisoners engaged in productive industry.
- (c) The legislature should authorize that such amount of the wages of prisoners paid into the general fund as is in excess of the cost of support of such prisoners should be set aside annually in a trust fund. This fund to be used to pay wages to prisoners employed at other tasks which produce no cash return and to create a fund from which aid would be given to dependent families of prisoners.
- (d) That investigations of the home of each prisoner be made as soon as possible after his entry to the prison.
- (e) Establishment of more farm and other outside the wall activities for prisoners.
- (f) Operate the binder twine plant so that greater benefits flow to the farmers of Wisconsin, first by increasing the sale of the product within the state, and second, by keeping the price at a level as low as possible considering all the production and market factors, and at the same time to safeguard the state against loss and to maintain the efficiency of the plant.

6. CHILD CARE

- (a) Re-establish and expand the Juvenile Department.
- (b) Prescribe standards and rules for child caring and child placing agencies for the investigation and approval of permanent and foster homes.
- (c) Inspection of child caring institutions, maternity hospitals, and prescribing the standards which must be met in order to be licensed.
- (d) Secure better placements of children from institutions public and private, and through child placing agencies.
- (e) Improvement in the placements from the Sparta School.
- (f) Making adequate programs for the disposition of illegitimate children through the state and private agencies.
- (g) Promote greater interest in the welfare of unmarried mothers and of neglected and dependent children.

7. BUILDINGS

No effort is made in this summary to completely review all the matters set forth in the Eighteenth Biennial Report to state the

program laid down in April, 1924. The ground has been covered in a broad way to establish that rehabilitation was the great objective, the soul of this program. The recommendations for physical expansions and new buildings made at that time were made, not as many public projects have since been made to provide work, nor were these recommended because of any desire on the part of any legislator or other public officer for personal aggrandizement, but were grounded in the actual needs of the service requirements essential to the fulfillment by the state of the obligations it assumed when it established these institutions and services. In making its recommendations for immediate needs, the Board said these needs were not transient, but were continuing and cumulative.

MEDICAL SERVICE

The outstanding accomplishment in the field of medical services of these institutions was the establishment and the development of the Psychiatric Field Service. This service began on July 1, 1924. It has provided for the penal and correctional institutions a coordinated, uniform system of mental and physical examinations. Wisconsin is the only state that has such services coordinated under an independent state-wide agency.

This service has been of inestimable value because through it there is made possible early knowledge of mental and physical conditions which are contributing factors to delinquency of the individuals sent into the penal and correctional institutions. The removal and correction of these conditions aid in the rehabilitation, and are essential to a permanent rehabilitation of the individual.

Prior to the establishment of a service such as this, the administrators of these institutions were without adequate information with respect to any of these mental or physical defects, and their attitude, in considerable part, was to believe that inmates who complained were malingerers. To bring the administrators of these institutions to an understanding of the important bearing on their problems which is involved in the factor of the physical and mental health was a slow process of education, which could not have been successful without a coordinated service.

There is no way to measure with a dollar yardstick the value of these services. From experience, we know that in the case of young people coming into reformatories and the correctional schools, there is early discovery of infections. These are principally cases of infected tonsils, of bad teeth, and of endocrine pathology and of mental conflicts. When treated through operative procedure and through adequate therapy, these persons are re-established in good health. Because of this, they acquire a new outlook on life, and a new confidence, which aids them in determining right from wrong, and inspires them to travel normal paths of life.

Prior to the establishment of this service, even ordinary cases of active syphilis were not treated in these institutions as they should have been, and there was no knowledge or appreciation of the large amount of central nervous system syphilis, which is now known to exist in large measure in these institutions. The service has not confined itself to the mere discovery of the cases, but it has concerned itself to secure in each of the institutions a routine of treatment which has brought about excellent results and many recoveries. The recognition of the value of this service was not an easy accomplishment. It had to overcome the inertia of all the years of institutional procedure up to the time of its installation. The medical service of the character which was provided through the Field Service was regarded in many quarters as a fad, and it encountered considerable opposition which was based upon prejudice and lack of knowledge. One of the most difficult practices to enforce was that of taking a spinal fluid Wassermann in every indicated case, but this has faded away, and now in the institutions of Wisconsin, like in every well-conducted hospital, it is routine. Through this service, the medical work in every institution in which the service operates, has been so improved that it is now inconceivable that these institutions were ever operated without adequate medical and psychiatric attention. The service is recognized within the organization as being a consultive service that has coordinated, unified, and inspired the work of the medical officers of the institutions, and on the other hand, through this consultive service, there has been reciprocal inspiration effected on the Field Service. As a result of the activities of the Field Service, and the recognition of the needs, there has been developed in each of these institutions a nursing, laboratory, and a dental service which never heretofore existed.

It is not only in the penal and correctional institutions that this service operates, but it has also been a consultive service in the Central State Hospital for the Insane, and through it, the Board of Control has been able to give effect to the law which clothes the Board with the power to transfer mental cases from the prison or reformatory to that hospital. Prior to ten years ago, that was a process which was rarely invoked; then only in the most aggravated cases, and the result was that there was continued in the penal institutions, mental cases who should have had hospital attention. Now transfers are made quickly. The results are not only that disciplinary problems within the prisons have been materially reduced, but also that the early treatment of such cases brings about many recoveries.

Furthermore, this service functions as a consultive service with the colonies for the mental deficient, and has acted as the medical board in the examinations and determination of sterilization cases, and also in the transfer of the mental deficient from the State Public School and the Industrial Schools.

This service has also been extended to the Schools for the Deaf and the Blind. In these institutions, the work is largely psychometric, and has developed in the School for the Deaf an improved and practical method of mental measurement.

The reports on the medical examinations which are furnished by this service have been of great value to the Board in determining the judgments which it shall make in the matter of the disposition of many cases which come before it, and this is especially true in the determinations which it makes with respect in its parole judgments. Several governors have made use of the reports of this service in their consideration of pardon applications, and have expressed appreciation of the value of these reports.

Another development from this centralized organization of medical service has been a co-ordination of that service with the Public Health Service through which reports of venereal infection discovered within the institutions are reported through that service, thus facilitating the examinations back in the home, and treatment of many cases that otherwise would not have been treated, and would have the possibility and probability of developing into mental cases.

With the exception of the Wisconsin State Sanatorium, ten years ago, not one institution had X-Ray equipment. Now the State and Northern Hospitals for the Insane, and the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School have such equipment, and a complete outfit is now being installed at the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School. The use of hydrotherapy as a means of treatment of the mentally ill has been greatly increased.

In all of the institutions, there is more laboratory, nursing, and medical service than there was ten years ago, but above every consideration, there exists a greater appreciation of these medical aids.

EDUCATIONAL

A survey of educational activities in institutions under the Board of Control was made in 1924. This survey revealed low standards and inefficiency in the work of some of the schools. The School for the Deaf and the School for the Blind were found to be in excellent condition, with proper standards and competent teaching staff. The educational efforts within these two schools was found to be so outstanding at this time as to be recognized throughout the country.

State Public School

The State Public School at Sparta was just emerging in 1924 from a deplorable condition. It had been surveyed by the Child Welfare League of America, and condemned because of its inadequate care of the physical and educational needs of the children. In 1923, Mr. C. D. Lehman was appointed superintendent of the State Public School. He found a population of 347 children with

only five teachers. In the combined first and second grades there were 70 children under one teacher. The older children in the higher grades were held out of classes more than half of the time to aid in doing the manual work necessary for the maintenance of the institution. Mr. Lehman's efforts to bring up the standards of this school were heartily supported by the Board of Control, and there was rapid improvement, including reorganization of the course of study, and improvement of the teaching staff. The educational survey in 1924, therefore, found the State Public School on the road to achievement as a first class elementary school, but there was still much to be done.

Northern Colony and Training School

The Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School was found at the time of this survey to be fortunate in having a building adequate for school purposes, and a corps of teachers doing reasonably sound work in the primary and intermediate grades, and also in the manual arts. Some of the teachers, however, were below the standard of those in the public schools, and there was a need to fit the methods in that institution to the particular problems incident to teaching the subnormal.

Industrial Schools

The institutions found wanting most seriously in this survey were the two industrial schools. In the Industrial School for Girls, the work offered embraced only the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth grades. The girls attended classes one-half day. Out of a population of 233, only 150 were in school part time. Each girl was compelled to spend three months in the laundry, three months in cooking, and three months in sewing, during which time she received no academic training. The teachers were below the standards required in the public schools, and text books and equipment were inadequate. Of course, the old dilapidated buildings were then, as now, crowded and uninspiring and a hindrance to good work. There was no effort made in this school to prepare girls to keep pace with the grades in the public schools, and no high school work was offered for those who had completed the ninth grade before commitment to the Industrial School.

The Industrial School for Boys at this time was slightly better than the School for Girls, in being better housed, but there was the same practice of withholding boys from school to perform tasks in the maintenance of the institution, and only elementary grade work was offered, no matter what the capacities and the educational needs of the boys might be. There was no regular supervision of instruction or visitation for any of the schools, except an occasional visit from a member of the Board of Control. No provision was made for the education of boys ready for high school, and the boys were naturally handicapped in returning to the public schools on parole. There were some competent teachers, but others were below the standards required in the public schools.

Southern Colony

The school at the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School was a mere beginning at this time, with no space set aside for it, and no equipment provided.

Prison

In the prison, there was little or no attempt at educational effort, except for the University Extension Courses offered. The Reformatories at Green Bay and Taycheedah made sporadic efforts at some class instruction, but there was no plan to make education a part of the rehabilitation program in these institutions.

To complete this picture, it is only fair to say that all the institutions were struggling with insufficient funds, and antiquated equipment. They were in need of systematic professional supervision and direction, and sympathetic understanding of the problem on the part of the Board of Control.

Program Set Forth in 1924

In making its program in 1924 to correct this situation, the Board of Control determined certain changes must be made, and it stated its educational aims and purposes in the Eighteenth Biennial Report. Summarized, these objectives are stated as follows:

1. That the schools for neglected, dependent, defective, and incorrigible children must be made to conform to the standards of Wisconsin's educational system.
2. That educational institutions should have school buildings and facilities not only to aid in the academic training, but also for vocational and physical training.
3. That the teaching staffs of the school must conform to the standards of the teachers in the public schools of the state.
4. That these teaching staffs would be supervised and surveyed from time to time by the Department of Public Instruction to the end that weak and incompetent teachers be discovered and be replaced by competent teachers.
5. That there should be teaching forces of sufficient numbers to equip the schools to discharge their obligations to the children sent into them.
6. That the penal, the reformatory, and the correctional schools must recognize illiteracy as causative factors in crime and delinquency, and that all of these institutions must have educational programs to eradicate insofar as possible this factor in the lives of those placed under the jurisdiction of the institutions.

Accomplishments

In carrying out the aims stated above, many changes have been made in the educational setup of every institution. The most important departure from the policy of the Board previous to 1924 was in asking the Department of Public Instruction to come into the schools of the institutions to advise as to courses of study, methods, fitness of teaching staff, textbooks and equipment. The

Department has since given generously of its time and energy to this work. The results achieved have been considerable. Always there has been the limitation of the budget to prevent the accomplishments which the public schools attain because they are close under the observation of the taxpayers, and both parents and alumni speak in all elections when tax levies are needed to build, equip, and staff the public schools. Among the improvements made during the ten-year period from 1924 to 1934 is the increase in the teaching staff by over one-third. Teachers in all the institution schools today are required to be professionally trained and able to meet the standards set by the State Department of Public Instruction for high school and grade teachers.

State Public School

The State Public School, Sparta, now employs twelve well-qualified teachers. Two new school buildings, attractive and well-equipped, were erected in 1926 and 1927. The course of study has been revamped, and the children of that institution have every educational advantage which the average child might have in any city of the state. The exception to this is the lack of a gymnasium, a greatly needed improvement at this school. All children of school age attend school. No child is kept from school to do work of the institution. Children in the State Public School are kept in line with children of their age in the public schools, and there is never any question of grade placement for the children leaving to enter other schools. The State Public School is inspected frequently by the State Department of Public Instruction. This institution is now a member of the Child Welfare League of America—accepted as one whose standards conform to the League's requirements.

Colony and Training Schools

The Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School now has sixteen teachers. There are over five hundred children in school at this institution throughout the school year. All teachers in this school have had professional training, and meet the standards established for public school teachers. The addition of a well-trained psychologist to the staff has contributed greatly to the improvement of the educational work, because better placement of children in the institution is effected by reason of the examination made by the psychologist.

The development of music at this institution has been remarkable. Fifty-three boys and girls participate in the band and orchestra activities daily. Chorus singing is highly developed here, and musical programs are frequently given. A recreation and dramatic teacher accomplishes remarkable results with the boys and girls of this institution. Text books are modern; the school rooms are spacious, bright, and adequately equipped. All in all, the educational work done here is of a high standard.

Southern Colony is less fortunate in its educational setup. The crowded conditions at this institution and the lack of a school build-

ing exclude the development of a program like that at the North-ern Colony. Five teachers, two academic and three in the manual arts, work with 190 children. The only space for the academic work is one large room divided into two parts by screens. The manual arts classes are all in basement rooms. In spite of these handicaps, some remarkable work is accomplished through the devotion and skill of a fine group of well-trained teachers. No finer weaving, rug making, and miscellaneous handwork is done in any Wisconsin institution than is accomplished here under very evident handicap. The academic work can only be extended and music and recreation well developed when the crowded condition has been eliminated and a school building provided.

Industrial Schools

The Industrial School for Girls is still housed as it was in 1924, in dilapidated and unattractive buildings, all dangerous fire traps. The school house is a shabby frame building with no adornments. Since 1927, when the first appropriation was made by the legislature for the new institution at Oregon, there has been a constant hope that "this year will be the last." Any attempt to beautify or remodel such buildings probably seems a waste to legislative committees considering funds for this school. In spite of its great physical handicaps, however, the Industrial School for Girls has probably achieved more decided improvement since the survey of 1924 than any other of the schools under the Board of Control. The improvement has been effected through the patience and devoted service of the State Department of Public Instruction, one of whose supervisors, Miss Maybell Bush, has given more than generously of her interest and her skill in recreating this school. Three years of high school training are now offered. In June, 1934, 18 girls on parole from this institution were graduated from Wisconsin high schools. Girls go directly from the Junior year in the Industrial School into the Senior class of some of the best high schools in the state, and complete the work in one year. The few girls who have completed high school before commitment to the School, may take typing, shorthand, and business practice.

The facilities for the study of art and home economics are very limited. Nothing can be done to alter this condition while the school remains where it is. The new institution at Oregon is designed to meet every requirement in this direction.

A physical education instructor, trained in the University of Wisconsin's Physical Education Department, directs the athletic and recreational life. The girls here have every opportunity offered students in the average high school, except instruction in swimming. A music teacher trains and directs orchestra here, and individual instruction is given in piano and other instruments.

The most needed improvement in the educational work at the Industrial School for Girls is an expansion of the course of study to provide more purposeful vocational training. There should be

a correlation of all the housekeeping tasks with the school work under a director of home making courses. Every assignment to the kitchen, the laundry, or sewing room should be a part of a plan for the individual made to suit her particular aptitudes and needs. Help in studying this problem has come from the State Board of Vocational Education. This development is particularly important in considering the large group of girls who lack the mental capacity to complete any academic work beyond the elementary grades. Under the conditions of the school today, this plan could not be carried out satisfactorily. The increase in the number of household units at the new Oregon school will offer the opportunity needed for this training in the domestic arts.

The Industrial School of Boys has undergone many changes since 1924. Old equipment has been replaced; the school buildings redecorated and refurnished. Boys are no longer withheld from school to perform institutional tasks. Every boy attends school for strictly academic work at least four hours each day, unless the physician or psychologist advises that he be excused. Inasmuch as this school has no summer vacation, there is no handicap in this four-hour day, because the twelve-month year permits the accomplishment of what the public schools do in the shorter school year. Boys leaving the Industrial School on parole are accepted in the public schools without loss of credits.

There has been a strengthening of the vocational effort here, and the institutional tasks performed by the boys are tied into the educational program. Under the present physical limitations, vocational training such as a school for delinquent boys' needs, can never be well done. A modern, well-equipped industrial building must be provided. There must be a much wider development of the vocational side of this institution than has yet been attempted, and with this change, there will be less stress on the formal academic program, and more attention to the individual needs and capacities. A gymnasium is also an imperative necessity here. The State Department of Public Instruction has given time to the problems of this school, and under the inspiration of its supervisors, there has been a marked improvement in methods, text books, equipment, and general attitude on the part of the teaching staff.

Schools for Blind and Deaf

The Schools for the Blind and the Deaf have maintained their standards with steady improvement in the teaching staffs and adaptation of new methods to their problems. While both schools are housed in old buildings, these buildings are still in good condition.

From what has been set forth above with respect to all of these educational efforts, it is apparent that while all the objectives have not been attained, still many improvements have been made.

The only special appropriations for schools during the decade just past were for the two buildings at the State Public School,

Sparta, and the insufficient appropriation for the Girls' Industrial School at Oregon. The last named, as all must know, stands unfinished and unoccupied, due to the failure of succeeding legislatures to appropriate funds needed to erect a receiving cottage and infirmary, an administrative center, and a school. Meager as these appropriations have been, they at least furnished a start in the right direction.

The Board has had to concentrate on a program of improvement which would involve little increase in expenditures. Naturally, the effort has been directed toward getting better qualified teachers, modern text books, and reorganized courses of study, with supervision from the State Department of Public Instruction. The educational problem within the Board of Control is extensive, involving as it does, ten of the institutions. The mental hospitals and sanatoria might well develop educational programs also. The problem is large enough and of such serious import that it is time to consider an Educational Director under the Board of Control, working with the Department of Public Instruction, the Vocational Education Board, and the University Extension to carry on the ideal of all institutional service as stated in the Eighteenth Biennial Report—the rehabilitation of the individual.

Penal Institutions

The educational effort within the penal and reformatory group has been more fully described under that part of this report which deals with the employment of prisoners, as this is an adult educational effort that is distinctly tied in with the problem of employment. On the whole, the educational efforts of these institutions have been perfected, year by year, in many particulars, and every one of these institutions is educationally discharging its obligation to a much greater extent than has ever heretofore been done in this state.

In the prison, approximately 150 men are occupied for a full day in the school room. This is a problem in adult education which has attracted the attention of many of the leading educators in the state. The work is individualized and free from the formalism, which has retarded adult education. The influence of this school in reducing disciplinary problems has been marked. Illiterates have been taught to read and write, and hundreds of men have felt the inspiration to self-improvement through the influence of the school. Eventually there will be a tie-up between the school and the vocational interests of the men, but due to the limitations of the teaching staff, this cannot be achieved at present. The budget request for this work includes two additional teachers to help carry out this objective.

The growth of the educational work at the State Reformatory at Green Bay can best be appreciated by considering the numbers who are engaged in study. In the month of June, 1933, 80 boys were enrolled in classes at the institution, and 311 in cell study and

reading courses. In June, 1934, 370 boys were enrolled in classes at the institution, and 218 in cell study course. The director of the school at the Reformatory is a graduate of Stout Institute, who has had considerable experience in teaching, and is deeply interested in the development of vocational interests.

Every boy admitted is interviewed by the Director of Education with a view to ascertaining his vocational interest and educational needs, and a plan is made for the individual, based upon information obtained in the interview. Any boy who shows any interest is permitted some class or cell study. The development of this work has reduced disciplinary problems and started many boys on courses of study which they continue after discharge from the institution. The educational programs at the prison and the reformatory at Green Bay are under the direct supervision of the University Extension. Mr. Chester Allen of the University Extension has been the inspiration and guide in this work.

The Women's Prison and Reformatory at Taycheedah have a less formally developed program. Classes for illiterates are provided in the prison, and class instruction in English, arithmetic, and the social sciences are offered at the Industrial Home for Women. A class in the care of infants and home hygiene is conducted by the nurses in both institutions. An effort has been made to arouse an interest in nature study, and plans have been made for formal instruction in home economics and household arts. The State Board of Vocational Education has given valuable assistance in developing the program here.

Improvement in the schools of the institutions of the Board of Control marked the beginning of a new era in the state institutions. Rehabilitation, and not punishment or mere custodial care has come to be the ideal of each institution. To achieve this ideal fully will require appropriations to extend and improve the physical setup in the institutions. It will also be necessary to have larger operating appropriations in order that there may be an increase in the number of teachers and an increase in the salaries to attract a high type of teacher to engage in this very important public service. The salaries paid to teachers at the present time are considerably below those paid in the public schools. It is a matter of regret that a great state should not recognize the need for superior ability and training in these institution schools. Until that need has been recognized by the legislature and adequate funds are provided, the educational program will lag. New buildings and modern equipment are needed but greater than these in an educational program are great teachers, specially trained and adapted to the difficult problems presented in institution service.

PROBATION AND PAROLE

Although the adult probation system was authorized and established in 1909, its development had been so gradual that on July

1, 1924, the total number on probation was only 240. At that time, the department had the services of one full time and one part time officer.

In 1925, at the suggestion of this Board, the National Probation Association, in cooperation with the American Social Hygiene Association and with the Department of Sociology of the University of Wisconsin, made a careful survey of probation conditions within the state. The recommendation of those who made this survey was that the state system as established in 1909 should be abandoned, and that instead of a unified department, that probation within the state should be administered through county setups.

While recognizing the value of the information which was developed in this survey, this Board disagreed with the conclusions of the report, and stood firmly for the centralizing administration of probation, but demanded that it should have an administrative force adequate in number, and competent to do the work. The program of the Board was set forth in the Eighteenth Biennial Report and may be summarized as follows:

1. That the use of probation should be extended so that it would reduce penal populations, and thus help to keep down the cost of delinquency and dependency to the state.
2. That the centralized state system should be continued and be administered by trained and efficient workers so as to justify the courts in the use of probation.
3. That the parole system in use in the penal and reformatory institutions and correctional schools should be strengthened and improved so that a greater number could be placed on parole.
4. That there should be investigation to the end that ultimately probation and parole should be brought under one directing head, directly responsible to the Board of Control and not to the institutions.

Reorganization

The plans to effectuate the reorganization of the departments were put into effect in the latter part of 1925. In February, 1926, the force was augmented by the addition of one part time woman officer. The woman was put on so as to take care of the women and girls who were then on probation. In 1927, one additional full time officer was appointed; three more in 1928. By that time, the work had developed so that it was determined to divide the state into districts, having each district supervised by its own officer. The state, at that time, was divided into five districts. From time to time since then, with the increase of the use of probation, the state has been redistricted until at the present time, the state is divided into twenty-three districts for male probationers, and four districts for female probationers. In some of these districts, the load is so heavy that there are junior officers as well as senior officers,

and the total field force as of June 30, 1934, was thirty-five officers, including the director and assistant director, of whom four are women.

No. Active Cases July 1, 1924 240

Year	Number Placed on Probation	Earnings of Probationers	Living Expenses of Probationers and their Families Not Including Broken Families	Paid by Probationers for Support of Broken Families by Court Order	Court Costs and Restitution Paid by Probationers
1925-26	434	\$ 299,965.00	\$ 244,465.81	\$ 10,498.69	\$ 11,441.46
1927-28	603	413,443.63	322,960.55	21,564.15	18,583.80
1929-30	1090	770,920.47	613,086.30	53,111.51	35,970.18
1931-32	1967	913,742.90	832,242.41	44,606.93	19,564.31
1933-34	1977	960,147.90	904,653.12	25,924.80	20,934.80
Total.....	6071	\$3,358,219.90	\$2,917,408.19	\$155,706.08	\$ 96,494.55

Total Cases Supervised 6311
 Discharged 10 Years 3344
 Violated June 30, 1934 1207
 Active Cases June 30, 1934 1760

The most casual study of the foregoing table will show the growth of this service. The greater use of this instrumentality for the handling of law offenders is an expression of the confidence of the courts. It has constantly been the aim of the administration of the department to merit that confidence. To the attainment of this end, great care has been taken in the selection of the officers. There has never been any yielding on the part of the Board, any pressure of any character, to permit of the choice of any of these officers other than through strict Civil Service requirements. This Board insisted upon the maintenance of the highest standards in the fixing of the qualifications of those who would be acceptable in the service. So that it is now recognized that Wisconsin has the best state-wide service administered by a trained and qualified staff of officers.

The development of the force and the raising of the standards was a gradual process. In the beginning, it was impossible to secure applicants for the positions who had the qualifications prescribed by the Board. However, in the past four years the development of probation and parole has resulted in a large number of trained men and women becoming interested in the work and it has been practical to get officers who can meet the qualifications.

At the same time that there was this development in the probation field, the parole staffs at the Prison, the Reformatory, and the Industrial Home for Women and the correctional schools were increased. There was the same development in this field of service with respect to higher qualification standards that were established for the probation field. It was the judgment of the Board that the direction of the parole work of these institutions should not be

shoved over at one time on to a central staff, but that there was a new development to carry the probation and parole load of a state under one directorate; that it should be tried experimentally, and that such trial should be made only after there had been a sufficient development of the probation staff to give some assurance of its being able to carry the parole load. It was not until February, 1932, that there was a trial of this new system which was made with the parole work of the state prison. One of the results which was noticeable in this experiment was that because of the closer supervision of the parolee, which could be given because of the districting of the state and the frequent contact which was possible with the parolee, that the Board was justified in trying men on parole who would not be tried under the old setup. The success of the experiment was such that on October 1, 1933, the parole work of the Industrial Home for Women and the Prison for Women was taken over, and in February, 1934, the parole work of the Wisconsin State Reformatory was given to the Director of Probation and Parole.

The rapid growth of the probation load and the necessity of giving to the courts the best service in that particular field that could be given with the inadequate force had a retarding influence on the absorption of the adult parole into the central setup. Not only because of this situation and the heavy loads which must be cared for, but because there are many other problems involved in juvenile parole work, nothing has been done so far to study the subject of putting that work also under this same central setup.

The use of adult probation in Wisconsin has been confined largely to persons convicted of felonies. The existing law also provides probation for misdemeanors. Its use has not been practical, as it is impossible to provide under the law a probation period for a longer period than that for which the defendant could be imprisoned. In misdemeanor cases, the maximum term usually is too short for effective rehabilitation under probation in cases in which the court frequently imposed a jail sentence. Good practice would dictate that in suitable misdemeanor cases probation should be used under the supervision of the state system of probation. However, in order to do effective work in this field, the law should be changed so as to give to the courts discretionary power to extend the probation period in misdemeanor cases even up to a period of two years, and also in felony cases up to five years, even if the present statutory maximum for the offense be less. These suggested changes in the law at a relatively small cost would relieve the taxpayers from the keeping of hundreds of prisoners in jail. It would enable those committed for misdemeanors to pay fines on installments, and at the same time, would keep such persons in position to support their dependents and save them from the disintegrating experiences of jail confinement.

FARMING ACTIVITIES

Since their creation most of the institutions have carried on some farming activities. While these farms were for the most part under the management of competent men, there was a constant change in managers. Years of neglect and an over-ambitious continual sowing of cash crops had depleted the soil of most of the farms. There was no coordination of these farm activities and former boards had no definite check on the farm problems.

In 1924, the Board consolidated all farming activities, appointed Glenn Householder, Farm Supervisor and formulated a policy of making every institution self-supporting agriculturally. There was an immediate noticeable benefit. Uniform standards were adopted for comparison of the results of one institution with another. Wastes have been cut. A program of soil conservation was inaugurated to build up the soil. Catches of alfalfa were obtained for the first time and sweet clover fields were successfully established, thereby cutting down on the large annual feed bill.

This program has been gradually developed during the past ten years with enormous benefits to the institutions, their inmates and the tax payer and the state as a whole. On June 30, 1923, there were 653 cows milked on state farms with a production of 4,290,330 pounds or an average of 6,570 pounds per cow. Three years later, 1926, 744 cows were milked with a production of 5,618,644 pounds or an average of 7,551 pounds per cow, an increase of nearly a thousand pounds per cow. This year, 1934, only 606 cows were milked, but the average milk production per cow was increased to 12,812 pounds, nearly double that of 1923, and the butter fat production per cow was 443.8 pounds. Low producing cows have been used for beef at the various institutions.

Not only have the institutions and the taxpayers benefited but the entire dairy industry, which has made Wisconsin internationally known, has been improved. The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha developed an animal with a new world record for the mature age of Holstein cows in the ten month division and a Wisconsin state record for one year's production over all ages, all breeds and for all time. This cow was handled and milked by inmate boys under the direction of the herdsmen. In addition to this record, for the first time in the history of dairying in Wisconsin five cows at the institution produced over 30,000 pounds of milk each in one year. The boys developed another state champion in 1933 and during that year Northern State Hospital also developed a state champion. Four animals developed at state institutions were granted the mythical "All-American Holstein Show Animals." Pure-bred sires from these proven milk producing strains have been sold to farmers and the state has better cows as a result.

In 1923 there was a cash outlay of from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per month for milk and cream at the State Sanatorium. In 1934, an

Farm
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average of 333 patients, 95 more patients than there were in 1923, used a greater quantity of better and richer milk from the Industrial School for Boys at a cost of approximately \$900 per month. While this saving to the taxpayers was made, it also provided training in animal husbandry, dairying and aided in the rehabilitation of Industrial School boys. The boys who handled the record breaking cows mentioned above realized they had participated in an outstanding achievement, spurred their ambitions and gave them a different view of life, which was evidenced not only in school records but in their conduct and activities when placed on parole.

Occupational therapy, especially in the out-of-doors activities, is one of the greatest factors in rehabilitating the patients, inmates and students of the various state institutions, and during the past ten years a larger number than ever before have been engaged in farming activities and they have also had more wholesome and larger quantities of good food.

Similar progress to that developed in the dairy industry has been made in the production of pork, beef, poultry and garden stuffs, and large quantities of vegetables and fruits are canned to insure a year round balanced diet.

Savings have been made by a trucking system between the various institutions in order to facilitate the exchange of products. Economies have also been effected by hauling material, equipment and machinery to the institutions. Where formerly each institution ordered its material separately, now needs are anticipated, orders are pooled, and there has been a standardization of quality with the result that uniformly better products are purchased at a large saving in operation costs.

FIELD SERVICE

As part of the program formulated for the betterment of the wards of the state, a field worker was added to the staff of the Northern Colony and Training School in the capacity of Placement Officer in October 1931. Although the employment situation was unfavorable for the experiment the worker was able to place seventy-four trained girls and one trained boy from the institution in suitable homes, where in addition to their maintenance they received wages. Investigations were also made which resulted in parole of many children to their parents. These parolees have all received extra training in the girl's colony, a socializing center. Funds have not been available to add this service to the Southern Colony, but the Board hopes to be able to expand this humane service.

The need of comprehensive and accurate social service records has been felt at the mental hospitals for years. Accurate diagnosis of patients were hindered by lack of information regarding the social environment and hereditary background of the individual. Patients could be discharged, but the hospital had no means of arranging for the supervision or care of the individual following his

return to society and the inability to establish himself in the community is the greatest problem of the discharged patient from a mental hospital.

A social service department was established at the State Hospital in February 1920, but in 1922 it had only operated during eight months of the year, handling 119 cases and making 144 visits. During the biennium just ended, this department visited 603 patients and made 567 visits in the interest of patients, relatives and friends for Home Supervision. In addition contacts were had almost daily with patients in the wards.

With the withdrawal of the Red Cross from the Memorial Hospital in 1930, it was necessary for the clerical force to absorb the duties of obtaining social and family histories of patients from the patients themselves, their families, and other sources, filing claims for compensation and obtaining evidence in support of them, and contacting many organizations in their efforts to aid the patients. Since 1930 this work has been greatly increased with resulting benefit to the patients.

This service has been extended to the Central State Hospital but activities have been handicapped because of lack of employees.

Were it possible to extend these activities, a more accurate diagnosis and better treatment of patients' ailments would result, and by insuring proper environment through correction of bad home conditions, in instruction of relatives and other means before release, there would be fewer cases of return of patients to the hospitals.

This service has also arranged entertainments and secured reading material for the institutionalized patients.

SPARTA

In 1926, the superintendent of the State Public School stated in his report: "Our child placement department has never functioned on a par with the rest of the institution. This is through no fault of the two agents we now have but rather because it has not been given the thought and attention it should have. July 15th a director of child placing will take charge of this phase of our work."

In 1930 he reported "Increased emphasis has been placed on and success in such family case work as will make it possible for the child to remain with his relatives or family under state or local supervision."

In that biennium 98 children, representing 53 family groups, were placed in homes. During this biennium, the institution made 312 placements, 581 family histories, 4778 supervisory visits to foster homes, surveyed 567 new foster homes, 185 contacts were made with juvenile judges and 131 special mental and physical examinations were arranged. Detailed investigations as to the child's heredity, relatives, health, mentality, schooling at the time of com-

mitment to the school were made, study of the child's progress at the school was evaluated. Search was made for a proper home to meet his needs when the State Public School period was completed and then supervision in his new home. All this means that these unwanted, hungry and neglected wards of the state, most of whom otherwise would be on the road to the Industrial Schools, go to good homes, and are stabilized under the normal home conditions which every child should have.

WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND

In 1925 the activities for education and manufacture of the blind were co-ordinated to form a smoother organization. At that time, June 30, 1925, there was on hand 35,000 finished and partially finished baskets or willow products. A sales system to push the sale of baskets was organized and by the middle of September of that year the shop was behind on its orders. A larger number of blind men were employed and more wages paid than ever before. Because of the lack of an appropriation in 1927 the shop was forced to deplete its revolving fund and competition impelled a reduction in price of manufactured products. Competition of foreign made baskets made it necessary to change the nature of the manufactured article.

With the frozen credit situation in March 1933, the Board was compelled to close the workshop until accounts were liquidated. As soon as this was done, the men were called back to work. A loss of \$3,600 was incurred. In the fiscal year, 1934, 63 men were on the payroll, 70 per cent more than in 1926. They earned \$24,191.26 and the loss of the first year was wiped out. This institution is now giving more employment and selling more articles in one year than it formerly did in two.

This is the only state institution under the Board which does not have its own buildings and has outgrown its present quarters. Appropriation should be made to pay the wages of a janitor to take care of the fires and guide the blind workmen who must travel in downtown Milwaukee.

SALES AGENCY

The State Agency for the Adult Blind was organized in 1924, with a slogan: "A Normal Life for the Blind." It was required by law to keep a complete census of the blind, to give training in the home, to buy raw material and help sell the finished article and perform social service. A sales department was started to sell products made by blind workers at home and jobs were found for several. In eighteen months of the first biennium \$14,786.38 was received and was returned to the blind who work in their own homes.

Several home teachers were employed to teach those adults unable to come to the summer school. This work has shown an increase every year, except in 1927, 1928, when funds were not avail-

able. Seventy blind people have been able to finish the School for Blind through this agency and 357 blind men and women have been aided in becoming self-supporting.

A private sales company handles and distributes the blind-made articles. This company buys products from the school, the agency and the shop and distributes them under its own organization. The agency has developed to an extent not dreamed possible ten years ago. Blind-made products in Wisconsin have been standardized and are not sold through an appeal to charity, as was formerly the case, but are marketed on merits as well made, useful and needed articles.

As the superintendent states, there is no similar organization which has accomplished the results this agency has attained with anything like equal funds. There is much more that can be done, when and if more funds are available.

STERILIZATION

From the enactment of the sterilization law in 1913 to June 30, 1924, one hundred twenty-seven patients of the Northern Colony and Training School had been sterilized. In 1928, this operation had been performed on 248 persons and a survey at that time showed that eighty were still in the institution, five of whom had been returned because of delinquency; one died as a result of accidental drowning; seventy were on parole, eight died from natural causes, thirty-five had been transferred to county asylums, eight had escaped while forty-six were discharged after a successful parole period. Of the forty-six, twenty-one were self-supporting, twenty were with relatives assisting in household duties and the whereabouts of five were unknown.

The Board has not adopted a policy of wholesale sterilization as a panacea for social problems but has in a rational way made selective sterilization supplementary to segregation and in the ten year period has authorized 476 operations for a total of 597 since 1913.

In addition to sterilization the Psychiatric Field Service has applied in state correctional institutions insufflation tests to female inmates having a history of gonorrhoea. One hundred fifty-seven of these tests have been made and revealed sixty-one inmates sterile. Similar tests have been made at the state colonies and training schools. These tests do away with unnecessary operations.

PRISON LABOR

In its survey of the prison labor situation within the prison and the reformatory in 1924, the Board of Control found two contracts, one in each institution. The one in the prison was for the manufacture of hosiery, the one in the reformatory was for the manufacture of cotton garments. The Board recognized that productive employment was essential to the rehabilitative work of these institutions. However, it recognized the force of the contention that was made

by many who criticized the use of the contract system, and determined if possible to employ prisoners under some other system. In its study of the then existing conditions it found under the contract in effect at the prison, by comparing the number of men employed on the machines and the quantity of work turned out per individual with the production of like operations in free industry that there was no ground for complaint that the labor of Wisconsin prisoners was unduly exploited to make unreasonable profits for the contractor. In the case of the reformatory it found that the contract was at a price which in its judgment was too low, and further it was its judgment that it should be discontinued and garment operations at the reformatory should be under the state use system.

At the reformatory the Board set up and has since operated a clothing industry making overalls for the use of state and county institutions. The discontinuance of the contract made it necessary that work opportunities for the inmates should be secured in some other fields. This led to the expansion of the farm activities of the institution and also a slight increase in the number of those employed and in the out-put of monumental granite, which was then a vocational industry operated on the state account system.

Not only did the contract conditions within the prison fail to demand the immediate and drastic action which was necessary with respect to the contract at the reformatory, but conditions within the prison were regarded such as to make impossible any immediate change and at the same time to preserve the work opportunities which those incarcerated should have. At that time the best judgment of the prison administrators was to the effect that not more than ten per cent of the population could be employed outside of the wall. As the average daily population at that time was 713, there was a pressing obligation on the prison to employ 600 men behind the wall. The Board was of the judgment that more men could be employed outside the wall, and it encouraged the officers of the prison to increase the number so employed. It recognized the difficulties, and that such increase could only be made gradually. It was a change of policy that could be justified only by successful results, and was an experiment. In formulating its statement of its objectives with respect to the prison and prison labor, it put forward a program which can be summarized as follows:

- a. Labor to be provided for all prisoners.
- b. Establish more farm and other outside-the-wall activities for prisoners.
- c. That a wage should be paid to every prisoner engaged in productive industry.
- d. That the legislature should authorize that the amount of wages of prisoners paid into the general fund found to be in excess of the cost of support of such prisoners should be

- set aside annually in a trust fund to be used to pay wages to prisoners employed at other tasks which produce no cash return, and further to create a fund the income of which should be used to aid dependent families of prisoners.
- e. That investigations of the home of each prisoner be made as soon as possible after his entry to the prison, for the purpose of ascertaining the home conditions and to take action either through the prison or through the local authorities to secure relief in needy cases, and thus to bring about a more contented attitude on the part of the prisoners.
 - f. To operate the binder twine plant so that greater benefits would flow from it to the farmers of Wisconsin by increasing the sale of the product within the state and by keeping the price at as low a level as is possible considering all of the production and market factors, and at the same time to safeguard the state against loss and maintain the efficiency of the plant.

Extra Institutional Activities

Ten years ago there were less than 100 of the prisoners at Waupun working outside the wall, and these were all employed on the prison farms which are close to the institution. The experiment of using prisoners in extra-institutional activities has expanded until at the present time there are more than 400 of these men employed outside the wall. These are largely engaged in farm activities, but there has been a further extension by the use of 170 men in reforestation work. These outside activities now embrace farm and reforestation projects far removed from the prison. In all of this extension of these outside activities and in the changes which have come in the internal employment opportunities the main consideration has been to give to every man, insofar as is possible, the opportunity to engage in productive work.

State Use

Moving to accomplish this in 1924 and 1925, the Board undertook to expand the state use program within the institution. At that time this state use program was confined to the making of automobile license plates. This industry was extended to include the making of highway markers and street signs and signs for public parks. Later there was another extension which included the making of metal cases for public institutions and public offices and the making of chairs and school desks for public institutions under this Board and other tax-supported activities.

The Board withdrew from the open market sale of shoes manufactured at the prison and confines the shoe industry to state use needs.

Twine

In its control of the binder twine plant operation the Board of Control insisted upon a change in the formula, and that the quality of the Wisconsin prison-made twine should be as high as it

was possible to attain. In 1924, in making the plans for the sale of twine for delivery in 1925, the Board insisted upon greater activity to bring the Wisconsin prison-made twine to the knowledge of the farmers of this state, and that the policy must be to sell all of the output of the prison twine plant within the state if possible. Over the intervening years these sales in Wisconsin of the product of the prison twine plant, speaking in broad terms, have been increased year by year, until in this year every pound of the product was sold within the state of Wisconsin. Furthermore, in every year the Board of Control in the fixing of the price of the twine has given effect to the policy which was determined in 1924, to keep the price as low as it is humanly possible and at the same time to safeguard the interests of the state, and the price has been fixed so as to pass to the farmers who use the twine the greatest possible benefit. In organizing for its sale, the Board has encouraged in every legitimate way cooperation with the farm cooperatives, so that they shall all receive like quantities of twine at the same price. At the same time it has consistently refused to accede to the demands of certain organizations that they be given an inside discriminatory price because of the quantity which they would order. To have acceded to this would have been to put the members of other cooperatives at a disadvantage. It would have amounted practically to taxing them in order to benefit a particular organization.

Hawes-Cooper Law

During the period covered in this presentation, Congress enacted the Hawes-Cooper law. This law gives to a state the power to divest of their interstate character prison-made goods that come within its borders from the prisons of other states. To achieve this, the state must deny its markets to the prison goods made within its borders. Under the threat of legislation in many states to give effect to this congressional act, the contractor at the Wisconsin prison deemed it necessary to curtail and to finally discontinue any production within the prison. The Hawes-Cooper Act became effective in January, 1934. Manufacturing under the contract at the Wisconsin prison was discontinued in the summer of 1933. The discontinuance of this contract withdrew employment opportunities from about 300 prisoners. Not only did the Board have to face the matter of the employment of this great number of men, but this number was added to because of the unprecedented rise in the prison population which was experienced during the period. The average daily population rose from 713 in 1924 to a peak of over 1800 in 1933 and to a present average load of over 1650. These unprecedented circumstances forced a condition of idleness within the prison. This condition has been answered in some measure by the expansion of the state use activities, by shortening the work day, by the employment of men in shifts, and by the establishment and operation of a real program of adult education. But all of these

changes have not enabled the prison to give productive employment to all of its inmates, and there are on the prison rolls at the present time in the neighborhood of 250 inmates whose only physical activities are secured in recreational pursuits.

Reformatory

At the reformatory during this period there was experienced the same rise in prison population. Furthermore, the 1929 legislature enacted legislation to prohibit the sale of the products of the vocational monumental granite work. This institution was forced to find new avenues of employment for its inmates; and it is gratifying to report that there never has been any reported idleness within the institution. There was established within it an automotive school and an auto painting shop, which gave employment to many of the boys. The 1929 legislature provided for the erection of a state office building; and the office building commission cooperated with this Board to use in that construction a gray Wisconsin granite which was quarried and dressed and prepared for setting in the building by the reformatory boys. In that portion of the building now erected there were only two stones returned to be recut. The work upon this completed portion of the building gave employment to 728 different boys. The number never exceeded at one time 200 in the shop and never exceeded 25 at the quarry. Since the completion of the first wing of this building, the young men at the reformatory have been at work preparing the stone for the connecting corridor and the center portion of the office building, and at the present time have more than 75% of the material ready to set in the wall.

But these purely manufacturing industrial activities could not take care of all of the boys and give them wholesome work; so it was determined that a farm should be leased and that it should be operated as an industry. This was done, and it gave good, healthful, educative employment at all times to from 40 to 100 of these young men. These combined activities solved the labor problem for the time being. Then came the influence on the prison population through the expansion of parole supervision, which made it possible to put out more boys and to grant earlier paroles, and the effect of the establishment of the CCC camps, which decreased the intake of the institution. The operation of these two forces has been to bring a decline in the population of the reformatory, so that at the present time the Board feels justified in discontinuing the farm which it has been conducting on an industry basis, and has withdrawn from the lease of that property.

Coincident with the development of its industrial activities to meet its increasing load, there has been a development of the educational activities of the reformatory, so that, speaking in a broad way, every boy within the wall at the reformatory must go to school one-half of each day. The work and the educational program tied together give to the inmates of the institution the rehabilitating

activities for the development of those habits of industry which are so necessary to the maintenance of a correct attitude and correct bearing in the normal pursuits of life.

CHILD WELFARE

Juvenile Department

In April, 1924, the State Board of Control in the field of child welfare determined to re-establish and to expand the Juvenile Department. This department was authorized by the legislature of 1921, and was established with the appointment of a director on April 1, 1922. Later in that year the director was given the assistance of a field worker. In 1923 both the director and the field worker resigned. Neither was replaced by new appointments, and the work contemplated in the statute which empowered the Board to create and administer the Juvenile Department, and to delegate to it such duties as it should prescribe in order to secure the proper care, education, protection or reformation of dependent, neglected, mentally defective or delinquent children ceased. The result of permitting the set-up prescribed by law to lapse was that at the time there was great neglect of the child welfare program assigned by law to the administration of the Board of Control.

With the decision to re-establish the Juvenile Department it was determined that this department should:

- a. Assist the Board to set up standards and rules to govern child placing agencies and the investigation and approval of permanent and foster homes.
- b. Inspect child caring institutions and maternity hospitals and to assist the Board in prescribing standards which must be maintained in order that such institutions be licensed.
- c. Encourage and secure better placements of children out of child caring institutions, both public and private.
- d. Promote greater interest in the welfare of unmarried mothers and make programs for the better disposition of illegitimate children through public and private agencies.
- e. In general, foster a greater interest in the care and disposition of neglected and dependent children.

The first step in the carrying out of this program was the effort on the part of the Board to secure a director of the Juvenile Department. This had to be done through the civil service; and in order to insure the best possible selection, it was determined by the Board of Control that the examination should be thrown open to the entire country. The Bureau of Personnel cooperated wholeheartedly with the Board in this endeavor. Contacts were made with social welfare organizations throughout the country in an effort to promote interest in this position, and many persons from this and other states were induced to take the examination and were interviewed prior to the selection of the Director of the department.

Educational Campaign

The first constructive work to be done was to secure a survey of the field to know by personal visits of the conditions of the institutions devoted to child care, in order to determine what, if any, standards were maintained and as a basis of action to secure higher standards in these institutions. When it was found that the standards generally were in a chaotic state, and that it was practically a new endeavor to bring these institutions to change their conditions so that they should conform to the most approved methods, it was determined that there should be no effort made to enforce rules upon them, but rather that it should be an educational effort. In this way, through individual conferences with the members of the staff and the boards of managers of these institutions individually, and finally through group conferences, there was brought about through acquiescence on the part of the managers of these institutions action to insure better housing, better food, better clothing, more attention to health conditions, better educational facilities, more recreational opportunities, and that these institutions should do more "case work" and should keep better and more complete records of the children in their care.

In the matter of the child placing agencies, in order to determine the standards which these agencies should maintain to secure a license from the state to operate, the conditions of the children placed in foster homes were ascertained through personal visit. Studies were made of the type of children placed, and how they fitted into the homes. It was thus ascertained that there was little or no effort made to fit the child to the home and the home to the child. It was also ascertained that there was a very meager attempt made on the part of a few of the agencies to supervise children in foster homes, and that the record keeping of these agencies was inadequate in many respects, and especially as to the legal status and guardianship of the children under their jurisdiction.

There were also some miscellaneous investigations made with respect to the work that was done with delinquent children, neglected and mentally defective children, illegitimate children, and the administration of mothers' pensions.

Through all these studies, made during the course of five years, there was a great mass of significant and important information which not only indicated that there was need of new standards in these fields to be set up by the Board of Control, but also that there should be new duties undertaken by the state with respect to the neglected and dependent and illegitimate children of the state.

In the prosecution of the work of the Juvenile Department it was early apparent that there was in the public mind the lack of information to guide if to a proper judgment of the state's responsibilities, and that there must be a campaign of education to bring the public to a proper understanding of what it must do in order to meet the needs of its problem children. This work was undertaken

with an inadequate force because of limited appropriation. The educational campaign covered a five-year period. During two years of that time there was only the director and one field worker. At the end of the second year there was another field worker added, and in the fourth year a third field worker was secured. In addition to these three, there were only two stenographic positions. In 1927 effort was made to cut out all the appropriation for the Juvenile Department, and it was only through the most strenuous work of the Board of Control in individual pleas to members of the legislature that this arm of the Board's service was continued.

Law Changed

In 1929 the legislature changed the existing law so as to give more authority to the Board of Control in the matter of compelling reports from and the keeping of records by child welfare agencies and to give the Board power to issue and to supervise the issuance of foster home permits.

This legislature also added to the duties of the Board the work of making investigations for county courts when such courts requested a report regarding the child and foster family in cases involving adoptions, and making such investigations for the county courts when the consent of the Board of Control is required to an adoption; also of seeing to it that the interests of any illegitimate child reported to the Board of Control are safeguarded, that effort must be made to establish paternity and to see that care, support and education are secured for such child.

These new duties threw over a great load of case work upon the Juvenile Department, especially in communities where qualified persons could not be found to make the necessary investigations. It also had to direct the work of the child welfare agencies and of individuals when either agreed to work on a case of this character. It had to confer with the district attorneys and with the judges with respect not only to the underlying theory of these new services and of the soundness of the policy of establishing paternity in illegitimacy cases, but it also had to prepare new blanks and forms for use by maternity hospitals, the Bureau of Vital Statistics and other agencies in order to build up proper records and to see that all of the provisions of the law were complied with. Further, it is necessary under this new set-up to certify to the State Board of Health in the case of maternity hospitals that such institutions are qualified and are cooperating in their records and their procedure with the new requirements with respect to the illegitimate child born in such a hospital.

The 1929 law also permitted the counties to organize "county children's boards" for the purpose of aiding in the child welfare activities within each county that shall avail itself of this provision of the law. The concern of the state in these child welfare problems is recognized in the law by making it the duty of the Board of Control to appoint two members to any such board, to help the

board to organize and to assist it in developing methods and standards of work.

With the expansion of the work as provided in the 1929 statute, three additional field workers were added to the staff of the department and its office force was increased by two. From time to time during the years that have elapsed, the State Board of Control has made efforts to get additional appropriation in order to expand the work of this department. While there have been some additions in appropriation, at no time has such increase been sufficient to meet the demands of the load of juvenile cases and the load of inspections placed by the law on the Board of Control. The result has been that at all times the department has been handicapped by lack of a sufficient number of field workers. Notwithstanding this handicap, the advance which has been made in this field over the period has been such that it has lifted the juvenile work of Wisconsin out of the chaotic, unorganized condition in which it was at the time of the passing of the old order of administration and when the determination was made that these social service efforts of the state should be expressed in the numbers who were salvaged. The work has progressed slowly. It has been difficult. It is largely an educational project. It meant the teaching of the technique of delicate case work to individuals and to groups and a gradual bringing of the state not only to an appreciation of the needs of its load of problem children, but bringing to those children that fostering care and the opportunity for normal development which is the right of every child.

CONSTRUCTION

Through probation and parole, increased medical service, better training of juvenile delinquents and better placements of orphan and neglected children, the Board has made good citizens out of countless numbers who otherwise might have been added to the already overcrowded state prison. Constructive, coordinated services have aided in rehabilitating the insane and the feeble-minded.

In coping with the flood of paretics into the insane hospitals of this state, the Psychiatric Institute of Research, which was established by the Board, made available Wassermann blood tests to the physicians of the state, with the result that there was a decrease of such admissions from the rate of thirteen per cent in 1913-14 to a rate of seven per cent in 1925-1926 and to a rate of six per cent during the past biennium. There have been admitted to the two state hospitals, since 1924, a total of 11,003 patients, 662 or six per cent of whom were paretics. If the rate of 1913-1914 still maintained there would have been 1430 paretics admitted. In the old days these cases were hopeless and it was estimated each such case from its reception at the hospital until death cost the state for treatment and maintenance \$5,000. Now a large percentage recover and resume their normal places in society. If the 1913-1914 condi-

tions prevailed the state would have had an added expenditure of \$3,840,000 to care for paretics alone. This saving cannot be ascribed to a decrease in syphilis, as from other evidence we know that this disease is just as prevalent as in former years. The reduction is more likely due to more intensive treatment and earlier diagnosis of nervous involvement.

The advances made at the schools for the deaf and the blind have resulted in larger numbers becoming self-supporting. The death rate of tuberculosis has dropped correspondingly to the increase in sanatoria and medical facilities. While this progress has been gratifying, it is far from satisfying the Board or of meeting the functional perfection which should be attained.

Proper Housing Needed

Proper housing for patients, students, inmates and employees must be had before functional adequacy can be approached. Because in most cases it is not possible to reduce the restoring of health, the rehabilitation of the mentally afflicted and the lower criminal population to dollars and cents and because of a lack of aroused public interest, the warnings of the need of an extensive building program that were made in 1924 and reiterated in every report since that time have gone unheeded.

In its 1926 report, the Board set forth a building program and at that time stated that the cost would be greatly in excess of what it would be if the warnings and recommendations of other Boards had been acted upon. The need of this program has been reiterated in every report since that time and every year the situation becomes more acute.

Dr. Adin Sherman, Superintendent of the Northern Hospital, reported in 1910 that there should be an additional building or buildings to take care of two hundred acute cases to permit of better classification segregation and to bring the institution into line with modern methods of treatment with such facilities. Dr. Sherman said, "A larger proportion would recover, and fewer would die during the acute state of the disease, or eventually become chronically insane." Yet both state hospitals on the last day of the biennium had 112 more patients than their rated capacity. In 1910, there was 13.4 months of the needed two year treatment available and in 1934 this had dropped to 10.2 months.

In 1926, the Board reported that prisoners had been sleeping on cots in the corridors of the cell houses. Since that time there has been an increase of 95% in the prison population and it is only through the outside camps and farms (which were a part of the program initiated in 1924), and the construction of dormitories in the shop building that the prison has been able to receive these commitments. The housing condition is much more serious now than it was in 1926. The south cell wing erected before the days of modern plumbing is still unsanitary, odorsome and a blot on the record of Wisconsin's humane care.

Attention was called to unsuitable location and the dangerous condition of the buildings of the Industrial School for Girls in 1918, and this was restated in 1926.

Although the legislature in 1927 appropriated \$400,000 for a new site and buildings for this institution and buildings were built on an ideal site near the village of Oregon, Dane County, the lack of several buildings and equipment made it impossible to economically operate any portion of the structure now complete. The dangers and inadequacies of the existing school at Milwaukee are as great today as when provision was first made for the removal of that school.

Inadequate Since 1890

In 1890 the superintendent of the State Public School called attention to the inadequacy of the dining room and the need of an assembly room. The population then was 200; in 1926 when the building program was set forth the population was 420; today it is 542 and the same dining room and assembly room found inadequate in 1890 are still in use. The kitchen is a damp, dark basement and it is impossible to give proper food service to the children or to control insects common to buildings of this type and age. The assembly room is unfit for an assemblage of any kind. In 1908 the lack of a swimming pool for the youngsters was called to the attention of the authorities and this has been repeated in practically every report since that time. Children have no place to play in the long winter months.

In 1927-1928 the Board reported the lack of a school building at the Southern Colony and Training School and the need of expansion of the facilities at both the Northern and Southern Colonies. With the expansion of the Southern Colony and by the addition of extramural colonies the Board has been able to increase the facilities, but on June 30 there was an overpopulation of 516. Some of the cottages are overcrowded to as high as 130%. Employees are housed in various wards. The Southern Colony still lacks the necessary school house and as reported in 1926, two teachers are compelled to teach two classes in the same room at the same time.

Removal of the Women's Prison from Waupun and the building of an institution for the feeble-minded of criminal tendencies were declared imperative in 1926. At that time 23 women occupied a building which could have accommodated from 75 to 80 prisoners. A new building with a capacity of 45 was built on the grounds of the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women and opened during the past biennium. The feeble-minded are housed with the criminal insane, which is not proper and is a social and treatment error.

The Industrial Home for Women has been overcrowded since its opening in 1923 and the need of additional facilities have been requested from time to time.

A serious lack of adequate infirmary facilities at the State Sanatorium was reported back in 1926. The new infirmary was completed and since that time make-shift arrangements have increased the capacity. The capacity of the hospital unit should be increased and old wooden cottages should be replaced with fire-proof accommodations for ambulatory patients.

Need of Employee Housing

The need of adequate housing for employees was stressed by the Board in 1926 and in every report since. The Board stated at that time that the physician, the nurse, the teacher, the attendant and other classes of employees would be better fitted to discharge their duties if they were not compelled to sleep in rooms off the wards of hospitals for the insane or colonies for the mentally deficient or in the same quarters in which the pupils at the schools or the inmates of the correctional institutions reside. Since that time the employee housing at state institutions has been called a disgrace to the State of Wisconsin.

As the board reported in 1926, this overcrowded condition of the curative, charitable, and penal institutions is a heritage of the "Pay as you go" policy which accumulated through years of failure to make proper provision to meet the state's responsibilities with respect to its social problems committed to institutions.

Needs Have Accumulated

During the past ten years the needs have accumulated and must be added to those of the previous fifteen years so at present the physical needs represent twenty-five years of failure of the legislature to keep pace with the demands of the ever growing institutional problem, which because of such failure is increasing at a greater ratio than is the population.

The following table comparing the crowded conditions in 1926 with those of 1934 is presented to show how these distressful conditions grow:

	June 30, 1926			June 30, 1934		
	Rated Bed Capacity	Population	Overload	Rated Bed Capacity	Population	Overload
Mendota State Hospital.....	660	656	-4	790	876	87
Winnebago State Hospital.....	660	637	-23	727	753	26
Central State Hospital.....	133	126	-7	204	317	113
Wisconsin Memorial Hospital.....	275	258	-17	300	81	-219
Northern Colony and Training School.....	1100	1047	-53	1216	1499	283
Southern Colony and Training School.....	288	325	37	458	726	268
State Sanatorium.....	185	161	-24	224	210	-14
Lake Tomahawk State Camp.....	44	23	-21	40	41	1
School for Deaf.....	200	167	-33	220	228	8
School for Blind.....	140	125	-15	140	154	14
State Public School.....	357	345	-9	381	542	161
Industrial School for Boys.....	420	326	-94	420	376	-44
Industrial School for Girls.....	200	240	40	200	206	6
State Reformatory.....	592	367	-225	671	531	-140
Industrial Home for Women.....	67	84	17	67	82	15
State Prison.....	716	800	84	960	1664	704
Prison for Women.....				45	41	-4

Population Growth

On June 30, 1923, there were 4,981 persons in state institutions, 1905 on parole and 253 on probation. This population has increased on June 30, 1934, to a daily average of 8139 in state institutions, an increase of 63%. There were 3681 on parole, an increase of 93%, and there were 1760 probationers or an increase of 596%. During the past biennium on January 31, 1933, the all-time high of 9188 persons in state institutions was reached. It is to be hoped that the downward trend from that time on will be continued.

Appropriations During Period

The appropriations made by the last six legislatures to the Charitable and Penal institutions of the state of Wisconsin have in every instance been materially less than the amounts requested by the Board of Control. Beginning with the 1923 legislature, the appropriation for the biennium 1923-25 amounted to only 73 per cent of the amount requested. In 1925 it was only 59 per cent, in 1927 54 per cent, 1929 63 per cent, 1931 44 per cent and in 1933 the appropriation amounted to 81 per cent of the amount requested. However, attention should be called to the fact that in the requests presented to the 1933 legislature there was not included specific requests for special capital and it is for this reason only that the percentage runs as high as it does. While no specific request was made to the legislature, attention was called to the fact that at least \$3,931,000 was needed for the institutions, so that if this figure were used in making the computation, the percentage of appropriation received as compared with the request would amount to 51.4 per cent. This actually means that the legislature has failed to provide the need as seen by the Board for the past twelve years and that 1923-25 was the last year that the legislature anywhere approximately attempted to grant their request and in this year they failed by 27 per cent.

The above facts are based on total appropriations which include the four classes of appropriations; namely, general operation, repairs and maintenance, miscellaneous capital and special capital. In order to see whether or not the needs of the institutions have been met by the appropriations granted, it may be well to examine the appropriations made for these various purposes. The appropriations for general operation is made for the general running expenses of the institution and includes salaries, food, clothing and the like; so that the very existence of an institution depends upon the operation appropriation and also reflects the amount of care and service that may be given the patients in the institution.

The following tabulation gives the percentage of the requests granted for each class of appropriation for each biennium:

Biennium	All Appropriations	Operation	Repairs and Maintenance	Miscellaneous Capital	Special Capital
1923-25---	70	93	62	62	35
1925-27---	59	84	100	100	19 (conditional)
1927-29---	54	81	14	80	12
1929-31---	63	87	92	75	20
1931-33---	44	80	70	40	7
1933-35---	51	81	80	99	0

In the case of request for operation it will be noted that the requests were reduced all the way from 7 to 20 per cent; so that in no instance was the request of the board fully met. For repairs and maintenance, which is for the general upkeep of the physical property, the appropriation was the same as the request in 1925-27, but in the following biennium the requests were reduced by 86 per cent. In other words, with the exception of one of the six biennial periods, there has been a failure to meet the requirements amounting to 8 to 86 per cent.

Miscellaneous capital includes all capital items costing \$3000 or less, such as furniture, equipment, books, etc. As in the case of repairs and maintenance, there is only one year in which the legislature granted the full amount of the request and that was in 1925-27. Other years were reduced as much as 60 per cent.

Appropriations for special capital include any addition to the physical plant or equipment in excess of \$3,000. In 1923-25 the appropriation granted amounted to only 35 per cent of the request. In 1925-27 the amount granted was 19 per cent of the request but it must be explained that the amount granted was given on condition that unexpended balances and unused appropriations previously made be cancelled so that as a matter of fact, no additional money was granted for the 1925-27 period, this merely being re-appropriated for other items. In 1927-29 only 12 per cent of the amount asked was granted, 1929-31 20 per cent, 1931-33 7 per cent and 1933-35 there was no appropriation made for special capital.

The average daily population for the year 1924-25 for all state institutions was 5553, while the population for the year 1932-33 was 8931. This constitutes an increase of 3378 or 60.8 per cent. The appropriation for the biennium 1923-25 for operation amounted to \$3,453,500, while the appropriation for 1931-33 was \$4,938,560 or an increase of \$1,485,060 or 43 per cent. The appropriation for 1933-35 was \$4,370,000 or an increase of \$916,500 or 26 per cent over 1923-25 as compared with the increase in population for the same period of 58.4. It will be seen immediately that while the population at the institutions has steadily increased, the appropriation to take care of these inmates has not kept pace with the increase in population, there being a difference for the present biennium of 32 per cent between the increase in population and the increase in appropriation. If the same basis of appropriation had

been maintained for the 1933-35 appropriation as maintained in 1923-25, there would have been appropriated approximately 32 per cent more for operation.

The appropriations for operation may be looked at in another way by comparing the difference appropriated from one biennium to another. For instance in 1925-27 the increase over the preceding biennium 1923-25 amounted to \$502,710 or 14.5 per cent, 1927-29 biennium shows an increase of 15.8 per cent over the preceding biennium. In 1929-31 the increase amounted to only 5.6 per cent and in 1931-33 to only 2 per cent, while the 1933-35 appropriation was \$568,560 less than that appropriated in 1931-33 or a decrease of 11.5 per cent. These figures should be considered in conjunction with the increase in population. For instance 1925-27 shows a population increase of 11.8 per cent over 1923-25, while the appropriation was 14.5 per cent, 1927-29 population 8.2 per cent, appropriation 15.8 per cent, 1929-31 population 19.4 per cent, appropriation 5.6 per cent, 1931-33 population 11.2 per cent, while the appropriation was only 2 per cent more than the previous biennium. In 1933-35, the population shows a decrease of 1.4 per cent, while the appropriation was decreased 11.5 per cent.

BIENNIAL BUDGET REQUESTS

To each successive legislature, the Board of Control has submitted detailed budget requests setting forth the needs and requirements of the institutions. These requests have been submitted to the finance committee in an exhaustive budget report setting forth in minute detail the requirements as the Board has seen them. In 1925-27 this report pointed out specifically the need for additional operation funds, but the legislature saw fit to cut these requests 16 per cent.

Included in the request for the 1925-27 biennium were additional amounts for wages totaling \$415,540. This included \$62,000 which was necessary to continue the scale of wages paid to the employees at that time. It also included \$145,570 to increase this scale of wages and also \$207,306 to add 188 positions to the institutional force. The requests also included additional moneys for food in the amount of \$79,300. New hospital service was asked for totaling \$16,110, additional amounts for household supplies \$8,375, new dental service in the amount of \$8,820, new field service totaling \$31,875, additional amount for clothing \$13,795, and additional amount for feed and farm supplies \$16,830 and a further sum of \$60,721 covering miscellaneous items.

The Board also pointed out to the legislature in its 1925-27 request the need for increased salaries in state institutions. For instance, it pointed out that in the attendant and supervisory institutions a base salary of \$50.00 should be paid, which would thus increase the scale of pay to an amount which will make it possible

to demand the services of a better type of employees. Definite standards and schedules were set up and proposed by the Board in this budget request.

However, the legislature did not see fit to comply with the Board's proposal and reduced the requests by 16 per cent which amounted to \$740,352.

The repairs and maintenance and miscellaneous capital appropriations for this biennium were the same as requested.

The special capital requests amounted to \$3,922,775 and the legislature gave \$775,350 or a reduction of 80 per cent. As previously pointed out, the amount granted was obtained through re-appropriating moneys previously given to the Board so that actually no new appropriation was made for the year 1925-27, so as far as the general fund of the state was concerned, no additional moneys were to be taken on account of the charitable and penal institutions for special capital purposes.

In going over the specific requests made, one is impressed by the fact that many items were omitted which would increase the patient facilities of the institution as well as the facilities for caring for employes. For instance, at the State Hospital, there was requested a staff house and equipment, an employes' building, two flat building for employes, a superintendent's residence, a psychopathic ward and an occupational therapy building. At the Northern Hospital a two flat house, an employes' building and a staff house were requested. None of these were granted. The same is true of all other institutions.

1927-29 Biennium

In 1927-1929 the Board submitted a budget for state institutions which was \$1,083,710.00 more than the previous biennium for operation. This increase included 180 new positions at \$413,310, increase in wage scale \$146,272, other increases covering average costs \$274,048, increases due to increased population \$147,080, and increased service for patients \$103,000. The appropriation granted was 10 per cent or \$627,965 less than that asked for.

For repairs and maintenance, the appropriation was 85 per cent less than the amount requested and was \$391,700 less than that granted in the previous biennium.

Miscellaneous capital was 19.5 per cent less than the request and 16 per cent less than the amount granted in the previous biennium.

For special capital the institutions were allowed \$728,494, whereas the request amounted to \$4,340,385 or a decrease of 87 per cent. This was \$46,800 less than in the previous biennium.

1929-31 Biennium

To the 1929 legislature, the Board made a request for operation for the institutions which was \$1,139,592 more than the amount

granted by the previous legislature. This included \$324,900 to bring the current appropriation up to the average cost which was being experienced. New positions covering increased service for patients amounted to \$442,748, increasing the wage scale \$371,944. The legislature granted \$4,841,142 which was \$669,058 less than the request.

The repairs and maintenance appropriation was \$47,482 or 29 per cent less than that requested, miscellaneous capital \$52,597 or 24 per cent less than that requested, while special capital was \$3,354,263 or 79 per cent less than that requested.

At the time this appropriation bill was pending, the Board felt that the situation was extraordinary and, therefore, addressed a communication to Governor Kohler on June 12 pointing out that in their judgment the appropriations were insufficient and pointed out specifically that the medical and educational services were curtailed, that nothing was allowed for increase on account of population, that the administration allowance was cut as well as repairs and maintenance and miscellaneous capital. The Board further pointed out the needs of the mental hospitals, the conditions at the feeble-minded colonies and the extraordinary situation at the prison and stated further:

"If these institutions are compelled to struggle on under the special capital provisions of this bill, the result will be that their facilities will fall below their present abilities to meet the needs of their problems. From time to time it has been pointed out that the failure to provide for these needs, as they arise, results in a cumulative burden for the state to meet. The pending legislation makes no attempt to take up the slack of past neglects and failures. The special capital appropriation is in no sense adequate, and unless radically revised and increased, it means that new and greater burdens will be handed on to legislatures of the future. Instead of measurably relieving the distressful situation of the present, this legislation by its present provisions will be another record of the state's failure to provide for its unfortunates."

1931-33 Biennium

The Board again submitted to the 1931 legislature a budget calling for an increase in the operation appropriation over that previously given amounting to \$1,355,363. This increase included \$397,187 to care for average costs which would bring the appropriations up to the existing costs. There was also included \$401,863 for increased services which included 130 new positions and \$554,313 was asked to take care of increased population and 134 new positions. This increase included a total of \$728,083 for salaries and wages only. The legislature, however, saw fit to practically ignore the Board's request as they granted only a 2 per cent increase over the appropriation for the previous biennium which meant a reduc-

tion in the Board's request of \$1,235,703. It was pointed out at the time the appropriation bill was under consideration that it would be necessary to reduce standards at the various institutions for the reason that the budget contemplated a reduction in the per capita cost of every institution except the Reformatory. The reduction ranged all the way from 7 cents in the first year at the Central State Hospital to \$5.63 at the State Sanatorium, and it was stated that if the institutions were to continue on their present cost basis there should be added to the appropriation bill \$635,000.

The repairs and maintenance appropriation was \$202,563 or 29 per cent less than requested and was \$56,000 or ten per cent less than that in the previous year. Miscellaneous capital was \$213,782 less than the request which amounted to 60 per cent.

The 1929-31 legislature appropriated \$400,000 annually for special capital and same was to run for a period of ten years. However, the 1931 legislature changed the law and granted \$625,000 for each year of the biennium. However, to this appropriation was attached a string that it did not become available until approved by the emergency board. Thus a string was attached which prevented the Board from using this appropriation so that as a matter of fact for the biennium 1931-33 instead of having \$1,250,000 for special capital the Board is permitted to use only \$490,460 which was 92 per cent less than the Board had asked for in that biennium.

1933-35 Biennium

In presenting the budget to the 1933 legislature, the Board stated that the budget was presented having in mind not only the present, but also the apparent trend of economic conditions so that the requests were made only for items deemed to be essential so the budget requests amounted to only an increase of 2.2 per cent over the continuing appropriations.

In spite of this conservative request on the part of the Board, the legislature saw fit to reduce appropriations 11.5 per cent over the existing appropriations, or \$568,560 for operation and this was \$1,027,832 or 19 per cent less than the amount requested.

For repairs and maintenance, the appropriation was 11 per cent less than the previous biennium and \$103,748 or 19 per cent less than the request. Miscellaneous capital was \$35,720 less than the previous biennium but was practically the amount requested by the Board.

No specific request was made for special capital. However, in presenting the budget the Board had the following to say:

"Recognition in this budget of this trend of state revenues does not carry any admission that the need for expansion of these institutions to care for the load committed to them and to carry on the program of rehabilitation has been met. The Board of Control is as firm in its belief as to the necessity of enlargements and better-

ments expressed and not provided for by capital appropriations, as it was when these items were presented to other executives and to the legislatures. So, while we recognize the trend and refrain from any request for appropriation of special capital items, we would be neglectful of our duty if we did not list under the head of special capital those items which, if the revenues of the state will permit, should have serious consideration. Consequently, we list these special capital items in the order of their importance, namely, under the classification of imperative, necessary and desirable. The total of all these items amounts to \$3,931,063. This total is not included in the budget requests. These needs are presented to you so that, in the event that the state revenues will permit of any appropriations to any department covering special capital, they may be before you and have your serious consideration."

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

PSYCHIATRIC FIELD SERVICE**FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT**

July 1, 1932—June 30, 1934

FRANK C. RICHMOND, M. D., *Director and Psychiatrist***Part I**

ORGANIZATION

This service functioned from the time it was established in July 1924 until June 30, 1925 as the Field Service Department of the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute, under the direction of Dr. W. F. Lorenz. Since July 1, 1925 it has operated under the above title. There are no psychological or psychiatric aids to the administrative staffs of the state correctional institutions. The Psychiatric Field Service is an independent statewide agency under the direct jurisdiction and a part of the administrative organization of the State Board of Control. Its headquarters are in the Board of Control offices in the Capitol at Madison.

The staff includes a psychiatrist, who is supervisor of the Service; a physician; a male and a female psychologist; two stenographers and a part time statistical clerk.

ROUTINE ACTIVITIES AT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Examine into and make written report of the physical and mental condition of every person admitted to the State Prison for Men, State Prison and Industrial Home for Women, Reformatory, Industrial School for Boys and Industrial School for Girls; also to make similar examinations and reports on each inmate of these institutions and of the Milwaukee County House of Correction when they become eligible for parole. 6186 such examinations were made during the fifth biennial period, July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1934.

At the seven foregoing named institutions, make special examination and report on all cases who are suspected of being mentally diseased or so mentally deficient as to require segregation or sterilization to the end that they may be committed to a psychiatric hospital or colony and training school by the State Board of Control sitting as a commission in lunacy.

Provide the Executive Office with a reliable and complete statement as to the physical and mental condition of each prisoner seeking executive clemency.

Provide special examination and report on the physical and mental condition of any outstanding case for any reason whatsoever at the request of institutional managers or the State Board of Control.

Provide medical and psychiatric consultative service for the six state correctional institutions.

ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Make examination of and written reports on all cases at State Public School suspected of being mentally diseased or mentally deficient to the end that those so diagnosed may be committed by the Board of Control sitting as a commission in lunacy to a psychiatric hospital or colony and training school. 126 were examined during the fifth biennium. Also make psychometric tests on all admissions and such retests as are necessary or desirable. Provide consultative service for problem inmates.

Similar activities at State School for Blind.

Similar activities at State School for Deaf.

Examine inmates of the two state colonies and training schools suspected of being mentally diseased to the end that they may be committed by Board of Control sitting as a commission in lunacy to a psychiatric hospital.

Make such examinations and reports on cases at Central State Hospital for Criminal Insane and Feeble-minded as are requested by the State Board of Control. Also provide necessary psychometric service for this institution.

And act as examiners for State Board of Control sitting as a commission in lunacy in cases which may require special consideration at the two state hospitals for non-delinquent insane and 36 county asylums.

MODUS OPERANDI

The psychologists (Mr. Uehling at Prison for Men and Reformatory, and Mrs. Schwartz at other institutions except both at House of Correction) interview the person to be examined, obtaining the history as outlined in the Mental Examination blanks. They apply intelligence tests (Terman tests are the only psychometric tests employed) and Psychoneurotic Inventory in every case of admission examination and in such cases as are considered necessary on parole examination. A retest is required on all persons suspected of being mentally deficient at least six months (preferably one year) after tests first applied. The psychiatrist and physician visit the two prisons and Home for Women each month and make bi-monthly visits to the Reformatory, Industrial Schools and House of Correction when the physician makes physical examinations and the psychiatrist holds an interview with each individual examined with all assembled data before him. In all cases with positive cerebrospinal fluid Wasserman or with 30 or more symptomatic answers on Psychoneurotic Inventory, the psychiatrist makes use of the Psychotic Questionnaire and in all other possible psychotic cases. All material and notes are brought to the office at Madison

where the same are scrutinized, studied and reports completed. Reports are then typewritten, one copy for the Board of Control, one copy for the Psychiatric Field Service, one copy for the superintendent of the institution, one copy for the institution hospital and one copy for the parole department, and in cases committed as mentally diseased or deficient one copy for the institution to which the commitment is made.

PUBLICATIONS

During the biennial period covered by this report, articles by authors connected with the Psychiatric Field Service have been published as follows:

- A Criticism of Landman's Human Sterilization (Richmond, F. C.)—
Medico-Legal Journal, Vol. 49, No. 4, July-Aug. 1932, p. 83.
- Fourth Biennial Report of the Psychiatric Field Service of the State
Board of Control of Wisconsin (Richmond, F. C.)—Medico-
Legal Journal, Vol. 49, No. 6, Nov.-Dec. 1932, p. 101.
- Comments on a Suggested Revision of the Woodworth Psycho-
neurotic Inventory (Uehling, Harold F., Ph.B.)—Medico-Legal
Journal, Vol. 50, No. 1, Jan.-Feb. 1933, p. 5.
- Medical Cure and Legal Status of Neurosyphilitic Insane Delin-
quents (Richmond, F. C.)—Medico-Legal Journal, Vol. 50, No.
3, May-June 1933, p. 33.
- Sterilization in Wisconsin (Richmond, F. C.)—Zeitschrift für die
gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, Band 53.
- Prison of the Future—Suggestion No. 5 (Richmond, F. C.)—News
Bulletin, The Osborne Association, Inc., Vol. 5, No. 5, October
1934, p. 5.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Following is a statement of the work, personnel, salary and total expenditures of the Psychiatric Field Service during the eight years prior to July 1, 1934. The data for the first biennial period is not available since for the year 1924-1925 this Service operated as a department of the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute and its expenditures were not segregated.

	Examinations	Personnel	Salaries	DISBURSE- MENTS
	SECOND BIENNIAL (1926-1928)			
	5,282	5	\$20,468.02	\$26,918.12
	THIRD BIENNIAL (1928-1930)			
	5,907	5.1	\$24,244.35	\$31,288.30
Increase over 1926-1928.....	11.8%	2.0%	18.4%	16.2%

	Examinations Personnel Salaries			DISBURSEMENTS
	FOURTH BIENNIAL (1930-1932)			
	7,018	5.6	\$26,335.50	\$34,238.11
Increase over 1926-1928.....	32.8%	12.0%	28.7%	27.1%
Increase over 1928-1930.....	18.8%	9.8%	8.6%	9.4%
	FIFTH BIENNIAL (1932-1934)			
	6,801	5.2	\$25,496.63	\$31,402.69
Increase over 1926-1928.....	28.8%	4.0%	24.5%	16.6%
Increase over 1928-1930.....	15.1%	2.0%	5.1%	.3%
Decrease over 1930-1932.....	3.1%	7.1%	3.1%	8.2%

This study reveals that the Psychiatric Field Service did 18% more work in its fourth biennium than in its third with an increase of only 9.8% in personnel, 8.6% in salaries and 9.4% in total expenses. Better and more efficient organization, together with a more expert and experienced personnel, explains the handling of increased work with a much smaller increase in staff and expenditures. 182 sterilization examinations, 814 psychometric tests and other miscellaneous activities impossible to tabulate imposed additional work, but these are not included in the number of examinations showing the 18% increase in work done over the previous biennium.

While the data reveal that the Psychiatric Field Service did 3.1% less routine work in the fifth biennium than in the fourth, the work was done with 7.1% less personnel, with 3.1% less in salaries paid and 8.2% less in total expenses. Not included in the summary of work done are 255 sterilization cases examined and 1042 psychometric tests done (representing increases over the number reported for the previous biennium of 40% and 28% respectively).

Another accomplishment of the Psychiatric Field Service during the biennium was the assumption of the psychiatric and psychometric work at the School for Blind, this being done in the face of lessened personnel, lowered salaries and decreased total expense.

A further elucidation of the super-economy with which the Psychiatric Field Service is operated is shown by the following data:

Classification Clinic, Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York
Population July 1, 1934—2,372

<i>The Staff</i>	<i>Salaries per Annum</i>
Director and Psychiatrist.....	\$ 7,500
Assistant Psychiatrist.....	5,000
Assistant Psychiatrist.....	4,500
Psychologist.....	3,000
Assistant Psychologist.....	2,500
Four clerks at \$1,800.....	7,200
Total.....	\$29,700
Other expenditures not segregated from general budget.	

*Psychiatric Field Service State Board of Control of Wisconsin**Population July 1, 1934—4,757**

Prison 1664; Reformatory 531; Prison for Women 41; Industrial Home for Women 82; Industrial School for Boys 376; Industrial School for Girls 206; State Public School 542; School for Blind 228; School for Deaf 154. Total 3,824. Milwaukee County House of Correction 933, making total 4,757.

*Population of schools for blind and deaf as of June 1.

<i>The Staff</i>	<i>Salaries per Annum</i>
Director and Psychiatrist.....	\$ 4,000
Physician.....	2,400
Psychologists, Male and Female.....	3,600
Stenographers, two.....	3,000
Statistical Clerk (part time).....	300
Total.....	<u>\$13,300</u>

DISTRIBUTION

A gross distribution of the examinations made during the biennium is shown in the following tables:

<i>Distribution</i>	<i>1932-33</i>	<i>1933-34</i>	<i>1932-34</i>
Admissions to six state correctional institutions... 1563	1311	2874	
Paroles at six state and one county correctional institutions..... 1718	1594	3312	
Specials in six state and one county correctional institutions..... 265	180	445	
Specials at State Public School..... 68	58	126	
Specials at School for Blind..... 0	12	12	
Specials at School for Deaf..... 3	0	3	
Specials at Central State Hospital..... 8	4	12	
Specials at Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School*..... 1	3	4	
Specials at Wisconsin State Hospital for Insane**..... 11	0	11	
Specials at Northern State Hospital for Insane... 1	0	1	
Specials for Probation Department..... 0	1	1	
Total.....	<u>3638</u>	<u>6801</u>	

*Not Mentally Deficient.

**Transfers from Northern Colony and Training School, Southern Colony and Training School, Industrial School for Girls, Milwaukee County House of Correction.

Complete tabulation of the data obtained by foregoing examinations is on file and arranged for study by the Findex System.

Grand Total Examinations made by the Psychiatric Field Service (July 1, 1924—June 30, 1934).

First biennium.....	4,310
Second biennium.....	5,282
Third biennium.....	5,907
Fourth biennium.....	7,018
Fifth biennium.....	6,801
Grand Total.....	<u>29,318</u>

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

The director and the physician of the Psychiatric Field Service appointed as the examining physicians for the State Board of Control sitting as a commission in lunacy recommended for formal commitment as insane, mentally deficient or epileptic during the biennium 104 inmates of one county and six state correctional institutions. These examinations are summarized as follows:

	1932-33	1933-34	Total
Insane.....	36	27	63
Mentally Deficient or Epileptic.....	20	21	41
Total.....	56	48	104

Similar commission in lunacy examinations were made at miscellaneous state institutions during the biennium as follows:

	Insane	Mentally Deficient
Central State Hospital.....	4	0
State Public School.....	0	43
Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School*..	5	0
Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School*..	3	0
Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls*.....	0	1
House of Correction*.....	1	0
Total.....	13	44

*These examinations were made on inmates transferred to the State Hospital for the Insane by executive order for observation and diagnosis.

The director of the Psychiatric Field Service, acting as alienist, and the physician, acting either as surgeon or in an advisory capacity as neurologist, served on sterilization commissions during the biennium as follows:

Institution	No. examined for selective sterilization	Approved		Total
		Male	Female	
Northern Colony and Training School... 195		24	138	162
Southern Colony and Training School... 50		27	15	42
Central State Hospital..... 7		5	0	5
Wisconsin State Hospital..... 1		0	1	1
Northern State Hospital..... 2		0	1	1
Total..... 255		56	155	211

PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATIONS OF APPLICANTS FOR PARDON

Between July 1932 and January 29, 1934 requests by the Executive Office have been referred to the Psychiatric Field Service for attention with the result that 454 such reports were supplied, in 196 of which special physical and mental examinations were made. Between January 29, 1934 and the end of the biennium 5 such requests were honored, in one of which cases special exam-

ination was made. The distribution of these routine and special examinations is as follows:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Routine</i>	<i>Special</i>	<i>Total</i>
Prison.....	231	146	377
Reformatory.....	20	1	21
Home for Women.....	1	1	2
Prison for Women.....	1	0	1
School for Boys.....	2	0	2
Milwaukee County House of Correction....	7	49	56
Total.....	262	197	459

Incidentally since July 29, 1933 inquiries concerning present or former inmates of the state correctional institutions (including the Milwaukee County House of Correction) have been received from 28 social welfare agencies. Such inquiries have been answered by providing the agency with a copy of the report of the last examination made on the individual inquired about.

VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

When treating a case of smallpox, the physician either traces back to the source of infection or calls on public health officials to do so. He does not feel such obligation in a case of syphilis, yet the followback is quite as essential and often much easier since the patient knows more definitely the contacts from which he likely contracted the disease. Similarly, location and elimination of the source of gonorrhoea is highly desirable. It has been assumed that such followback, while idealistic, was impractical. Such, however, is not so. Likewise, the prevention of congenital syphilis (now apparently declining) is a most important health problem. The amount of expense and human distress which would be avoided by its elimination is still immense.

Tracing venereal diseases to their sources in practical cases has remained a co-operative policy between the Psychiatric Field Service of the State Board of Control and the Bureau of Communicable Diseases of the State Board of Health. Extended use of the public health personnel has been made in ascertaining whether spouse or issue (if in Wisconsin) of syphilitic inmates of the correctional institutions are infected to the end that treatment was initiated or its continuance assured.

The number of cases reported to the State Board of Health during the first biennium such policy was in effect (1928-1930) was 14; in the 1930-1932 biennium the number was 24 and during the 1932-1934 biennium was 29, of which 13 were cases with syphilis, 13 with gonorrhoea and three with both syphilis and gonorrhoea. Eight syphilitic and seven gonorrhoea sources were contacted for treatment; nine contacts made were found to be not infected; one contact refused cooperation; in three cases no contact could be made and in one case no report has been received.

An effort has been made during the biennium to gain the cooperation of the State Board of Health in the treatment of venereal cases whose sentences expire before their medical treatment can be properly discontinued. While such arrangements have been worked out in an insignificant number of cases this new field of cooperation offers great possibilities for development in the interest of individual economy as well as public health. Where the State Board of Health has local representatives its cooperation in these cases will be freely and efficiently given, but there are contingencies which limit the activities of the Board of Health on one hand and the utilization of this agency by the Board of Control on the other hand. No figures can be given for the few cases so handled during the past year, but another biennial report will carry statistics on this point.

STERILIZATION

The total number of sterilization operations performed in Wisconsin up to July 1, 1934 was 597 of which 552 were on females and 45 on males.

A study of sterilization in Wisconsin made by this Service in the spring of 1933 and reported in the German medico-legal magazine, "Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft" resulted in the following conclusions:

1. Sterilization alone is not a substitute for segregation.
2. Favorable results appertaining to sterilization of mentally deficient class warrant its continued practice.
3. Favorable results appertaining to sterilization of insane persons are negligible.
4. Epilepsy per se is not sufficient cause for sterilization.
5. Sterilization is not applicable to criminals as such.
6. Sterilization of the criminal mentally deficient class should be extended.
7. Sterilized persons should be permitted to marry.

Developments since the study was completed in March 1933 have tended to render some of the foregoing conclusions equivocal. Clear perception, however, requires further observation.

TUBAL INSUFFLATION TESTS

During the biennium tubal insufflation tests have been applied in the state correctional institutions to female inmates having a history of gonorrhoea. Results were reported as follows:

<i>Sterility Tests</i>		<i>Sterile</i>		<i>Not Sterile</i>	
		<i>F. M.</i>	<i>Not F. M.</i>	<i>F. M.</i>	<i>Not F. M.</i>
School for Girls.....	65	1	16	11	37
Home for Women.....	41	9	11	6	15
Prison for Women.....	5	3	2	0	0
Total.....	111	13	29	17	52

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

Particularly within the province of the Psychiatric Field Service falls the problem of the criminal feeble-minded—mentally deficient persons in whom it is not possible to develop social qualifications equal to demands of life in free society. The necessity for permanent segregation or sterilization of this class of antisocial individuals should spontaneously without propaganda impress itself upon law-makers. The proposition is self-evident, especially since on the whole the feeble-minded are feeble-bodied. The conception has been discussed with more or less vigor in every biennial report of this Service. Yet, if the results of several judicial proceedings and other signs of the times are not mistakenly read, unforeseen obstacles are arising in opposition to the efforts of the Board of Control to work consistently toward organized means of detecting, detaining, training, sterilizing and restoring to society under supervision such of those mentally deficient individuals under commitment whose release is indicated and retaining in permanent custody those who are unable to float themselves in free society or are a chronic menace to social protection. Mentally deficient non-delinquents are being dealt with by that sort of control; if mentally deficient delinquents are not to be similarly controlled then the sterilization law is open to grave question on the grounds of ethics and justice and even perhaps constitutionality.

It is pertinent in this connection to recall that the Board of Control deals only with such mentally deficient individuals as are socially mal-adjusted or definitely antisocial, while a much larger number remain at large in free society.

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental health of inmates of the several state correctional institutions owing largely to progressively improving medicinal, dental and nursing services has been well maintained during the biennium. While there are few objective measures or standards by which to judge rather intimate acquaintances with the institutions, warrants the statement that mental hygiene expression is very good at the School for Boys, good at the Prison for Women, fair at the Reformatory and Industrial Home for Women, poor at the Prison and bad at the Industrial School for Girls. If and when completed as planned the new Industrial School for Girls at Oregon will solve the problem for that institution. Contributory aids to the health of inmates in the way of new hospital facilities at the Prison and Reformatory are indispensable, at the Home for Women necessary and at the Industrial School for Boys desirable.

Commission in lunacy proceedings at the several institutions in which positive findings for commitment purposes were made during the biennium are listed as follows:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Average Population</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Found Insane</i>	<i>Found Mentally Deficient</i>
Prison.....	1730	58	51	7
Reformatory.....	666	6	3	3
Home for Women.....	97	11	2	9
Prison for Women.....	40	3	3	0
School for Girls.....	214	21	1	20
School for Boys.....	400	2	0	2*
Total.....	3147	101	60	41

*Includes 1 epileptic, neither feeble-minded nor insane.

Another compilation concerning the type of personality and kind of mental health problem the correctional institutions must deal with is that showing the number of unquestionably neurotic individuals admitted during the biennium. The number who gave thirty or more symptomatic answers on the psychoneurotic inventory or twenty-five on the Cady-Adaptation were as follows:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Total Adms.</i>	<i>Biennium No. symptomatic answers</i>	<i>% of Total Adms.</i>	1932-1933		1933-1934	
				<i>No. Adms.</i>	<i>No. symptomatic answers</i>	<i>No. Adms.</i>	<i>No. symptomatic answers</i>
Prison.....	1280	84	6.6	653	44	627	40
Reformatory.....	822	41	5.0	496	25	326	16
Home for Women.....	131	8	6.1	78	4	53	4
Prison for Women.....	38	0	0.0	17*	0	21**	0
School for Girls.....	187	8	4.3	94	5	93	3
School for Boys.....	416	18	4.3	225	6	191	12
	2874	159	5.5	1563	84	1311	75

*Female admissions to Prison.

**Admissions to Prison for Women.

PSYCHIATRIC PRINCIPLES APPLYING TO DELINQUENCY AND CRIMINOLOGY

- I Psychiatry appertains to health not morals.
- II Mental health is dependent in considerable part upon physical health.
- III Moral character as an aspect of mentality is dependent in considerable part upon mental health.
- IV Moral regeneration is the product of home training, education and religion.
- V The function of the Psychiatric Field Service is to assist in establishing and maintaining offenders in normal physical and mental health. Those who cannot be so restored mentally are committed to proper institutions and those who cannot be restored physically return to free society as they are. The moral regeneration of delinquents is not a psychiatric problem except as it may and often does follow health rehabilitation.
- VI The Psychiatric Field Service is a fact-finding agency. It makes no recommendations concerning the parole of delinquents except in those cases where there is a psychiatric angle; that is, mental disease, mental deficiency or distinct psychoneuroticism. In other cases the offender's record speaks for itself to whom it may concern.

"Experience, no less than logic," says William A. White in *Medical Psychology*, "support the proposition that disease reduces the available energy of the organism, and inasmuch as a great mass of social adjustments are rendered possible by the mechanism of repression, and repression requires a great amount of energy, when one is ill and the energy available is reduced the repressions are not so effective and repressed material tends to break through."

This is commonly observed among psychotic, amemic and neurotic persons. It obtains to some extent among delinquent persons.

Principles along the lines on which the Psychiatric Field Service operates, are supported by Myerson, who says: "The psychiatrist can throw a light on certain phases of crime, or at any rate he can help to explain the conduct of certain criminals. He can say, although with some degree of doubt, that individual A is feeble-minded and that individual B is insane [or that individual C is psychoneurotic], but when it comes to stating why the rest of the alphabet, who are neither feeble-minded [psychoneurotic] or insane, commit crime, we do not believe that a psychiatrist is in a position of better advantage than any other intelligent person."

All actions whatsoever, except in psychotic, amemic and neurotic persons, arise from self-interest. It may be enlightened self-interest, it may be unenlightened; but it is assumed as an axiom that every man, in whatever he does, is aiming at something which will promote his happiness. His conduct is not alone determined by his will, at least not in its incipiency, but is determined by the object of his desire. It is this marvelous power in men to do right or wrong, that the impossibility stands of forming scientific explanations of what men will be before the fact, or scientific explanations of what they have done after the fact. If men were consistently selfish, their motives might be analyzed; if they were consistently noble, they would express in their conduct the laws of the highest perfection. But so long as their natures are mixed together, and the strange creature which results from the combination is now under one influence and now under another, so long can nothing be made out of it except from the old fashioned moral point of view.

There is in man a baffling duality of principle which defies scientific analysis. A good many papers have been written to show that the criminal is psychopathic. These studies are merely argument in a circle. A man is declared to be a psychopath because he continually breaks the law, or because he is a chronic drunkard. If it is asked why he is a chronic drunkard or criminal, the explanation is given that he has a psychopathic personality, which leaves one where one was in the beginning.

Moreover, to quote Myerson again, "a statistical study of the amount of true psychopathy, let us say, among college professors

or ministers of the gospel, or great writers, or let us whisper it, amongst the psychiatrists themselves, might give embarrassing figures. It is true that the character of the individual delinquent is all-important to us in the approach to crime, as well as social circumstances. Yet there is no science of characterology; there is even no agreement on the definition of what intelligence is. Many psychologists throw overboard the term 'instinct.' Certainly if we have no agreement on what is instinct, if we cannot define intelligence, we can have no science of character. We can only perceive, by a mixture of intuition, common sense and biology, which is a bit incongruous, unless we accept metapsychiatry."

Psychiatry has no criteria by which to diagnose incorrigibility or predicate reformability beyond the range of influence of mental disease, amentia and neuroticism, aside from behavior history which experienced laymen can read as accurately as can psychiatrists. Such interpretation lies in the most generous use of that fundamental element of human nature called common sense unobscured by professed scientific acumen.

Psychiatric and other commentators who display impatience if not displeasure with apparently slow development in the progress of the discipline of psychiatry in connection with the control and correction of the socially maladjusted and unfit should realize that while Mr. and Mrs. A. Taxpayer will support and maintain a psychiatric programme based upon sound and common sense methods, rebellion will surely rise if the present tendency to oversell psychiatry is not shortly and sharply curbed and curtailed. No branch of science will permanently thrive upon propagandized growth.

Part II

STUART A. McCORMICK, M. D. *Physician*

PHYSICAL HEALTH

Each physical examination is a complete and thorough inventory of the human body. It includes facts developed by usual aids and essential laboratory findings such as urine examination, blood Wassermann and blood chemistry, spinal fluid examination in all indicated cases; blood counts, sputum examinations, basal metabolic determinations, urethral, cervical and vaginal smears and X-rays in any indicated cases. Special laboratory procedures are taken in certain individual cases.

All defects are noted and suitable recommendations are made for their correction. The delinquent is thus passed through a competent and well-equipped medical clinic where his physical defects are noted and every measure taken to eliminate poor health. The medical care plus the enforced regularity of their lives as

regards exercise, eating and hours of sleep cause most of the prisoners to improve noticeably in health within two or three months after admission.

Interesting facts brought out by physical examinations are noted in the table below. This table includes only findings noted in the admission examinations:

	WSP		WSR		WISB		WISG	WIHW	Total
	32-33	33-34	32-33	33-34	32-33	33-34	32-34	32-34	
Gastro-Intestinal..	6	15	0	6	0	0	0	0	27
Hernia.....	35	50	16	6	2	4	1	0	114
Eye, ear, nose and throat.....	156	117	168	134	97	84	65	44	865
Tuberculosis.....	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Endocrine.....	3	8	2	0	1	1	1	2	18
Teeth.....	282	242	167	98	9	4	10	63	875
Cardio-vascular..._	148	215	48	42	21	33	24	20	551
Genito-urinary....	28	16	5	10	3	1	22	13	98
Pregnancy.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	16	10	29
Otherwise.....	124	84	37	20	21	9	13	15	323
Negative.....	77	107	148	90	82	75	64	17	660
<i>Venereal Disease</i>									
Chancroid.....	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Had gonorrhea....	203	210	81	32	0	0	14	24	564
Has gonorrhea....	25	9	13	10	2	1	28	19	107
Had lues.....	37	40	8	4	0	0	9	6	104
Has lues.....	14	5	4	2	0	0	9	8	42
<i>C. S. F. W. History</i>									
C. S. F. W. Pos....	11	15	0	1	0	0	1	9	37
<i>C. S. F. W. Pos.</i>									
Neurolues.....	27	36	4	3	0	0	7	21	98
<i>C. S. F. W. Pos.</i>									
Post Inf.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sp. Fluid Neg....	136	124	23	17	3	0	11	67	381
Sp. Fluid Refused..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Blood Wass. Pos..	26	16	6	5	0	0	12	20	85
C. N. S. Pathology	11	32	1	4	0	0	1	11	60
<i>Physical Health</i>									
Poor.....	10	17	3	3	3	2	6	9	53
Fair.....	573	516	299	230	137	108	109	99	2071
Good.....	87	115	194	93	85	81	72	23	750
<i>Total Admissions..</i>	670	648	496	326	225	191	187	131	2874

There were 114 cases of hernia found. Surgical repair was recommended where indicated and trusses or other suitable appliances in other cases. In ear, eye, nose and throat cases tonsillectomies were advised; visual defects and other pathological conditions were referred to specialists.

There were only 7 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis found among the 2874 inmates admitted, although there were many suspicious cases which cleared up rapidly under the medical and nursing care coupled with regular habits of living in the institution.

Dental defects form a large percentage of the findings and these were adequately cared for by the dental service in the various institutions.

It is interesting to note the large percentage of cardiovascular defects found and how the incidence increases as the age scale ascends.

Venereal diseases are not as numerous as would be expected. 107 or 3.7% showed active gonorrhoea and 140 cases or 4.8% were syphilitic, of which 42 or 30% showed no organic nor neural involvement while 98 or 70% did show central nervous system involvement. These figures would be slightly expanded if cases not discovered until parole examinations were made were included. 540 spinal fluid examinations were obtained by the medical service at the six state correctional institutions incidental to 2874 physical examinations made by the Psychiatric Field Service, of which 159 showed pathology. Much progress has been made in the diagnosis of neurosyphilitic cases and it is safe to say that few if any cases escape detection. A great work in this respect is thus made possible from a social, economic and health standpoint since these cases are treated thoroughly and most of them arrested before discharge. The state is hereby saved thousands of dollars as such diseased persons returned to society untreated would probably become permanent state charges.

By detecting and correcting physical defects in these inmates the proper and basic approach for their possible readjustment in free society is made. A feeling that society still cares for their welfare, and that every effort is being made to help them, is engendered not only in themselves, but it must extend to their relatives and friends.

Part III

CAROLYN JACOBI SCHWARTZ, B. S. *Psychologist*

PSYCHOMETRY AND EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Psychologists of the Psychiatric Field Service have given independently of admission, parole and special examinations, psychometric tests during the biennium, to 155 patients at Central State Hospital (Criminal Insane); to 549 pupils at State Public School; to 89 pupils at State School for the Blind; to 227 pupils at State School for the Deaf; to 17 pupils at the Indian School at Tomah and to 5 individuals not residing in state institutions. These 1042 psychological tests were in addition to those required in completing the 6,801 admission, parole and special examinations.

At the State Public School, children above three years of age were given the Stanford Revision of the Binet-Simon Test. Those between three months and three years (chronological age) were given the Kuhlmann Revision, which is really pioneer work. There has been a growing tendency to develop tests for younger children.

While a crude indication may be secured by testing very young children, the examiner, or anyone using such reports, should understand very clearly that they are not so reliable as tests given to older children. Although infant life is the period of great divergence in behavior and therefore testing subject to gross errors, nevertheless the tests are useful as an approximation of the intellectual level of the child at the time, and valuable in diagnosis for treatment within the institution. During the several years that tests have been given regularly to all younger children at the State Public School, a wealth of research material has been collected. A very large number of children under three years of age has been tested and in the great majority of the cases follow-up tests have been given in due course of time. There are few findings on the subject of infant intelligence testing and the material here collected should be studied, tabulated and written up, for it is out of such research work that more perfect tests evolve. It is to be hoped that the Psychiatric Field Service will be able, sometime with increased facilities, to make use of this material in a way that will prove valuable to the administration of public instruction for children and to the general study of child care.

At the School for the Blind the Hayes-Binet Test was used.

At the School for the Deaf, the Pintner-Paterson Performance test, "a measure of practical intelligence rather than abstract, verbal intelligence which the Binet tests measure more heavily" was given to 230 pupils. This again was a pioneer project. Research work should be done on our findings at this institution. Dr. Pintner, in referring to the work said, "We have never standardized the Pintner-Paterson Performance Test for deaf children. Our norms are based on normal hearing children." And again, concerning a phase of the problem, the relation between lip-reading ability and general intelligence he said, "If you can make any contribution on this important problem it will be of great value to all of us."

At the state institutions maintaining schools for children, mental tests have been an important factor (1) in establishing individual differences, (2) in placing children in the proper school grades, (3) in diagnosing and treating parole cases, (4) in selecting children for outside high school training, for boarding or work homes, for parole homes, (5) in selecting for vocational training and placement.

There is room for more practical use and understanding of the findings of the Psychiatric Field Service in the administration of the institutions in which it operates. And there is need for development of the services of educational psychology in those institutions in which instructional work is a major activity. The modicum of service in that connection now offered, but limited by the pressure of routine psychometric work, is appreciated by institutional

heads, teachers, and other staff members. The primary objective of these institutions, to rehabilitate the unfortunate and underprivileged, makes it impossible and impractical to consider them merely as scientific, sociological or psychological laboratories. But uppermost in the mind of the educational psychologist is the aim to smooth out wrinkles and irregularities in relationships between teacher and pupil, interpret students to themselves no less than others, and bring into educational work a finer understanding of behavior problems of which there is, by the very nature of things, an extraordinarily large number in each institution. Since educational psychology has earned and established its worth and value in the public school system, the need and possibilities for its development in the educational regime of the correctional and curative institutions should be recognized and provided for.

Part IV

SUMMARIZED RECOMMENDATIONS

I. Usefulness of the Psychiatric Field Service of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin depends in large measure upon broad powers of the Board of Control in the matter of transfer and commitment of inmates of institutions under the jurisdiction of the Board. The commission-in-lunacy powers of the Board of Control should be broadened to cover cases of insanity developing at Industrial School for Boys and Industrial School for Girls.

II. Like recommendation is offered in connection with cases of mental disease and mental deficiency found to exist among cases committed to Industrial Home for Women under provisions of section 143.07 W. S.

III. Short terms on conviction and sentence to the State Prison, Reformatory, Prison for Women and Industrial Home for Women should be abolished. Sentence to each of these institutions should be for a period of one year to five years. If medical and psychiatric services in these institutions are to function efficiently in promoting individual health and public welfare shorter sentences than one to five years must be abolished. Inmates may be detained under such sentences as long as necessary for repair of physical and mental health and well being, to be released on parole before expiration of sentence at the discretion of the State Board of Control.

IV. Another desirable advance in correctional institutional administration can be made by a requirement that when an inmate becomes eligible his appearance before the Board of Control acting as a parole board shall be mandatory rather than elective. This regulation which can possibly be made by a simple change in rules rather than statutory amendment would result in every inmate

coming up for parole automatically. Consequently he would be re-examined by the Psychiatric Field Service to the end that medical and administrative officers would become more fully acquainted with the health and potentialities of every inmate and the Board of Control would be afforded a more comprehensive view of its correctional institution population. Adoption of this recommendation would add considerably to the burden of work of the Psychiatric Field Service which it cannot assume under present budget limitations.

V. A salutary change in the law should be made by extending parole privileges under Section 51.13 (subs. 1 and 3) to those inmates of the Central State Hospital for the Insane, who, while serving sentences in penal or correctional institutions, were found to be insane and committed as such by the State Board of Control sitting as a commission-in-lunacy, whose disability of insanity and consequent detention shall have persisted beyond the date of expiration of sentence to the penal or correctional institution in which they were serving when committed as aforesaid.

VI. The present staff of this service should be expanded to include the positions of assistant supervisor and senior physician and two senior psychologists, one of whom shall be qualified to act as educational psychologist in the industrial schools and schools for blind and deaf. Such expansion of the staff would enable the Psychiatric Field Service to gradually and progressively embrace in its activities the Probation Department.

All of which is most respectfully submitted on behalf of the Psychiatric Field Service of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin.

FRANK C. RICHMOND, M. D.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

BIENNIAL REPORT

July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1934

L. F. MURPHY.....*Supervisor*

Probation Department created by Chapter 541, Laws of 1909, and Chapter 136, Laws of 1913

Number of Employees June 30, 1934—41

Number of Probation Officers, June 30, 1934—35

Total Cost of Operation for Biennium—\$189,995.02.

Total Probation and Parole Days—1,529,213

Daily Average Number on Probation and Parole—2095

Probationers' Earnings (Biennium)—\$960,147.90

Per Capita Cost Per Week (218,459 weeks) \$.87

Per Capita Cost Per Week of Inmates of Penal and Reformatory Institutions—\$5.67

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

For the purpose of presenting data concerning the activities and general status of the Probation Department for the biennial period ending June 30, 1934 and also to present its plan of operation and its needs for the future, this report is respectfully submitted:

Probation has come to be such an important part of Wisconsin's program of crime treatment that it is well to review here some of the principles and objectives which it holds. Let it be clearly understood that probation is in itself neither punishment nor leniency. The probation officer sees the offender as a person who has failed to adjust himself to the requirements of society, this failure being the resultant of the interplay of many factors. Some of these factors were entirely beyond the control of the defendant and others so involved as to be only partially under his control. The officer's objective is to take this offender and change him from the condition in which he is found into an acceptable citizen, and his work is completed only when the offender has made such adjustments as to enable him to conform to the legal, social and moral requirements of the group in which he lives. The failure of the defendant to make such adjustments by himself indicates that he needs aid, and it is the business of the probation officer to supply this aid. Again, if he is to live in organized society, then the place to make such adjustments is in society, unless the circumstances surrounding the case make him a menace to the group. In that case, society's welfare requires his removal. Probation, therefore, need not concern itself with punishment for the defendant's failure; neither should it express itself in the maudlin sentimentality called

by the theorist "another chance" and by the disgusted citizen "a device for coddling criminals."

Considered as treatment it presupposes a knowledge by the probation officer of all the circumstances surrounding the defendant's life, and all the factors which have affected his habits and personality in such a way as to make him anti-social. His heredity, family and neighborhood conditions, school history, religious training, employment record, delinquencies, recreation habits, mental and physical health, emotional life and personal traits are all carefully scanned and analyzed. It is confidently hoped that the result of this social diagnosis will bring to the fore some of the causes of the delinquent's failure to adjust himself. When these causes are determined, it follows that the probation officer must know what remedies are best suited to meet the need, and he must have skill in applying them. Some adverse conditions can be overcome quickly, but others which are deeply rooted in habit or emotional trend require long and patient effort on the part of the officer and sincere cooperation on the part of the probationer. The unintelligent, indifferent, or untrained officer obviously cannot meet these responsibilities either as to diagnosis or supervision, and consequently probation in such hands is nothing more than legal oversight which probably can better be applied by the police or other peace officers.

If probation as thus described is to be effective, there are certain accepted standards and principles which I wish to briefly discuss, and to point out how effectively Wisconsin is meeting them. These principles may be summarized as follows:

1. That power be lodged in every criminal court to place suitable offenders on probation.
2. That a careful, social investigation precede the determination of the court.
3. That only thoroughly trained and competent probation officers be employed.
4. That the case load for each officer be sufficiently small so that effective case work can be done.
5. That careful, intensive, helpful supervision be given by the officers to aid the offender to solve his problems and to bring about necessary adjustments to his situation.
6. That probation be promptly brought to an end if a probationer again commits crime or fails to cooperate with the officer in bringing about the desired social adjustments.
7. Finally, that probation officers of the right kind be available to every court in the state.

It is only a few years ago that a survey of probation in Wisconsin pointed that in Wisconsin, like in nearly every other state, prac-

tically every one of these principles was violated both in letter and in spirit. Wisconsin has progressed far since those days, and we believe a reasonable conformity to nearly all these principles has been realized.

1. Powers of the Courts: The first principle is met by the present law, which does lodge power in every court of record to place suitable offenders on probation. While the law is still defective in some respects, it meets this particular requirement very well.

2. Preliminary Social Investigations: The very foundation of probationary treatment is knowledge, and this implies thorough investigation to accumulate facts required. Aside from the knowledge which the probation officer must have in order to do effective case work, it is necessary that some means be provided whereby the court may have at hand such facts as will enable him to make a just, safe and socially desirable disposition of every convicted person. Such preliminary investigation is a legitimate part of every probation officer's work. Formerly with a limited staff it was physically impossible to make such investigations in any great number of cases, and no attempt was made to do the impossible. But today with an increased staff of well trained officers these social investigations are being requested by judges in increasing numbers. The laws of the State of New York require that such social investigation be submitted to every court before final disposition of any criminal case. No such law exists in Wisconsin, but the value of such investigations is too great for any court to ignore when it is possible to obtain them.

3. Need of Trained and Competent Officers: Until very recently colleges and universities paid but little attention to courses looking toward the training of probation officers, and hence there was very little opportunity for prospective probation officers to get technical training until they became members of this or some other probation staff. However in recent years colleges have developed splendid courses for training in this field, and in all recent Civil Service examinations for probation officers persons so trained have been encouraged to compete. For several years past no one has been appointed to the probation staff who has not the equivalent of a college education, and as far as possible the requirement of some experience or special training in social work has been insisted upon. The recently added classification of Junior Probation officer gives an opportunity to acquire practical experience under supervision.

4. Effective Case Load: With the appointment of ten additional officers to the staff last year the case load, abnormally high before, has been reduced to an average of seventy-five cases for each officer, although practically the load can not be thus evenly distributed. It is hoped that in another year this average can be

reduced to within fifty and sixty cases per officer, fifty being the accepted number which one officer may supervise successfully.

5. Careful, Intensive Supervision: Thus, with carefully trained and competent officers and a reasonable case load it follows that helpful supervision can be and is being given by the officers in assisting the offenders to readjust their lives.

6. Revocation for Violators: The protection of the public as well as the respect which is sought for the probation system makes it mandatory that violators be promptly removed from the probation list when serious violations occur. The department has kept faith with the courts and with the public in this respect, and it is well understood that being placed on probation in Wisconsin is an assurance that all reasonable requirements in supervision will be met, and that the public will be protected.

7. Equal Availability to All Courts: Probation is not only available to every court in the State of Wisconsin, but during the last biennial period every county in the state has made use of probation, and many counties to a very great extent.

Adult probation began in Wisconsin through an act of the legislature of 1909. Inadequately staffed and poorly financed, it is not surprising that sixteen years later, with judges dissatisfied and the public unconvinced of its merit, that a survey brought about by your Board resulted in a vigorous denunciation of the whole set-up and a recommendation that the law providing for state administration be abolished. Thanks to the far-sightedness of your Board the last recommendation was not accepted and your contention that the Wisconsin system of probation had never been given a real chance and that it had possibilities of great success if rightfully administered has been fully justified in the events of the last eight years. Prominent sociologists and social workers who were conscientious objectors to state administration eight years ago are now fully convinced of its worth. Inquiry as to the procedure and workings of a state administered system have come to us from many states in the union. The National Probation Association has gone far in recognizing the need of state responsibility and at least one of our neighboring states, Minnesota, has succeeded during the past two years in enacting a law and providing for a state probation system modeled after ours. Numerous requests from judges in Wisconsin courts have been received appealing for an extension of the service that we are giving. In some instances the request was for extension into the field of juvenile probation, apparently in realization of the fact that local conditions in many counties are such as to permanently prevent effective probation unless through state organization. These requests attest to the satisfaction of courts with the progress that has been made. The final proof of the esteem in which probation is held in Wisconsin is evidenced by the fact that in the last legislative budget, while

most departments of state government were requested to operate on a reduced appropriation, the probation division of the Board of Control was given an increased allotment in excess of thirty thousand dollars.

The success of probation in Wisconsin as in any other place is ultimately measured in two ways: First, by the number of probationers who are brought through to a successful adjustment and secondly by the cost as related to the service rendered to the state and community. Attention is called to the fact, shown in one of the accompanying statistical tables, showing that about 78% of the probationers who were released from supervision during the biennial period successfully completed their probation period and that in the remaining 22% probation was revoked. 78% of apparent successes is a reasonable evidence of the effectiveness of probationary supervision. The per capita cost of one dollar per week for each probationer supervised is approximately one fifth of the cost of imprisonment. That represents a saving of several hundred thousand dollars in the cost of maintenance alone. Referring to the financial table attached it will be seen that reimbursement for court costs, for restitution, for support in broken homes were important items and a direct relief to the taxpayers of the state. With over 40% of the persons on probation having and maintaining families, relief requirements for this group were kept at a low minimum, and finally, the total earnings by probationers, largely used for their own and their families' support, approached a million dollars in the two year period. Your Board's far-sightedness in maintaining this service has been an important element in lessening the financial burdens of the state and counties in these distressing times.

PAROLE

Prior to submitting our last report, your Board had effected a consolidation of the parole work of the Wisconsin State Prison with probation, combining the three parole officers of the Prison with the existing probation staff in such a manner that the combined staff would act as a unit in supervising both parole and probation cases. The venture was a new one without any precedent either in this state or elsewhere, as far as is known, and of necessity had to be approached cautiously and carefully. Begun as an experiment, the plan after a reasonable period of trial showed such a measure of success as to point to your Board the desirability of further consolidation of parole with probation. In October 1933 the parole supervision of the Industrial Home for Women, the Wisconsin Prison for Women, and women of the Milwaukee House of Correction was taken over by the department and on February 1, 1934 the supervision of parolees of the Wisconsin State Reformatory was likewise added. These consolidations have resulted in an increased staff, the creation of more and smaller districts, and a

closer supervision of parolees than has ever been possible before. One of the immediate effects of the consolidation was the increase in the number of persons paroled from the Wisconsin State Prison, thus lessening the over-crowding there. There is no doubt at the present time in the minds of those who are familiar with the requirements of parole and probation work, that this development for Wisconsin is fully justified from the standpoint of both efficiency and economy. This phase of the work has been the subject of many inquiries from parole administrators in other states.

Besides the advantage of closer supervision and increased helpfulness to parolees, a much more thorough pre-parole investigation can now be made than ever before. Several weeks before a scheduled parole meeting a list of the applicants together with the institution data is furnished to the probation department. This material is then referred to the various field officers, each of whom is required to submit a report covering certain facts which are especially applicable to parole. For example: the officer reports on the truthfulness of the applicant's statement of the offense, on his former criminal record, his family background, his industrial record, etc. and endeavors to give the effect of a parole on the officials and citizens of the community. A brief comment on the prospects for employment and the chances of ultimate success, if paroled, is added. Each field officer is asked to investigate only those cases which arose in his district. He has there the advantage of thorough acquaintance with the sources of information and frequently has had previous contacts with the applicant or with his family. The information thus gathered is available to the Board when considering parole.

In addition to the above there is being developed a service to the institutions in making contacts between the prisoners and their families. A prisoner worried about the condition of his family need but make his fears known to the prison authorities, immediately the case is referred to the probation department, an investigation follows and a report is given to the institution. On several occasions during the past year the probation officers made adjustments which greatly benefited the prisoner's family and this in turn reacted on the prisoner's morale in such a way as to bring about a better adjustment for him in the institution. This service is freely given to the institutions and is recognized as a legitimate part of the probation officers' duties since they have the parole supervision.

The first purpose of pre-parole investigations and the collection of data preparatory to a parole hearing is to assist the parole board in determining the advisability of parole in any given case. All available facts which might have a bearing on the applicant's chances for success are therefore important, but following the investigation there should be a scientific analysis of the data

gathered. Recently several attempts have been made to develop measurements by which parole success might be predicted. The most noteworthy efforts so far have been those developed by Dr. Glueck in his analysis of five hundred parolees of the Massachusetts Reformatory and the study made by Professor George B. Vold of the University of Minnesota. While these devices are interesting and useful as far as they go, they are not yet developed to the point of being practical.

The Department of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin in cooperation with the Board of Control has recently initiated a research program in methods of treatment of men under its jurisdiction. While the scope of this study is necessarily limited, the suggestion is here being made that if possible such future cooperative efforts be devised covering a period of years and having for its main objective the testing out of theories relating to probation and parole and with particular emphasis on the probability of probation and parole success. In this cooperative proposal probation and parole would provide the criminological laboratory, the material to be studied and the practical experience to check the research findings and give them practical application. The University would provide the theory, the trained research personnel, and analyze and tabulate the findings. That combination should bring worthwhile results for improved technique in probation and parole administration and supervision.

FEDERAL PAROLE

In 1932 the Probation Department undertook the supervision of federal parolees who were residents of Wisconsin. This was brought about because of the fact that there was no federal probation officer in Wisconsin who would under ordinary circumstances supervise these cases. The Federal Parole Board was frequently hesitant about paroling Wisconsin residents into the state because of no adequate supervision. The number of federal parolees supervised has never been large but it has been a distinct service to Wisconsin residents who had been incarcerated in federal prisons. It has not at any time been burdensome to the department. A few months ago a federal probation officer was appointed for Wisconsin and while this department is continuing to supervise federal parolees who were in its charge at the time of this appointment, no new cases are being received. The total number of federal parolees supervised since the beginning of this arrangement was 71 and at the close of the biennium only 6 remained. Within a short time this service will no doubt be completely discontinued. This experiment is significant chiefly as indicating the ease with which a state administered department can enter into desirable cooperative arrangements.

UNEMPLOYMENT

We are now in the fifth year of the worst depression perhaps that the country has ever known but thanks to the relief extended by the united efforts of federal, state and local government the burden has become somewhat easier to bear than it was two years ago.

As far as unemployment was concerned, the peak for Wisconsin was probably reached in the year 1932 and beginning in the spring of 1933 a much easier condition has existed although still very unsatisfactory. The various employment projects giving employment to those on relief lists and the establishment of Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C. camps) seem to have been very effective in stopping the increase of such crime as would normally be brought about by economic distress. The population of county jails and state penal institutions has either decreased or at least been halted in their increase which marked the preceding two years. While probation has increased some, there has been a corresponding slowing up of the number placed on probation because of the lessened number of convictions. However, the fact remains that a large part of the probation officer's time and effort must still be spent in securing employment for probationers. The results show that his efforts have been very worth while.

Since January 1931 weekly reports of unemployment among probationers have been submitted to the central office and the data summarized and expressed in appropriate graphs indicate that the unemployment has dropped from an average of 11.1% during the preceding biennial period to 9.2% during the one just closing.

Another interesting result of the improved employment condition is that the total earnings of probationers, as shown by the financial table, was over 60% more during the second year of the biennium than it was during the first year.

FUTURE NEEDS

Probation in Wisconsin has heretofore largely been applied to adult felons only. A few juvenile cases have been taken under mild protest where the juvenile court urgently requested it and a few misdemeanants have been placed on probation but the number of each of these groups as compared with the whole is almost negligible. The present law does not contemplate the supervision of juvenile cases by the state probation staff and the probation law as it stands at present practically excludes worth while probationary work from the misdemeanant group because of the limitation of the law which provides that a person may not be placed on probation for a longer term than he might be imprisoned. This restriction seldom seriously affects persons convicted of felonies but when persons are brought in convicted of offenses for which

the maximum punishment is a jail sentence of sixty or ninety days or six months, then much time and effort are wasted and very little accomplished by treatment under probation. As a result, fines and jail sentences are still the usual methods of handling such cases and this in spite of the intellectual consent given everywhere that a term in the ordinary county jail is about as demoralizing an experience as any delinquent can undergo. This restriction should be changed or modified so that a court may, in its discretion, place a person on probation for a misdemeanor for a period not to exceed two years.

Chapter 57.04 of the Statutes should be rewritten. It is obviously impractical for a probation officer to serve two masters and it seems to have been the intent of the law that misdemeanants as well as felons when placed on probation in care of the Board of Control should be supervised in the same way under the rules and orders of the Board, but Chapter 57.04 is so worded as to leave some doubt as to just where the administrative power lies. Obviously it should be determined definitely and if it lies in the court, then provision should be made for a probation officer under the direction of the court because the state staff cannot be subject to two jurisdictions.

Chapter 57.03 of the Statutes seems to make it the duty of the Board of Control to transport prisoners under certain conditions. There are fewer demands of this kind made on the probation officers than formerly but transporting prisoners, making arrests and the like are clearly the duties of peace officers and not of probation officers. Such duties are not only contrary to the theory of probation but at times might create embarrassing situations because probation officers are not selected because of their ability to do police work but rather for their understanding and skill in handling social problems. This section of the law should be clarified so that there will be no doubt as to what it means.

Chapter 57.03 of the Statutes also provides that in case of violation the Board of Control may order probation revoked **after a personal hearing**. Obviously this is impractical from an administrative standpoint because the Board of Control cannot be expected to spend the necessary large amount of time required to make these hearings, and the expense of transporting every person accused of violation and the necessary witnesses to Madison would be too great to receive any consideration. The right of a defendant to a hearing cannot be denied because even with the care taken by probation officers an error in fact or in judgment may creep in. No solution of the problem is presented at this time but it is hoped that some legislation may be developed which will clear up this matter.

In the report of the previous biennium by the Psychiatric Field Service to your Board, Dr. Stuart A. McCormick states that:

"Out of 3,239 inmates admitted to the five penal and correctional state institutions during the biennium, only 979 could be classified as being in good health: 2,123 presented some physical defect or disease whereby they were classified as in fair health and 133 were in such impaired health that their chances of being restored to normal were remote whereby they were classified in poor health."

Those findings will not have changed materially for this past biennium and practically the same results would be obtained if men on probation were given a medical examination. Physical disease and defects are a definite handicap in economic pursuits, affect qualities of character and mental health adversely and often disastrously, and are consequently often a decisive and important handicap in social readjustment. Appropriation of a comparatively small amount would be sufficient to enable this department to provide for a medical examination for all persons placed on probation. The results obtained would pay high dividends in fewer probation failures, better social economic adjustments and improved mental health.

Further increase in the staff will be needed during the next two years in order to meet the growing demands of the courts for probation service and also to reduce the present average case load supervised by officers. This will shortly be incorporated in the budget which we are preparing for your consideration.

OFFICE REORGANIZATION

For sometime past it had become evident that the office organization and system of keeping records, which were developed when the department was small, were no longer suitable for the increased work. Accordingly, under the direction of Miss Edith Shipke, an entire reorganization was brought about during the summer of 1933. The Kardex System of keeping records was installed, all existing records were modified to meet the new system, an alphabetical list of all persons who had ever been supervised by the department was developed, more efficient forms for records were devised, and the office procedure was made to conform to modern business methods. Requiring as it did a large amount of labor and considerable expense, the results have more than justified the effort because of the ease and accuracy by which the vast amount of office detail is now handled.

CHRONOLOGICAL

Two years ago when the last biennial report was submitted, the probation staff consisted of one Chief Probation Officer, fifteen full time men assistants, two full time women assistants, one secretarial clerk, four stenographers and one cashier.

During the year 1932-33 a new classification was begun through the positions of Junior Probation officer. These positions required

less experience and training than those of assistant probation officers. Junior Probation officers work under and are directly supervised by the Assistant Probation officers. The new classification meets the long-felt demand to provide training within the department for future assistant probation officers.

During the year 1932-33 one assistant probation officer resigned and was replaced through a new appointment. An additional assistant probation officer was also appointed. Three men were appointed in the new classification of Junior Probation officers.

During the year 1933-34 one officer died. Two additional women officers were appointed, one of whom later resigned when appointed to the position of Superintendent of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls. This vacancy was filled through another appointment. Eight additional Junior officers were appointed and one Reformatory parole officer was transferred to the probation staff as a Junior officer. When the Reformatory parole supervision was consolidated with the probation supervision, two parole officers from the Reformatory were transferred to the probation staff as assistant officers.

In the office personnel two clerks resigned. One of the vacancies has been filled and the other soon will be. An additional clerk stenographer has been appointed and one temporary clerk.

At the close of the biennial period the staff consisted of a Supervisor of Probation and Parole (title changed from Chief Probation Officer), twenty-two full time probation officers, four of whom are women, and twelve Junior probation officers. The office force consisted of one secretarial-clerk, two junior clerk stenographers, one cashier, one assistant clerk stenographer and one temporary clerk.

STATISTICAL

During the year ending June 30, 1933, 992 persons were placed on probation and during the year ending June 30, 1934, there were 985 new cases, making a total for the biennium of 1,997 new cases received, an increase of 34 over the preceding two year period. The number of active cases on June 30, 1934 was 1,760 as against 1,670 on June 30, 1932.

The ages of probationers when received varied from 15 to 70 years with the vast majority falling between the ages of 21 and 30 years. The nature of the crimes, the length of the sentences and other data will be found in the tables which are attached to this report.

The total earnings of probationers received during the year ending June 30, 1933 were \$366,723.59 and during the year ending June 30, 1934 were \$593,424.31. A total of \$887,694.54 was spent during the biennium for current living expenses of proba-

tioners and their families. The balance, \$72,453.44 was sent to this office and deposited to the credit of probationers until such time as sufficient funds had accumulated to make payments on court orders or other obligations. On June 30, 1934 there was on deposit to the credit of probationers a total of \$9,150.61, most of which represented savings after financial obligations had been paid. This balance represents a decrease of \$4,498.38 from the balance reported on hand June 30, 1932. The number of individual probationers who were able to accumulate savings had also decreased, although a very satisfactory savings record was shown during the period in view of the wide unemployment and low wages. Counties were reimbursed for court costs to the extent of \$7,269.69. Citizens were reimbursed through restitution paid to the extent of \$13,665.11, and support in families broken by divorce, separation, etc., amounting to \$25,924.80 was paid to the clerks of courts during the biennium. A complete account of probationers' earnings and disbursements will be found on the attached financial table.

(A) PROBATION STATISTICS

Table No. I
NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS—BIENNIAL PERIOD
JUNE 30, 1932-34

	1932-33	1933-34	Total	Grand Total
I Number on Probation June 30, 1932.....				1,670
II Number placed on Probation				
A. Male.....	935	933		
B. Female.....	57	52		
	992	985		1,977
				3,647
III Number of Probationers Discharged				
A. Male.....	620	739		
B. Female.....	28	41		
	648	780	1,428	
IV Number of Probationers Absconded.....				
A. Male.....	46	44		
B. Female.....	3	5		
	49	49	98	
V Number Imprisoned and returned to Court				
A. Male.....	150	153		
B. Female.....	8	8		
	158	161	319	
VI Number Deceased				
A. Male.....	7	8		
B. Female.....	0	0		
	7	8	15	
VII Number Pardoned—Male.....	—	1	1	
VIII Number Ordered Vacated by Court				
A. Male.....	11	11		
B. Female.....	2	2		
	13	13	26	1,887
IX Number on Probation June 30, 1934.....				1,760

Table No. II
PROBATIONERS CLASSIFIED AS TO OFFENSES COMMITTED
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

Offense	Admissions			Discharges*			Imprisoned			Absconded		
	Year 1932- 1934	Year 1933- 1934	Total	Year 1932- 1933	Year 1933- 1934	Total	Year 1932- 1933	Year 1933- 1934	Total	Year 1932- 1933	Year 1933- 1934	Total
<i>Against Person</i>												
Homicide-----	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault-----	33	32	65	27	55	82	3	5	8	1	3	4
Non-Support--	134	131	265	104	111	215	28	19	47	10	7	17
Robbery-----	6	--	6	6	5	11	--	2	2	--	--	--
<i>Against Property</i>												
Burglary-----	248	220	468	134	146	280	20	38	58	9	11	20
Forgery-----	59	39	98	76	65	141	24	17	41	5	8	13
Larceny-----	188	215	403	133	161	294	30	32	62	8	7	15
Auto Larceny & OAWOC--	79	62	141	73	55	128	20	17	37	4	5	9
Chicken-stealing	32	12	44	15	12	27	4	3	7	1	2	3
<i>Morals</i>												
Rape-----	16	20	36	16	18	34	8	3	11	2	1	3
Sex Offenses---	60	70	130	34	40	74	4	8	12	3	1	4
All other offenses	137	181	318	50	134	184	17	17	34	6	4	10
TOTAL-----	992	985	1,977	668	802	1,470	158	161	319	49	49	98

*Includes cases vacated by court, deaths and pardons.

Table No. III

DISTRIBUTION OF PROBATIONERS BY COUNTY OF COMMITMENT DURING
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

	July 1, '32 July '33	July '33 July '34	Total		July 1, '32 July '33	July '33 July '34	Total
Adams	4	1	5	Manitowoc	27	30	57
Ashland	20	12	32	Marathon	40	27	67
Barron	22	30	52	Marinette	23	16	39
Bayfield	5	14	19	Marquette	1		1
Brown	32	35	67	Milwaukee*			
Buffalo	3	3	6	Monroe	8	2	10
Burnett	3	2	5	Oconto	15	12	27
Calumet		7	7	Oneida	7	22	29
Chippewa	13	9	22	Outagamie	9	15	24
Clark	19	7	26	Ozaukee	2	7	9
Columbia	10	2	12	Pepin	4	8	12
Crawford	7	4	11	Pierce	15	7	22
Dane	101	39	140	Polk	10	7	17
Dodge	4	17	21	Portage	24	21	45
Door	2	1	3	Price	12	7	19
Douglas	48	53	101	Racine	31	39	70
Dunn	9	10	19	Richland	6	7	13
Eau Claire	91	109	200	Rock	42	25	67
Florence	2	4	6	Rusk	10	6	16
Fond du Lac	9	14	23	St. Croix	1	17	18
Forest	18	22	40	Sauk	5	4	9
Grant	2	5	7	Sawyer	3	6	9
Green	5	4	9	Shawano	8	29	37
Green Lake		3	3	Sheboygan	8	17	25
Iowa	1	3	4	Taylor	11	5	16
Iron	2	4	6	Trempealeau	1	2	3
Jackson	2	10	12	Vernon	2		2
Jefferson	5	3	8	Vilas	2		2
Juneau	6	7	13	Walworth	33	43	76
Kenosha	16	13	29	Washburn	5		5
Kewaunee	3		3	Washington	2	5	7
La Crosse	8	5	13	Waukesha	1	3	4
Lafayette	2	2	4	Waupaca	38	50	88
Langlade	10	15	25	Waushara	1	8	9
Lincoln	13	9	22	Winnebago	51	33	84
				Wood	37	27	64
				Grand Total	992	985	1,977

*Has County Probation System—Not under Board of Control.

Table No. IV

LENGTH OF SENTENCES IMPOSED
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

	No. of Probationers		Total
	Year 1932-33	Year 1933-34	
I Less than 1 year	157	241	398
II Not more than 2 years	522	519	1,041
III Not more than 3 years	221	158	379
IV Over 3 years	92	67	159
	992	985	1,977

SUMMARY

Determinate	546	644	1,190
Indeterminate	446	341	787
	992	985	1,977

Table No. V

AGE OF PROBATIONERS AT TIME OF BEING PLACED ON PROBATION
FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

Age Group	No. of Probationers		Total
	1932-33	1933-34	
Under 21 years	300	267	567
21-30 years	381	340	721
30-45 Years	243	311	554
Over 45 Years	68	67	135
	992	985	1,977

Table VI

FINANCIAL STATEMENT PROBATIONER'S EARNINGS

	Year		Totals
	1932-33	1933-34	
I Balance July 1, 1932			\$13,649.09
Probationer's Earnings	\$366,723.59	\$593,424.31	960,147.90
II Interest Earned			
A. On Probationer's Savings Accounts	183.76	119.84	
B. On Checking Accounts	99.79	32.58	
Total	\$ 283.53	\$ 152.42	\$ 435.95
III Disbursements			
A. Court Costs Paid	\$3,033.29	\$4,236.40	\$7,269.69
B. Restitution Paid	6,084.71	7,580.40	13,665.11
C. Support to Families—Court Order	13,019.82	12,904.98	25,924.80
D. Support of Probationer's—Direct			
a. Single Persons	148,332.81	271,387.15	
b. Families	182,166.10	285,808.48	
Total	\$330,498.91	\$557,195.63	\$887,694.54
E. Paid Probationers at Discharge	7,914.79	5,654.82	13,569.61
F. Miscellaneous Expense of Probationers paid from Savings and Checking Accounts	8,587.56	8,371.02	16,958.58
IV Balance on Hand, June 30, 1934			\$ 9,150.61

MISCELLANEOUS CHART

PROBATION VIOLATORS IMPRISONED OR RETURNED TO COURT
FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

Classified as to Violations

	1932-33		1933-34		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
I Offenses against persons					
1. Homicide					
2. Robbery	3		1		4
3. Assault	13		2		15
4. Abandonment and non-support	11		5		16
II Offenses against Property					
1. Burglary	18		18		36
2. Forgery	14		11		25
3. Larceny	12		27		39
4. Auto Larceny & OAWOC	11		6		17
5. Larceny of Chickens	2				2
III Offenses against Morals					
1. Rape	2		3		5
2. Other Sex Offenses	6	3	14	3	26
IV Absconding	29	1	23	3	56
V Drinking	16	1	21		38
VI Refusal to Co-operate with Officer	7	1	10		18
VII All other Offenses	8		12	2	22
	152	6	153	8	319

(B) PAROLE STATISTICS**Table No. I**NUMBER OF PAROLEES—REFORMATORY
FROM FEB. 1—JUNE 30, 1934

No. on Parole Feb. 1, 1934.....		309	
No. received on Parole Feb.—June 1934.....		140	449
No. discharged.....	120		
No. returned voluntarily.....	3		
No. violated.....	13		
1. No. Imprisoned.....	9		
2. No. at Large.....	4		
No. Deceased.....		3	139
No. on Parole June 30, 1934.....			310

Information Concerning No. of Violators on Feb. 1, 1934 and June 30, 1934

No. of Violators at large July 1, 1933 to Feb. 1, 1934.....	8
Apprehended July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934.....	2
	6
No. Violators at large Feb. 1, 1934—June 30, 1934.....	4
	10
No. Violators at large previous to and including period of July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1934.....	12
Apprehended July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1934.....	3
	9
No. Violators at large Feb. 1, 1934—June 30, 1934.....	4
	13

Table No. IISUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF REFORMATORY PAROLEES
CLASSIFIED AS TO ORIGINAL OFFENSES COMMITTED
PERIOD FROM FEB. 1, 1934 TO JULY 1, 1934

	Dis- charged	Im- prisoned	Voluntary Returned Not Re-paroled	Ab- sconded	De- ceased
I Offenses against Person					
A. Homicide.....	1	---	---	---	---
B. Robbery.....	15	1	---	1	---
C. Assault.....	6	---	---	---	---
D. Non-support and Aban- donment.....	1	---	---	---	---
II Offenses against Property					
A. Burglary.....	36	5	---	1	1
B. Forgery.....	15	2	---	---	---
C. Larceny.....	14	1	2	---	---
D. Auto Larceny and OAWOC.....	8	---	1	1	1
E. Larceny of Chickens.....	2	---	---	---	---
III Offenses against Morals					
A. Rape.....	10	---	---	1	---
B. Other Sex Offenses.....	1	---	---	---	---
IV Other Offenses.....	11	---	---	---	1
Totals.....	120	9	3	4	3

Table No. III

DISTRIBUTION OF REFORMATORY PAROLEES BY COUNTY OF COMMITMENT
DURING PERIOD FROM FEB. 2, 1934—JULY 1, 1934

Adams	---	Manitowoc	1
Ashland	3	Marathon	1
Barron	2	Marinette	4
Bayfield	6	Marquette	---
Brown	6	Milwaukee	26
Buffalo	---	Monroe	1
Burnett	1	Oconto	1
Calumet	---	Oneida	3
Chippewa	---	Outagamie	3
Clark	---	Ozaukee	1
Columbia	2	Pepin	1
Crawford	1	Pierce	---
Dane	5	Polk	1
Dodge	2	Portage	3
Door	2	Price	---
Douglas	4	Racine	9
Dunn	---	Richland	1
Eau Claire	3	Rock	6
Florence	1	Rusk	1
Fond du Lac	1	St. Croix	1
Forest	---	Sauk	---
Grant	1	Sawyer	1
Green	---	Shawano	3
Green Lake	---	Sheboygan	2
Iowa	---	Taylor	3
Iron	---	Trempealeau	---
Jackson	1	Vernon	1
Jefferson	1	Vilas	---
Juneau	---	Walworth	2
Kenosha	3	Washburn	1
Kewaunee	---	Washington	2
La Crosse	5	Waukesha	---
Lafayette	---	Waupaca	1
Langlade	2	Waushara	---
Lincoln	2	Winnebago	2
		Wood	4
		Total	140

Table No. IV

LENGTH OF SENTENCES IMPOSED—REFORMATORY PAROLEES
FOR PERIOD FEB. 1, 1934 TO JULY 1, 1934

	No. of Parolees
I Determinate Sentences	
Less than 1 year	0
1-2 years	1
2-3 years	2
3-4 years	5
10 years	1
Total	9
II Indeterminate Sentences	
Less than 1 year	3
1-1½ years	8
1-2 years	36
1-3 years	39
1-4 years	3
1-5 years	13
1-7 years	5
2-3 years	4
2-5 years	1
3-4 years	5
3-5 years	5
3-6 years	1
3-7 years	1
3-8 years	2
4-8 years	1
5-7 years	1
5-15 years	1
3-30 years	1
8-10 years	1
Total	131

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL 101

SUMMARY

	No. of Parolees
Determinate.....	9
Indeterminate.....	131
Total.....	140

Table No. V

AGE OF REFORMATORY PAROLEES AT TIME RECEIVED ON PAROLE FOR PERIOD FEB. 1, 1934—JULY 1, 1934

Age Group	No. of Parolees
18-20 years.....	42
21-24 years.....	72
25-29 years.....	24
30-32 years.....	2
Total.....	140

MISCELLANEOUS CHART

REFORMATORY PAROLEE'S EARNINGS FOR PERIOD FEB. 1, 1934 TO JULY 1, 1934

	Cash Earnings	Maintenance Equivalent	Total
February.....	\$ 4,585.47	\$ 2,462.50	\$ 7,047.97
March.....	4,564.51	2,075.00	6,639.51
April.....	5,263.80	3,375.00	8,638.80
May.....	4,387.77	2,550.00	6,937.77
June.....	6,323.28	3,000.00	9,323.28
Totals.....	\$25,124.83	\$13,462.50	\$38,587.33

PRISON VIOLATORS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

Classified as to Type of Violation		1932-33	1933-34	Total
	Offenses against Persons			
	A. Assault.....	1	---	1
II	Offenses against Property			
	A. Burglary.....	---	2	2
	B. Larceny.....	2	2	4
	C. OAWOC.....	1	---	1
	D. Forgery.....	1	2	3
III	Absconding.....	7	15	22
IV	Drinking.....	1	8	9
V	Refusal to Co-operate with Officer.....	---	1	1
VI	All other Offenses.....	5	5	10
		18	35	53

SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF WISCONSIN STATE PRISON PAROLEES IN BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

I.	Cases discharged successfully.....	325
II	Cases returned voluntarily to Prison and not re-paroled.....	8
III	Deceased.....	2
IV	Violations	
	A. Number returned to Prison.....	39
	B. Number at large.....	11
	C. Number in other Prisons.....	3
	Total.....	53
	Grand Total.....	388

CONCLUSION

The development of probation and parole in Wisconsin in recent years has placed this state among the leaders in this phase of crime treatment. While the Prison at Waupun has been overcrowded for many years, it is evident that the condition would have been much more serious had not probation been developed to the point where it now is. The number of adult felons on probation at the close of the biennial period exceeded the rated capacity of both the Prison and the Reformatory. The wisdom of Wisconsin legislators in taking a small amount of the cost of building and operating additional prisons and using it to develop the probation service that we have needs no comment.

Aside from the sympathy of the legislature, two other factors have served to bring about the success of this enterprise. One is the whole-hearted and untiring cooperation of the probation staff and the office force, and the other is the never-failing, understanding support and guidance given by your Board. For all of these things the writer is truly grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

L. F. MURPHY,

Supervisor Probation and Parole.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

July 1, 1932—June 30, 1934

ELIZABETH YERXA *Director*

TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

The seventh biennial report of the Juvenile Department is herewith respectfully submitted.

The problems of the Juvenile Department for the period July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1934 have been more varied and more complicated than ever before. No doubt this has been caused by the complex economic conditions of the times, as well as due to the fact that the people of the state have become more socially minded and more conscious of the needs of the children of the state and have therefore reported a greater number of cases and more difficult situations than ever before. One of the heartening results has been the fact that there has been a much closer working together of all the public and private agencies throughout the state. Each agency has attempted to do its part; each has attempted to assist the other and there has been in the main, a more generous understanding of the other agency's limitations, as all have been overloaded with cases and each has had too small a staff of adequately trained workers to carry its part. This spirit of responsibility has made it much easier for the Juvenile Department to carry on during this biennium. There has indeed been more co-operation from all of the public and private social agencies throughout the state. They have all been more than willing to assist the Juvenile Department when the Juvenile Department has asked their assistance, either in handling the cases in their entirety or in supplementing the Juvenile Department.

One of the important accomplishments of this biennial period has been the installation of a system of record keeping, specifically designed to meet the needs of the varied activities of the department.

Records were developed to serve as indexes to active and closed cases for each division of the Juvenile Department. Cards were specially designed for containing pertinent facts relative to each type of activity or supervision. Records were installed in the visible type of equipment, and the signalling feature was employed to indicate status, assignments and follow-up procedure. The signalling feature was also designed to expedite the work on surveys for desired statistics.

This revision in record keeping has simplified the work, has prevented duplication of office efforts and has made it possible for accurate statistics to be kept. The first monthly report which the Juvenile Department was ever able to make was for February 1933.

Following is a portion of the monthly report for June 1934, the last month of this period.

	Numbered Cases	Totals
A. Total case registration to date.....		10,205
Total carried forward from previous month.....		9,992
New cases recorded during month.....		68
Cancellations.....		2
Total to be carried forward.....		10,058
B. Active Cases		
Total carried forward from previous month.....		4,685
New cases recorded during month.....		68
Cancellations.....		2
Cases closed during month.....		75
Cases reopened during month.....		6
Total active cases at close of month.....		4,682
Other Cases (M register—without numbers)		
A. Total registration (after Feb. 1, 1933).....		158
New cases recorded during month.....		13
Total to be carried forward.....		171
B. Active Cases		
Total carried forward from previous month.....		20
New cases recorded during month.....		13
Cases closed.....		6
Total active at close of month.....		27
Boarding Home Cases		
A. Total registrations.....	1,697	
B. Active cases.....	838	
Total active numbered cases.....		4,684
Total active M cases.....		27
Total active BH cases.....		838
Total number active cases.....		5,549

THE CHILD BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

During the two years from July 1st, 1932 to June 30, 1934, there have been 3,729 reports of illegitimate births reported to the department, or an average of 155 per month, making the total reported cases 7,310 June 30, 1934. 1,649 of this total have been closed, so there were 5,661 active cases June 30, 1934.

The cases of illegitimate children have been closed for one of the following reasons:

1. The child has died
2. The child has left the state
3. The child has been adopted
4. The parents of the child have married and the birth legitimized

The majority of illegitimate births have been reported to the Juvenile Department by the 223 licensed maternity homes and hospitals. These hospitals are certified to the Board of Health upon the recommendation of the Juvenile Department of the Board of Control

if they have complied with all requirements of the law pertaining to illegitimacy. They are licensed by the State Board of Health. They are required to report to the Board of Control of Wisconsin within 24 hours, the admission of an illegitimately pregnant woman who within two weeks has given birth to an illegitimate child. Obviously many illegitimate children were born in private homes, which fact would tend, it might seem, to make it difficult for the Juvenile Department to look after the interests of these children. Due in part to a more awakened sense of community responsibility and a fuller realization of the assistance which our present law can give, the department has received reports of these cases from many miscellaneous sources. They have been reported by physicians, attorneys, judges and socially minded citizens. There are still, however, many of whom we get no report until a late date, and it is probable that we do not know the entire extent of illegitimacy in Wisconsin.

In order to make the work for the illegitimate child as thorough and constructive as possible, it has been necessary to call upon private and public agencies throughout the state to assist. It has been the policy to refer the social case work of these children born out of wedlock to agencies of the same religious denomination as the mother. A few of the agencies who have assisted us are: Catholic Social Welfare Bureau, Green Bay Diocese Apostolate, St. Michael's Orphanage, Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, Children's Home and Aid Society, Children's Service Association, Jewish Social Service, County Children's Boards, Probation Officers of La Crosse, Dane County, Kenosha and Oshkosh, and the Kenosha Service League. There were also many counties in which we have some reliable volunteer worker who investigated the case and gave assistance to the unmarried mother. There has been the increasing difficulty during the past two years in rural communities where there was a lack of agencies and where the most capable and experienced workers have been employed by the Relief Departments. Fortunately, in some counties they were still able to devote some time to illegitimacy work. The circumstances surrounding the unmarried mother are usually most complicated and require experience, sympathy and understanding on the part of the social worker.

The Juvenile Department believes it is essential to the good health and physical start of the child, to be nursed at least three months by the mother. This makes it imperative therefore, that the social worker contact the unmarried mother as soon as possible, preferably before the birth of the child, in order that satisfactory plans for confinement and the nursing period are made. It is believed, although there are no figures to prove it, that the comparatively low death rate among illegitimate children in Wisconsin is attributable to this ruling. Paternity should be established if possible, and support obtained for the child from the father. After an adjudication of paternity is made, the birth record is corrected.

If the mother later married the father of the child, the birth record is changed to show that the child is legitimate. Marriage has not been urged or considered unless desired by the father and mother, and affection exists between them.

The department has given advice and assistance to all agencies and individuals who assist in this work, and has supervised the work which has been done. There have been many private consultations and discussions with the social workers, as well as physicians, district attorneys and judges, in hopes of bringing about a more uniform procedure and a clearer understanding of what will best protect the illegitimate child, not only for the present, but for his whole future life. In February 1934, the department arranged a one day conference in Milwaukee to discuss illegitimacy problems. Only those throughout the state who were giving much time and thought to this work, were invited to attend. Following is a copy of the agenda for this meeting:

- I. Recognizing the limited staff of the Juvenile Department, its heavy case load, and its heavy legal responsibility for the care, training and education of the illegitimate children, what should be the function of:
 - (1) The Board of Control.
 - (2) Other public and private agencies working with the illegitimate children in Wisconsin.
- II. What should be the plan for the referral of cases:
 - (1) When should the Juvenile Department clear the case with the Milwaukee Social Service Exchange, before referring it to an agency?
 - (2) At what age of the child will the private agency refuse to accept a new case?
 - (3) Who should be responsible for the illegitimate child born to a mother while under the care of the Industrial School for Girls or Industrial Home for Women, when the mother is discharged from the supervision of the State Board of Control?
 - (4) Should all Catholic cases be referred to Catholic child welfare agencies?
- III. In the Bureau of Vital Statistics, the Board of Health:
 - (1) Are birth records considered confidential and closed to the public? Who has access to them?
 - (2) How can birth records be corrected?
 - (3) How are birth and adoption records combined?
 - (4) How are birth and records of adjudication combined?
- IV. When should the first report be sent to the Juvenile Department by the private agency working on a case, and in what form should this report be sent?

- V. When should the supplementary reports be sent to the Juvenile Department?
- VI. Should all illegitimate children be nursed by their mothers, if it is physically possible? For how long a time?
- VII. Should an attempt be made to have paternity established in every case? If not, what are the exceptions?
- VIII. What difficulties are being encountered in having paternity established?
- IX. What are the difficulties encountered in having adequate settlements ordered by the court?
- X. Who are being appointed trustees? Are the trustees working out successfully?
- XI. What efforts are being made to explain policies and principles of illegitimacy to the district attorneys, lawyers, judges, county nurses, hospitals, and other interested people?
- XII. What constitutes case work with the illegitimate child? Is it something more than providing hospital and nursing care, and attempting to have paternity established and a settlement obtained?
- XIII. When should a child be taken from its mother and placed for adoption?
- XIV. How can we prevent a mother from directly placing her child for adoption?
- XV. When should a private agency close an illegitimacy case?
- XVI. When should the State Board of Control close a case?
- XVII. When should a County Children's Board or a county social worker close a case?
- XVIII. What changes should be recommended in Chapter 166?

There were about forty-five people who attended. Most of the discussion centered on the advisability of enforcing the nursing period, continuing supervision, responsibility of public and private agencies, and the importance of establishing paternity. There were differences of opinion, colored to some extent by the resources of the agencies represented. It was generally agreed that the greatest responsibility is for the child, whether it is an infant or a sixteen year old girl or boy; that the agency would have to consider the value of the type of service it was prepared to give, before making any set rules about accepting or refusing a case. Most of them felt that the moral issue was acute enough to make agencies feel that they must assume each case referred, or until some other referral could be made, or a satisfactory adjustment worked out. It was decided that the Juvenile Department, because of its limited staff, could not be a case working agency, by reason of the magnitude of the load, but that the cases must be continued by the agency to whom they were referred. It was felt that the enforcement of the

three months nursing period was a substantial regulation, with exceptions considered for the feeble-minded mother and the child mother, who perhaps should not nurse their babies because of the psychological effect. All thought that there would be danger in the three months period becoming mandatory, but that it should be enforced generally. A very enlightening explanation was given by Mr. Hutchcroft of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the way in which the birth certificates were corrected, and efforts made to keep illegitimacy records private. Criticism was made of the free and easy manner in which local county officials allow their records to be examined. On the subject of establishment of paternity, it was a general conclusion that denial and settlement as allowed by law, was undesirable as well as illogical, and that a change permitting a settlement only on admission of paternity should be recommended in the law. The need of interpretation of the purpose and objectives in working with illegitimacy cases to district attorneys, judges, physicians and hospitals was expressed.

The legal responsibility for establishing paternity rests with the district attorneys of the state. Many of them have been cooperative and socially minded, but there have been many who see no reason for especial concern over the welfare of the child born out of wedlock. They are generally too busy to spend time on the necessary social investigation. A few are beginning to realize the value of the services of the social worker who can present all phases of the case clearly to them. A discussion on illegitimacy was held at the annual meeting of the District Attorneys at Superior in June 1934, at which the Director of the Juvenile Department and the Field Representative in charge of illegitimacy were present. With the assistance of the President of the Association, Mr. Risser, District Attorney of Dane County, and the District Attorney of Milwaukee County, in charge of the illegitimacy work there, the list of questions for discussion was prepared and sent to the attorneys before the meeting. Mr. Treichel, Assistant District Attorney of Dane County, led the discussion. Following are the questions:

1. The provision to permit a settlement with a denial of paternity. There are many who believe this is unfair and no settlement should be permitted without an admission of paternity.
2. Legal status of child born or conceived within year after divorce is granted in cases where the alleged father has admitted paternity.
3. Present statutes permit final settlement before the birth of the child. Is this a good practice?
4. Legal status of child born either before or after parents are married, if marriage is later annulled.
5. Is district attorney obligated to proceed if complainant refuses? At what point in proceedings is "action commenced?"

6. Chapter 166.07 states "defendant must submit personally to jurisdiction of the court." Does this mean that formal court hearing must be held?
7. Importance of filing judgment with settlement when it contains an admission of paternity.
8. Should an attempt be made to have paternity established in all cases? If not, what are the exceptions?
9. What difficulties are being encountered in having paternity established?
10. Who are being appointed trustees? Are they working out successfully?
11. Are the services of a trained social worker and the investigation which she is able to make in regard to the alleged father and the mother of an illegitimate child, of value to the district attorney?
12. Do the majority of the judges leave the decision as to the approval or disapproval of an illegitimacy settlement to the district attorney?
13. Is the provision permitting illegitimacy hearings to be private always followed? Is this important?
14. Question of "second jeopardy"—should it apply in illegitimacy cases?
15. Is illegitimacy complaint always filed when girl is found pregnant or are there instances where warrant for rape should be issued?
16. Are there cases in which illegitimacy cases are not necessarily tried in the county of the girl's residence?
17. To what extent should the district attorneys encourage assistance from private counsel for the complainant?

The meeting was well attended and presented on the whole, an attitude of serious concern over the interpretation of this law. It showed a rather wide divergence of opinion between the Juvenile Department and the district attorneys generally, the latter tending to lay more emphasis on keeping the illegitimate child from being supported publicly, while the Juvenile Department has felt that having paternity established is of paramount importance. All seemed to feel the need of the services of a trained social worker to assist with the investigation. It was agreed that the most satisfactory place of instituting proceedings was in the county of the mother's residence. The necessity of filing judgment in cases where paternity is established was stressed. It was agreed that it is not wise to permit a settlement before the birth of the child. The procedure of drawing up an agreement without a formal court hearing was discussed, and agreed that this is perfectly in accordance with the

statutes, and much more desirable in most cases, because of the unsavory publicity usually attached to a case of this kind. There was a divided opinion upon obtaining the assistance of private counsel for the complainant. The present law does not provide for this. The conclusion was that the matter should be left mainly in the hands of the district attorney for prosecution, but that it might not be objectionable in cases where a fairly inexperienced district attorney may have the assistance of a former district attorney, who is more acquainted with cases of this kind. At the time of this meeting, the distribution of active illegitimacy cases by counties was as follows:

County	Number	Repeaters	County	Number	Repeaters
Adams.....	21	2	Marathon.....	163	4
Ashland.....	59	6	Marinette.....	55	3
Barron.....	69	5	Marquette.....	18	1
Bayfield.....	49	3	Milwaukee.....	1147	83
Brown.....	139	8	Monroe.....	58	2
Buffalo.....	31	2	Oconto.....	62	2
Burnett.....	29	1	Oneida.....	48	1
Celumet.....	35	2	Outagamie.....	136	6
Chippewa.....	99	7	Ozaukee.....	19	—
Clark.....	61	5	Pepin.....	23	2
Columbia.....	62	3	Pierce.....	20	2
Crawford.....	20	1	Polk.....	95	4
Dane.....	199	15	Portage.....	51	4
Dodge.....	96	6	Price.....	95	2
Door.....	35	4	Racine.....	35	1
Douglas.....	97	4	Richland.....	103	6
Dunn.....	66	4	Rock.....	39	5
Eau Claire.....	80	6	Rock.....	114	6
Florence.....	9	1	Rusk.....	41	3
Fond du Lac.....	108	6	St. Croix.....	34	—
Forest.....	22	—	Sauk.....	45	2
Grant.....	48	1	Sawyer.....	48	—
Green.....	21	2	Shawano.....	99	6
Green Lake.....	25	—	Sheboygan.....	79	6
Iowa.....	26	5	Taylor.....	30	1
Iron.....	8	1	Trempealeau.....	47	3
Jackson.....	48	5	Vernon.....	48	5
Jefferson.....	53	1	Vilas.....	24	3
Juneau.....	48	2	Walworth.....	53	—
Kenosha.....	63	4	Washburn.....	35	1
Kewaunee.....	25	—	Washington.....	52	2
La Crosse.....	128	5	Waukesha.....	77	4
Lafayette.....	27	2	Waupaca.....	43	2
Langlade.....	55	2	Waushara.....	16	1
Lincoln.....	54	4	Winnebago.....	147	11
Manitowoc.....	71	6	Wood.....	60	3

The Juvenile Department has never believed that an unmarried mother should be forced to give up her child permanently because of poverty. We have looked to the judges and relief directors of the state to give the assistance which they can to mothers who are able to provide satisfactory care for their children. The "Aid to Dependent Children" should be used in instances of this sort.

The necessity of providing education and re-education has continued to become a problem. We have been able to devote very little time to this part of the work. The number of girls who have had two or more illegitimate children is at present 216. It is obviously impossible for one field worker and one secretary to supervise public and private agencies throughout the state, as well as attempting some of the case work in counties where no one is

available. The Juvenile Department feels keenly the responsibility which has been given to it by the statutes. It has been difficult to get reports from the agencies, chiefly because of the limited time which can be given to correspondence. There has been little opportunity to prepare statistics which would be of assistance. Improvement in this field may be expected when the communities awaken to a realization of their responsibilities for the circumstances which bring about these conditions. There should be two field workers and one stenographer doing this work with the illegitimate children, instead of one field worker and one stenographer, as at present.

LICENSED CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES

By July 1st, 1932, the State Board of Control had issued licenses to forty-eight child welfare agencies, to give care, control and maintenance to children in Wisconsin. These agencies had their headquarters in Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota. During the biennium, two agencies, namely the Orphan and Rescue Home, Green Bay, and the Bethany Home, Milwaukee, ceased to function and two agencies, the Crippled Children's Home, Franconia, Wisconsin and the Bureau of Catholic Charities, Duluth, Minnesota, were given licenses for the first time, making a total of forty-eight child welfare agencies licensed on June 30, 1934.

In the exercise of the legal powers of the State Board of Control to license and approve of the activities of the child welfare agencies, the Juvenile Department in the past two years, has concentrated on a general cooperative, educational program, rather than on detailed inspection of agencies, with the exception of a few particularly selected for special help in supervision.

The groundwork for a state-wide educational program with the licensed child welfare agencies was laid in the previous biennium, when the agencies voted to have the Juvenile Department select a number of committees to study and set up minimum standards for child care in Wisconsin. This has resulted in the drawing together of committees representing not only the staff and board members of the agencies and the Juvenile Department, but many others in the field of child care. Forty-six such committee meetings have been held.

The result plainly seen has been a general stimulation of thinking regarding child care throughout the state. There has resulted a clearer and more sympathetic understanding and relationship between the community, the licensed child welfare agencies and the State Board of Control. Many of the splendid ideas brought out through the exchange of thinking were quickly put into effect in the various institutions. Such improvements have been noticeable, especially in regard to health education, dietary and so on.

The reports of the committees are now ready for the executive committee to work on, with the ultimate aim of establishing stand-

ards suitable for presentation to the State Board of Control for their adoption. This will be a part of the program for the next biennium.

The subject matter covered includes the following:

1. Type and volume of service.
2. Organization, Administration and Financing.
3. Physical Plant.
4. Aims and Training.
5. Education.
6. Social Service.
7. Health.
8. Dietary.
9. Sleeping.
10. Clothing.
11. Recreation.
12. Training of the Staff.
13. Boarding Homes.
14. Adoptive Homes.
15. Work and Wage Homes.
16. General Policies between child welfare agencies and the State Board of Control.

All of the agencies have had two visits during the biennium and the majority have had a number of additional visits, a total of 158 visits in all. In addition, there have been many contacts with members of the staff outside of the agency's office and through correspondence. A special effort has been made to contact and acquaint the individual board members with the aims and purposes of the Juvenile Department. This has resulted in many calls on board members and a participation in formal board meetings as well.

There has been a definite re-evaluation and reorganization in the following child welfare agencies licensed to receive children for care and maintenance, and brought out by definite and sympathetic cooperation, between the agency and the Juvenile Department, namely the Norris Farm at Mukwonago, Wisconsin Home and Farm School at Dousman, St. Joseph's Orphan Home at Green Bay, Elizabeth Bachelder Davis Orphan Home, Oshkosh, The Eau Claire Children's Home at Eau Claire, the Evangelical Lutheran Kinderfreund Society at Wauwatosa, Milwaukee Orphan Asylum, Milwaukee, Jewish Social Service Association, Milwaukee, Bethany Home, Waupaca, Homme Orphanage at Wittenberg, St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, Milwaukee. To illustrate: at Norris Farm a special program for problem children has been organized through the paid service of the Milwaukee Mental Hygiene Council. Whereas, formerly only men were employed in the cottages to care for children,

there are now several women employed, who are assisting with the constructive and home training of the children.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, in conjunction with the Catholic Social Welfare Bureau and the superintendent, a nursery school has been organized, a dietician employed and a more adequate health program installed, with a properly qualified nurse and a physician employed.

The Wisconsin Home and Farm School, with splendid cooperation from the board members, has been completely reorganized as to management of the institution and the care of the children. An adequate educational program, under the supervision of the State Department of Public Instruction, replaces the one that had been in existence for some years.

The Evangelical Lutheran Kinderfreund Society, with the fine cooperation of the board, has added a well trained and qualified superintendent and a social worker to their staff. The progress has been especially noticeable in the matter of record keeping, social service, health and diet.

The Juvenile Department has also given much time and consideration to the child welfare agencies licensed to place children in foster homes. There has been a reorganization of programs, changes of policies and a general raising of standards of child placing and record keeping. For example, the following policies have been possible with the Children's Home and Aid Society:

GENERAL INTAKE POLICY

1. Children's Home and Aid Society will consider any case of illegitimacy or any children's case on request from a community, when the case is not active with another agency giving the service requested, or when acceptance of the case is not in contradiction to any local policy worked out with the society.
2. Children's Home and Aid Society will accept all illegitimacy cases where the unmarried mother is not over eighteen years of age.
3. Children's Home and Aid Society will consider any case of a child when the commitment and the termination of parental rights is the solution. If the child is an infant and is placeable and should be placed, the society will accept for care and placement.
4. Children's Home and Aid Society will consider any case of a child under eighteen in any part of the state for long time care under custody if the expenses of the child can be guaranteed, and if in counties where routine visits of the society are not paid, the child can be removed for treatment and care to territory outside of the home county.
5. The Children's Home and Aid Society will consider any child needing service, advice, or protection in counties where routine

visits of the society are possible. Service may be given, in a foster home or in the home of the child when the problem of the child is sufficiently predominant to justify the service of a children's agency.

6. The Children's Home and Aid Society will license foster homes and supervise the children in them, in any locality where there is need for a home for a child under the society's care. General foster home programs providing sufficient foster homes for the general and special child care, will be set up in designated localities in the state.

If the inspection of a child welfare agency is to be more than the examination of facts, there must needs be a working relationship between the agency and the state, making it possible (as in the above instances) for recommendations to be put into effect and for supervision to be effective.

The plan for the reporting of cases to the State Board of Control has been perfected during the past two years and a good statistical card has been prepared, with the assistance of the Federal Children's Bureau and the Child Welfare League of America.

Each child welfare agency now sends a child's statistical record card to the Juvenile Department on acceptance of a case, keeping a duplicate in their own files. This card has gradually been filled out more completely and accurately, as has the monthly report, showing change of child's status and general statistical information regarding the case load.

Special mention should be made of the State Public School at Sparta, as they have provided the Juvenile Department with more than twelve hundred child cards, covering their entire case load, in the institution and in foster homes.

We aim at uniform statistical information on all children outside of their own homes, under public or private care, in cooperation with the national program. The use of the statistical card and monthly report has stimulated more interest in the gathering of social facts before intake and a more careful study of the child's needs. It has made it possible for the Juvenile Department to study more intelligently the agency intake, types of problems, support, turn-over and placement, and has made it possible to furnish more easily and accurately, statistical information required by the State Board of Control, the various communities, and the Federal Children's Bureau at Washington, D. C. This was particularly demonstrated this year in the easy examination of facts for the ten year survey made by the Census Bureau of the United States.

	Year Ending June 30, 1932	June 30, 1934
Total number of children under care.....	4,650	4,719
In Institutions.....	2,038	1,992
In Boarding Homes.....	353	399
In Free or Adoptive Homes.....	343	402
In Work or Wage Homes.....	155	164
In Own or Relatives' Homes.....	1,465	1,373
Other (School, Hospital, etc.).....	296	389
Total.....	4,650	4,719

Two hundred and thirty-seven approvals were issued to homes in which the licensed child welfare agencies had made free, adoptive, work and wage placements. Fifty-nine such approvals are pending on June 30, 1934.

The Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association has given a splendid service during the two years, to the majority of the licensed child caring agencies in examining, not only the children, but the staff as well and in continuing with routine follow up.

FOSTER HOMES REQUIRING PERMIT

The responsibility for selecting a home for the foster care of a child is a serious matter and the place to avoid mistakes is at the start. It is amazing to realize how many individuals feel too free to assume the responsibility for the placing of children. It has, therefore, been our aim to bring widespread attention to the fact that children can legally be placed only by the parent or legal guardian through court order, or by the child welfare agency licensed to do so.

Similar publicity has been given to the fact that foster families caring for children under twelve years are required, first, to obtain a permit, either from the State Board of Control or a child welfare agency licensed to issue such permits.

The foster home provisions adopted by the State Board of Control on May 26, 1931 have assisted in raising the general standards of foster home care. The licensed agencies have reevaluated and weeded out homes not coming up to standard. The following counties are using foster homes with permits.

Ashland	Green	Richland
Bayfield	Jackson	Rock
Brown	Jefferson	St. Croix
Buffalo	Kenosha	Sauk
Chippewa	La Crosse	Sawyer
Columbia	Langlade	Sheboygan
Dane	Marathon	Walworth
Dodge	Pepin	Washburn
Douglas	Pierce	Washington
Eau Claire	Polk	Waukesha
Fond du Lac	Portage	Winnebago
Grant	Racine	Wood

The responsibility for investigation and supervision of homes used by the court has been delegated by the State Board of Control, either to a Juvenile Court Probation officer, to a licensed child welfare agency, to a County Children's Board, or has been handled by the Juvenile Department direct.

The licensed children's agencies and the State Public School at Sparta provide trained case workers, who are equipped to make adequate investigations and to give supervision.

Records on each foster home have been available to the Juvenile Department, either in their office or the office of the child welfare agency. It has been our aim to read records each year and visit cross sections of homes, thereby keeping informed as to the general community foster home program and standings.

Talks, conferences, distribution of literature and individual case work, have resulted in a growing appreciation on the part of the agency and the community, as to the need for adequate investigation and supervision and the types of children needing foster home care. Foster parents education was begun on a small scale, the individual child welfare agencies forming study groups and sending out form letters, literature and so on.

The court and the licensed child welfare agencies in Dane County, with the assistance of the Juvenile Department, organized a foster parents study group, using the Woman's Building, through the courtesy of the Madison Woman's Club. They provided the following program:

- November 22, 1933The Problem Child
Prof. Kimball Young, Professor of Social Psychology, University of Wisconsin
- January 24, 1934Social Needs of the Child
Dr. John L. Gillin, Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin
- February 28, 1934Intellectual Needs of the Child
Miss Pauline Camp, Guidance Supervisor, Madison Public Schools
- March 28, 1934
.....Fear—Effect on Physical and Emotional Development
Dr. Mabel G. Masten, Assistant Professor of Neuro-Psychiatry, University of Wisconsin
- April 25, 1934Emotional Needs of the Child
Miss Elma Olson, Family Welfare Association
- May 23, 1934Sex Education
Miss Amy Zillmer, Lecturer in Social Hygiene, State Board of Health
- June 27, 1934The State and the Boarding Home Program
Miss Elizabeth Yerxa, Director of the Juvenile Department, State Board of Control, and Miss Ethel Brubaker, Field Representative, Juvenile Department, State Board of Control

Approximately fifty foster mothers attended the meetings, which provided much that was interesting and instructive. Form letters giving a summary of each lecture, were secured and sent out not only to the participating members, but to foster parents throughout the state. Following is a letter sent by the Dane County Foster Home Committee, but prepared by the Juvenile Department.

November 1933

Dear Foster Mother and Father:—

It was gratifying to find so many of the foster mothers of Dane County present at the first meeting of the foster parents Study Club on October 17, at the Woman's Building. We consider the foster parents as important members of our staff, co-workers with us in this privilege of giving, to children, an opportunity to "Live the Good Life." We appreciate the responsibility you have undertaken.

Dr. Mendenhall in her talk gave all of us much to think about and the following are a few of the high lights of her suggestions to us.

Children need plenty of good nutritious food in order to be happy, to have energy for work and play, to grow normally and to form resistance to disease. Consequently the child's food is a foundation for his future and the quality of his food is more important than the quantity.

1. Milk is more nearly the perfect food and each child should have at least one pint of whole milk and preferably a quart a day.

2. The "Filler foods" besides being nutritious also assist in bowel regularity. They are potatoes, whole grain cereal, rice, macaroni, bread, leafy vegetables and fruit.

3. The "Growth foods" include milk, cheese, meat, especially liver, beans, peas, egg yolks and green leafy vegetables. Molasses, chocolate and cocoa contain considerable iron so essential in blood building. Two egg yolks a day should help prevent anemia in children.

4. The vitamins promote appetite, provide resistance to disease and prevent rickets in young children. They are found especially in milk, citrus fruits, such as oranges, lemons, tomatoes, whole grain cereals, vegetables, liver, fish fats or cod liver oil and irradiated milk.

Vegetable soup with meat, vegetables and rice or macaroni, is an excellent balanced meal for children and one which they enjoy eating every day.

Food habits in a child should be fairly formed by one year of age, at which time he should accept daily without question the following: One quart of whole milk, eggs, whole grain cereal, vege-

tables, citrus fruits or tomato, a few sweets and a little meat. As he grows older he needs only these same foods in larger quantities and in greater variety.

To assist growth enough sleep is necessary, and young children also need a nap during the daytime. Children from five to six years should retire at 7 P. M. and have 12 hours of sleep. The child from six to ten years should retire between 7:30 and 8 o'clock and have at least 11 hours of sleep. The child from ten to twelve should retire at 8:30 and have 9½ hours sleep.

Growing children should not engage in strenuous play after supper. Quiet home games and a story hour are recommended for this time of the evening. Cleanliness assists the child to grow normally.

It is impossible to include in this short letter all of the fine things that Dr. Mendenhall told us. Therefore we are recommending her book, "What to Feed the Child" which gives in simple detail the fundamentals of proper feeding. If you do not have this book in your possession, will you kindly notify us so that we may obtain a copy for your use?

We will look forward to meeting you at the next Study Hour, on November 22nd.

Very truly yours,

The group sent a foster mother to the Regional Conference of the Child Welfare League of America in Chicago, as did several other communities.

A notice of a radio talk called "The State in Relation to the Foster Home," given by a representative of the Juvenile Department, was sent out to all foster parents.

Each foster parent in Wisconsin has been provided with the following pamphlets on Child Care.

What to Feed the Children, Extension Dept., University of Wisconsin

The child from one to six, Federal Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Child Management, Federal Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

FOSTER HOMES REQUIRING PERMIT

Number of foster homes in use during biennium.....		1,176
With permit.....	819	
Pending.....	357	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		1,176
Closed during biennium (including 9 formal disapprovals).....		355
	<hr/>	

Number of foster homes in use June 30, 1934	
With permit.....	627
Pending.....	194

Total..... 821

There should be three field workers and one stenographer for the work with the licensed child welfare agencies, instead of two field workers and one stenographer, as there is at present.

ADOPTIONS

One of the most important duties requiring the most minute study of details is that assigned to the Juvenile Department in the investigation and reporting to the county courts in the matter of adoptions. The county courts have requested our services in 390 new adoptions during the biennium, which made a total of 509 worked on during these two years, as there were 119 carried over from the previous period. The 390 cases were referred by 53 counties. There were in addition, eight other counties which had referred cases in the past. This means that 61 counties have required the assistance of the State Board of Control in adoptions, since the passage of the Children's Code in 1929.

There were pending on June 30, 1934, 111 cases. Of this number, 58 will probably be closed, after the report is received that the court has granted the adoptions. This will require the Juvenile Department to continue active work on 53 cases.

Of the total number of 509, the State Board of Control has sent 285 reports to the courts. These reports have contained the results of the investigation by the Juvenile Department of the suitability of the proposed foster home, the family, the former environment and antecedents of the child. Consents were signed by the President of the State Board of Control in 280 cases and 7 were denied by the State Board of Control, although consent was granted in one of these later, as conditions changed. The reasons for these denials were:

- 1 The mother of the illegitimate child refused to give her consent, but the child remained in the foster home.
- 1 Immorality of the foster father. The child later returned to its own mother.
- 1 Insufficient income in the foster family, so that the child's future would not be adequately protected by adoption. The child has remained in the foster home with a special permit and is under the supervision of a child welfare agency.
- 2 Insufficient income in the foster family and children returned to their own mothers.
- 1 The foster father was heavy drinker and insufficient income. Child remains in the foster home under supervision.
- 1 Rumor of drinking and insufficient income. Child allowed to remain in home under supervision of Juvenile Department. Later home found to be satisfactory and consent given.

County	Cases on Hand July 1, 1932	New Cases Rec'd. July 1, 1932 Thru June 30, 1934	Formal Reports	In- formal Reports	Con- sents	Denials of Consent	Children Adopted
Adams	1	3	3	--	1	-	3
Ashland	2	1	3	--	2	-	3
Barron	4	3	2	--	1	-	2
Bayfield	5	3	2	--	1	-	5
Brown	1	10	9	--	7	-	9
Buffalo	--	4	--	3	1	-	4
Burnett	1	--	1	--	--	-	--
Calumet	1	1	1	--	--	-	2
Chippewa	1	9	5	--	8	1	6
Clark	1	2	1	--	2	1	1
Columbia	--	9	7	1	7	1	8
Crawford	--	3	2	1	2	-	3
Dane	7	23	19	--	16	-	23
Dodge	1	6	5	--	3	-	5
Door	1	4	3	--	2	-	4
Douglas	--	7	2	--	3	-	3
Dunn	--	--	--	--	--	-	--
Eau Claire	1	4	3	--	2	-	5
Florence	--	1	1	--	1	-	1
Fond du Lac	2	7	1	1	3	-	8
Forest	--	2	2	--	--	-	2
Grant	1	4	1	--	--	-	2
Green	3	4	--	1	1	-	3
Green Lake	--	--	--	--	--	-	--
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	-	--
Iron	1	--	--	--	--	-	--
Jackson	--	--	--	--	--	-	--
Jefferson	1	3	3	--	1	-	4
Juneau	--	--	--	--	--	-	--
Kenosha	1	1	--	--	--	-	2
Kewaunee	--	--	--	--	--	-	--
La Crosse	3	16	3	--	16	-	17
Lafayette	--	1	1	--	1	-	1
Langlade	1	--	1	--	--	-	--
Lincoln	2	1	2	--	2	-	3
Manitowoc	1	9	--	2	4	-	9
Marathon	1	6	4	--	3	-	4
Marinette	--	1	1	--	--	-	1
Marquette	--	--	--	--	--	-	--
Milwaukee	24	123	110	3	100	2	93
Monroe	--	6	3	--	4	-	5
Oconto	--	--	--	--	--	-	--
Oneida	2	3	1	--	3	-	3
Outagamie	--	12	10	--	7	2	7
Ozaukee	1	--	--	--	--	-	1
Pepin	--	--	--	--	--	-	--
Pierce	--	2	1	--	2	-	2
Polk	6	1	--	--	6	-	6
Portage	--	5	4	--	3	-	4
Price	1	--	--	--	--	-	--
Racine	4	7	1	1	5	-	10
Richland	--	2	--	--	1	-	1
Rock	4	8	3	--	9	-	9
Rusk	1	3	--	--	2	-	2
St. Croix	1	5	4	1	3	-	4
Sauk	1	4	3	--	1	-	3
Sawyer	--	--	--	--	--	-	--
Shawano	3	6	6	--	2	-	5
Sheboygan	--	4	2	--	4	-	4
Taylor	2	--	--	--	--	-	--
Trempealeau	3	--	1	--	1	-	--
Vernon	--	1	--	--	--	-	--
Vilas	1	--	--	--	--	-	--
Walworth	1	4	3	2	1	-	5
Washburn	--	2	--	--	1	-	1
Washington	--	2	2	--	2	-	1
Waukesha	5	7	7	1	5	-	8
Waupaca	7	5	7	--	4	-	11
Waushara	1	3	3	1	3	-	3
Winnebago	5	15	16	--	11	1	13
Wood	2	12	11	--	10	-	12
Total	119	390	285	18	280	7	356

Before the State Board of Control could give consent, consideration had to be given, either to the report sent by the investigator appointed by the court, or to the investigation made by the Juvenile Department Field Representative. The investigation had to show definite, accurate, verified information if possible, regarding the former environment and antecedents of the child, and the suitability of the foster family. This frequently necessitated, in addition to a personal visit to the foster home and conferences with both foster parents, personal interviews with several references, often in different parts of the United States and in foreign countries. It also frequently meant waiting until paternity could be established, if the child was born out of wedlock, and in many instances, waiting until parental rights were terminated and a guardian appointed who would be able to give consent. It has been interesting to note that a large proportion of the children adopted were born out of wedlock. Of the 517 cases, 355 were illegitimate children.

It is regrettable that postponement has had to be requested by the State Board of Control frequently, but this was necessitated by the fact that investigation had to be made in other parts of the United States and other countries; the illegitimacy proceedings had to be started or completed, and guardianship proceedings had to be completed.

Because of the large number of cases coming to the attention of the Juvenile Department, the department has been confronted with many questions involving social problems, legal interpretations and procedure. These questions have been raised by judges, attorneys, clerks of court, Board of Health, Attorney General, social agencies, members of the State Board of Control and the Juvenile Department. It is expected that in the early part of the next biennium, a conference of interested people will be called to discuss these questions. The questions raised are as follows:

CHAPTER 322

322.01 (1) "Any adult inhabitant of this state may petition the county court in the county of his residence."

(a) Does this mean that a resident may petition in a county other than that of his residence? Or, if a resident of a county wishes to adopt a child, **must** he petition in the county of his residence?

(b) "But no such petition by a married person shall be granted unless the husband or wife shall join therein. * * *"

What if the husband or wife is insane, feeble-minded?

(c) "When such petitioner shall be married to the natural father or mother of such child, then such joinder shall be deemed unnecessary."

If a woman has married the alleged father of an illegitimate child, and she petitions to adopt the child, should the alleged father join with her? He has not been adjudged the father, but has signed an affidavit to the effect that he is the father.

322.02 (1) "Shall cause an investigation to be made * * * of the antecedents of the child. * * *"

(a) Many reports give nothing regarding the antecedents of the child and no attempt is being made to ascertain them.

(b) "He is a proper subject for adoption."

What does this mean?

(c) "Such investigation shall be made by * * * some other suitable person designated by the court."

Who is "suitable?"

(d) "The report shall contain a statement of facts found in investigation."

Many adoptions are granted with no such report on file.

(e) Many reports do not indicate that a pastor is seen.

322.02 (2) "Child shall have lived six months in the home * * * this may be dispensed with upon good cause shown. * * *"

(a) Most courts indifferent to this—very few waiting for six months.

322.03 (1) "But not exceeding thirty days."

(a) This is frequently too short a time, especially when investigation must be made in a foreign country or in different states in the United States, or other legal matters must be completed in other courts, such as adjudication of paternity or termination of parental rights or guardianship.

(b) "The court shall mail notice of the date of hearing to the person or agency making the investigation."

The court shall mail notice also to the person or agency giving consent. Frequently the Board of Control is not notified until a day or so before the date of hearing—and the investigation has been made by an untrained person—The report is inadequate, necessitating another, more careful investigation by the Board of Control before consent can be considered or given.

322.04 (1) "* * * Except * * * No adoption shall be permitted except with the written consent of the parents of a child."

(a) **Must** the petitioners' name be included in the consent?

(b) Should the parents know the names of the petitioners named in the consent? Should the parents read the consent before signing it? We have had instances where the attorney for the petitioners has told us the parent or parents signed the consent without seeing what they were signing. Is this consent legal? (See Opinion Attorney General—3/2/34 P. 157.)

(c) Can a parent who is adjudged feeble-minded give consent to an adoption?

(d) Should the Board of Control give consent when the parents are insane and their parental rights have been terminated and the State Board of Control is guardian (State Public School)?

322.04 (2)

(a) Can an individual who has been appointed guardian under Section 48.07 (7) give consent?

(b) Can the Board of Control give consent when parental rights have been terminated, under Section 48.07 (7), but when Board of Control is not guardian? (See Opinion Attorney General 5/15/30 P. 265 and 12/28/33.)

(c) Can an agency give consent when parental rights have been terminated, and agency has been given permanent care and custody, but not guardianship?

322.04 (3) "If such child has no living parent or if such parent be a nonresident. * * *

(a) This should be rewritten, as it is not clear. There should be two paragraphs instead of one.

1. If a child has no living parent, can an individual appointed as guardian in probate court give consent, or can Board of Control, who has not been made guardian, give consent?

2. Out of state or nonresident parent—Should Board of Control give consent, even if a non-resident guardian or parents gives consent? (See Attorney General Opinion 11/2/33.)

322.04 (6)

(a) In case of minor mother of illegitimate child, the Board of Control refuses to give consent until the mother and guardian ad litem have given their consent. Is this proper procedure?

322.05 "That such child is suitable for adoption."

(a) Can any judge decide that? What does it mean?

(b) How should this information be sent to the Bureau of Vital Statistics?

322.06

(a) How can the Board of Control records be closed to the public?

(b) How can Board of Health records be closed to the public?

322.09

(a) Failure to comply in adoption proceedings with the essential requirements.

1. Are the following essential?

1. Investigation.

2. Efforts to ascertain antecedents.

3. Filing of a report.
4. Seeing pastor, if there is one.
5. Necessary previous court proceedings.

Because of the large number of cases referred to the Juvenile Department each month; because of the complicated nature of the investigation, and because of the inadequate reports which come to the department from special investigators, the work of the 1½ field representatives of the Juvenile Department, assigned to adoption work and 1/3 stenographer's time, has been inadequate. This has been one reason for the repeated requests for continuations on cases. The department should have the full time of two workers and one full time stenographer.

COUNTY CHILDREN'S BOARDS

Since July 1, 1932, there have been added to the seventeen County Children's Boards previously established, Green, Portage, Clark and Jefferson County Children's Boards, making a total of twenty-one. No board has been discontinued during these two years. In the main, the personnel has remained the same; the changes in membership have been due largely to changes in chairmanship of the County Board of Supervisors, illness, and the fact that some have resigned to take positions with the County Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Some other boards have members who have accepted paid positions with the County Federal Emergency Relief Administration, but have not resigned. This has had two effects, it has reduced the amount of time and interest these members could give to the work of the County Children's Board, but again, it has brought about a closer understanding of their mutual problems and resulted in closer cooperation between the two groups working in the same county.

The Juvenile Department has given much time and thought to Section 48.31 of the Wisconsin Statutes, which reads as follows:

"The state board of control is empowered to assist counties in the organization of county children's boards."

The Juvenile Department and County Children's Boards have been conscious of many difficulties which have influenced the effectiveness of the County Children's Boards—the distances and bad roads to be covered, the low standards of living among a large group of people, the intermarriage of families of low mentality, the lack of understanding of American standards by many of the foreign groups. The serious economic situation of many communities has caused great distress, as well as made it necessary for a large percentage of families to receive relief. The fear of further burdens of taxation, inadequate funds appropriated for the care of children and the expenses of the members of the County Children's

Board, has of necessity curtailed the work. Other difficulties to be considered have been the lack of interest on the part of the public to the delinquency of the youth, the lack of leisure time activities and social agencies, and of social planning; the complex problems of the counties bordering on other states; the Indians; petty jealousies between agencies and individuals; and petty fears and jealousies between various sections of each county; the low salaries of county officials and the burden of the heavy work of these officials, the ineffectiveness of a few of the local officials, the interplay of local politics; disinterest in rural social conditions by the city folk; the difficulty of differentiating between health and social work; the need for an adequate county-wide social service exchange.

The County Children's Board has felt the lack of support by the County Board of Supervisors and the public, and has not been able to give the necessary publicity to their work. This has prevented the public from recognizing the serious social problems of the county and has made it necessary for some of the board members who are untrained volunteers, to carry a heavy load of difficult cases and has prevented the employment of a trained social worker and adequate clerical and stenographic help.

In contrast, there has been much to encourage the Juvenile Department and the County Children's Board, which has helped to make the work possible: such as the fine cooperation given the County Children's Boards by the judges, the district attorneys, chairman of the county board of supervisors and other public officials; the social mindedness of various communities; the funds available for some of the County Children's Boards; the backing given the County Children's Board by the various social agencies and of the public in many counties; the devotion and unselfish interest in the care of children by the members of the County Children's Boards.

It has been unusually encouraging to use the experienced and specially trained people who have been found in the counties, who have been willing to serve on the County Children's Board without compensation and the desire and willingness on the part of all the board members to receive special training in children's work and their gracious acceptance of supervision. The work of the County Children's Board has been enriched by the many other activities of the board members in community organizations. Wherever there is a County Children's Board, there is a noticeably growing consciousness of the responsibility in community planning.

The representatives of the Juvenile Department have attended one hundred and fifty County Children's Board meetings and have given about two hundred and twenty-five days of extra service in assisting the County Children's Boards.

The outstanding accomplishments of some of the County Children's Boards are:

Because the Ashland County Children's Board was keenly alive to the relationship of the health and social problems of the children coming to their attention, they worked out a clear cut policy of the health activities in the county, resulting in the nurses attending the board meetings and the majority of the children receiving medical attention before placements in foster homes. The foster home program of this County Children's Board has been better developed than by any of the other County Children's Boards.

Douglas County, Fond du Lac and Sheboygan have well equipped offices in the court house, with regular office hours, filing systems and part time stenographic help.

Special mention should be made of the fact that in all but three counties, the juvenile court judges frequently met with the County Children's Board and in Washburn and Washington counties, the district attorney is always present and in many of the others they attend often.

Richland County conducted two county-wide clinics for the mentally and physically handicapped children of the county and assumed the responsibility for all necessary follow-up treatment.

Kenosha and Sheboygan have been especially concerned with the boy delinquency problems of their county. They have appointed case committees to supplement the work of the Children's Board. These committees have worked under the direction of the County Children's Board and in cooperation with the Boy's Adviser of the Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha. They have studied the community, the sources of delinquency, the individual boy's record and have attempted to work out with the resources of the community, some constructive plan for each boy.

Green County should be complimented on their intensive investigations, budgeting and supervision of the mothers' pensions which have been referred to them by the Juvenile Court.

Primarily, the County Children's Boards have devoted their time to Aid to Dependent Children, Illegitimacy, Foster Homes, Neglected Children and Delinquency.

Wood County, Fond du Lac, Ashland and Sheboygan have been particularly fortunate in having the services of excellent volunteer workers. On February 1st, Sheboygan County was the first county to have a full time, trained social worker, paid out of county funds and Fond du Lac County began a four months project on June 1st, by putting on a trained social worker, paid out of county funds.

A new problem has come to our attention these last few months, and that is how to prevent duplication of work between the County

Children's Boards and the County Federal Emergency Relief Administration. A large proportion of cases, in some counties as high as ninety percent of children coming to the attention of the County Children's Board, have been found to be also in the families receiving relief. These children have needed special attention, as they were either delinquent, neglected, illegitimate, feeble-minded or presented some serious problems. The County Children's Board was interested in giving special attention to these children and probably knew better how to work with such children; the workers in the Relief Department are too busy to give intimate, long time investigation and treatment to these children and usually had not had special training for social work. At the same time, they were working with the families and the children and giving aid and counsel, and attempting to find work for the parents. If the entire case was left to the Relief Department, the children's problems were apt to be neglected. If both the County Children's Board and the Relief Department workers visited the same families, it seemed a waste of time and needless duplication and often caused irritation to the families and to both social agencies.

In Ashland, it was decided after conferences with the state Federal Emergency Relief Administration, representative of the Juvenile Department, the chairman of the County Children's Board, who is also the Director of Relief, that a trained children's worker would be added to the staff of the local Relief Department, to assist the County Children's Board with the children's cases coming to the attention of the Relief Department. The County Children's Board has served as a case committee for this worker.

Bayfield, Green and Walworth counties have drawn up policies affecting this relationship. These policies were considered before adoption by the representative of the state Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Juvenile Department, the County Children's Board and the local Relief Department.

The excellent work of these boards is probably best appreciated by the Juvenile Department, who has worked so intimately with the board members. The public at large has not always had such an opportunity. The boards have been modest about their accomplishments and have usually found it difficult to give adequate publicity. What publicity has been given has usually been through addresses to clubs and small groups of interested people. They have not been in a position to prepare newspaper articles of an educational nature. It is hoped that special emphasis can be put upon this type of educational work the next two years.

The Juvenile Department has attempted to meet with each County Children's Board every other month. In addition, a representative of the Juvenile Department has had frequent conferences with individual members. In advising and assisting the board members,

they have given extra days to each of these boards, frequently as many as three or four days at irregular intervals have been given to the board, to show them how to make investigations, to budget families and how to work out plans for treatment, to keep records and cooperate with other agencies and study community problems.

It has been utterly impossible for the Juvenile Department to assist County Children's Boards as they should have been these last two years, because of the limited staff of the Juvenile Department. Because of its manifold duties, only half time of two workers has been assigned to the County Children's Boards, with the additional occasional assistance of others in the department. These County Children's Boards should have had the assistance of three full time field workers from the Juvenile Department.

Instead of holding a state-wide conference of County Children's Boards, as had been done in 1932, two regional conferences were held in 1933, one in Superior on October 2nd and the other in Fond du Lac on October 5th. During the day round table discussions took place, with many of the Juvenile Court judges and district attorneys present. Mothers' pensions, illegitimacy, foster homes and delinquency were the principal topics under discussion. The conferences were of only one day duration, ending with a dinner meeting in the evening.

INDIAN CHILDREN

During the early part of 1934, the representatives of the Office of Indian Affairs who were working with Indians in Wisconsin, asked for cooperation from the Juvenile Department in the care of the Indian children in Wisconsin. After several conferences with Dr. Ryan and Miss McGair of the Office of Indian Affairs in Washington, D. C., and with their field workers in Wisconsin, Mr. Morrison, Superintendent of the Tomah Indian School, Mr. Baumgarten of Ashland and Mr. Beyer of the Menomonie Reservation, the following policies were agreed upon.

1. The social worker, Miss Margaret Thomas, appointed by the office of Indian Affairs, will have her salary and traveling expenses paid by the office of Indian Affairs.
2. The Juvenile Department of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin will provide desk and office space for her.
3. She will be on the staff of the Juvenile Department and will work directly under the supervision of the Director of the Juvenile Department.
4. All work to be done by Miss Thomas will be assigned to her by the Director of the Juvenile Department. This work may be referred to the Juvenile Department by the judges, the county children's boards, other public and private agencies, individuals or by the office of Indian Affairs at Washington, or by their field workers.

5. The Director of the Juvenile Department will be directly responsible for the work done by Miss Thomas.

6. The work to be referred to Miss Thomas will, in the main, come under the following:

(a) Indian children in institutions or those to be placed in such institutions. No Indian child is to be placed by the superintendent of the Tomah Indian School or other Indian schools, either in the child's own home, relatives home or foster home, unless the home is approved by Miss Thomas, and unless the child goes home on a vacation while attending school.

(b) Indian children to be placed in foster homes. These children may be at the Indian School at Tomah or at the State School at Sparta, ready for transfer to the Indian School at Tomah, or they may be in their own or relatives home and through some very real reason, it may be necessary to place them in a foster home.

(c) Dependent, neglected, or delinquent Indian children in own home, needing special care by a social worker or additional relief, such as lunches or clothing which cannot be provided by other local resources, such as county or town relief department.

(d) The illegitimate child.

7. The foster homes to be used by Miss Thomas for Indian children must have a permit issued by the Board or by an agency licensed by the Board of Control to issue permits.

8. The amount of board to be paid must be sufficient to provide proper care for the child.

9. Before a child is placed in a foster home, he must be given a complete outfit of clothing which will be sufficient to last for some time and will be the kind of clothing worn by the other children who are properly clothed, in the particular neighborhood where the child is to live. Arrangements will be made in each case by Miss Thomas for the purchasing of additional clothing as the case demands. The foster family will provide incidentals for the child from the money paid for his board.

10. Before the child is placed in a foster home, he will be given a complete physical examination and also necessary corrective work will be cared for before placement. The medical card provided by the board will be used by the examining physician. If the child needs special diet or medical care, this must be ordered by the examining physician and Miss Thomas must explain carefully what is needed, to the foster mother and arrangements must be made for the carrying out of such order.

11. The foster family will provide for temporary or emergency medical care whenever the case demands. This will be cared for out of the amount of board paid for the child. Any long time or serious

sickness or operation will be provided for at the hospital in the Indian School at Tomah.

12. The money for the board of the Indian child in a foster home will be paid by the disbursing officer at Tomah Indian School, upon an order signed by Miss Thomas and the Director of the Juvenile Department.

13. Miss Thomas will supervise the child in the foster home.

14. Miss Thomas will keep a complete record of all cases worked on. This record will be kept at the office of the Juvenile Department of the Board of Control. A record will also be kept at the Indian School at Tomah if the child has been committed to the school, or has ever attended school.

The actual work began the last of May. It was decided to begin the program by studying the two hundred children at the Indian school at Tomah, with the plan of investigating their own homes and arranging for their return to their own homes and families, if that was thought wise. If not, to place the children in boarding homes with permits, as soon as such homes could be found. The last few weeks of the biennium were spent in studying the records at the Tomah school and studying the children.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES

In addition to the work described in the preceding pages, there have been approximately two hundred and fifty miscellaneous cases reported to the Juvenile Department. These have been abandoned, neglected, delinquent, nonresident children and children presenting serious problems. These have taken much time, for they have had to have careful investigation and have required thoughtful supervision and treatment by the workers in the Juvenile Department. Usually, these children have been found in counties where there were no County Children's Boards or social agencies, and the entire case work had to be done by the Juvenile Department or through the use of volunteers who had to be given special training. It has been necessary to find volunteers and to train them to do this type of work, for the social agencies cannot do it and the staff of the Juvenile Department does not provide it. If these cases had been cared for by the Juvenile Department, they would have required the full time of two workers. For the next biennium, we do not know how the field workers will find time to carry on this work with the miscellaneous cases and with the use of volunteers.

SUMMARY

There have been many other calls upon the members of the staff. They have attended many committee meetings, such as those called by the Child Welfare Committee of the State Conference, the Budget Committee of the Madison Community Fund, Milwaukee Central

Council. The workers have given talks to Service Clubs, Women's Clubs, County Board of Supervisors, churches, and the Director has given a course on Child Welfare the second semester of each year, under the Department of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin.

The work of the Juvenile Department during this biennium has been accomplished by six field workers, three stenographers, one clerk and the Director, without counting the field worker for the Indians. There should have been at least thirteen field workers, counting the Indian field worker, five stenographers, one clerk and the Director.

The Director of the Juvenile Department realizes that the Juvenile Department has only been able to most superficially carry on the work which has come to the attention of the department. Hundreds of children have needed protection; hundreds should have been given thoughtful assistance and aid. Little could be done because of the small staff of the Juvenile Department, but what has been accomplished has been done by the devoted, unselfish workers in the department. It is amazing what they have done, both as to quality of work and quantity of work. This could not have been accomplished without also the assistance of the State Board of Control, the State Conference of Social Work, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, County Children's Boards and many public and private officials, social workers and friends in various parts of the state.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH YERXA,

Director.

FARM SUPERVISOR
SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT
July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1934

GLENN M. HOUSEHOLDER.....*Supervisor*

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

My dear Madam and Gentlemen:

During the biennial period ending June 30, 1934, I am happy to report that the farms maintained and operated in connection with the various state charitable, correctional and penal institutions, under the jurisdiction of your board, produced vegetables, meat, fruits and dairy products, which supplied a higher percentage of the per capita meal cost than had ever before been supplied by the farms and gardens to the subsistence. At a few cents per meal expended for groceries, other than that produced on the farm, a wholesome and nourishing meal was served without limit in quantities to the inmates. Because of reduced appropriations our farms were called upon to cull closely every animal having less than a highly profitable production record in order that meat could be supplied. This use of our dairy herds for beef as well as dairy purposes resulted in a lower expenditure for meat per capita than has been experienced in many years, two of the larger institutions having purchased practically no meat of any nature during the last ten months of the biennium.

The operation of the Federal C.C.C. Camps and transient homes had a tendency to reduce drastically the population of our State Reformatory. Should these camps continue to operate and the population of the Reformatory remain at the present relatively low level, it will be necessary to curtail some of the farm operations which were expanded to take care of an increased population during the hectic days when unemployment was at its height.

DROUGHT

The general drought, mentioned in our last biennial report, continued with a severity which tremendously reduced the production of our farms and particularly our early gardens. The reduction in hay produced for our herds created the greatest problem; while the cutting off of our strawberries and early garden again emphasized the imperative need of an irrigating system of sufficient extent to cover that acreage planted at the institutions to strawberries and early garden crops. After a long winter on basic staple diet, the inmates of our institutions are entitled to all of the early

leafy vegetables which can be consumed economically. The cycle of dry years has definitely established the need of over-head irrigation systems to insure this supply of early fruits and leafy spring vegetables.

The most serious financial losses on the farms has resulted from continued seeding of a large acreage with expensive alfalfa seed only to have the drouth completely ruin the stand of alfalfa or so weaken the plants that not enough remained to warrant leaving these fields for hay the following year. In some instances this has resulted in our partial abandonment of the alfalfa program due to the shortage of funds for the purchase of seed and the dire necessity of insuring some type of hay by planting emergency crops such as soy beans, oats and peas, sudan grass, etc.

Now that the state and federal relief agencies are supplying limestone at a reduced price, as a relief project, I urge the approval of all institutional requisitions asking authority to purchase lime, marl or paper mill sludge, in order that our farms may be placed in proper condition to grow alfalfa successfully at a time when more favorable moisture conditions exist.

FINANCIAL RETURNS FROM FARMS

During the biennial period just closed the average index price of farm produce dropped to the lowest point in fifty-four years. This drastic reduction in the price of products produced on Wisconsin farms has seriously affected the financial income from our farms. This is a matter of bookkeeping, however, and has not affected in any manner the tremendous quantities of wholesome farm products turned in by the farms to the institutional kitchens. The profit and loss statements during this biennial period are more unfavorable than any other during the ten year period. This is not a situation peculiar to the institutional farms as the low price index for farm products affected similarly all farms in the state. However, the ordinary farmer reduced the wages of his employees very drastically and limited the production of those crops on which the price dropped to a point where it represented a great loss as compared with actual cost of production. The institution farms maintained the previous wage scale and produced greater quantities of staple crops in order that the tables might be supplied with food which could not be purchased due to curtailment of operating funds. We have also insisted upon a full paid personnel to properly supervise the work of the inmates assigned to the farm units. Any let-down in the careful supervision and proper carrying out of orders from the medical staff might result in the exploitation or improper working of inmate help. We have

not been willing to risk the welfare of inmate workers by reducing the supervision with the idea of reducing costs. The basic justification for continuing and enlarging our institutional farm activities lies in the undisputed value which comes to all classes of inmates from well regulated work out on the land throughout the entire season. This work to be interesting and invigorating to the inmate must be productive. The production of this labor can be consumed by the entire institutional population. We have yet to find the man to rebel against work which produces his own food supply.

FARM COLONIES

Our experience in handling inmate labor, during the past ten years, points plainly to the colony system of handling inmates whether they be mentally sick men from the hospitals, mentally deficient boys from the feeble-minded institutions, vigorous boys from the Reformatory or the older offenders at the State Prison. The colony affords individualized supervision and the basis of a more normal life than is possible at the large central institution. To the prisoner, the mentally sick man or the mentally subnormal, there is nothing more deadening than the rust of idleness and the monotony of ward life in a great institution. By removing these able bodied men to colonies, the proverbial "Two birds are killed with one stone." Idleness is abolished and the most interesting and healthful type of work substituted; while the patient produces his own subsistence and that of many less fortunate brothers not physically able to work on the land. With the physically fit men in colonies, the central institutional routine affords labor outlet for the men in less vigorous health. To develop this system fully a 100% state use of the farm products must be developed.

MORE COMPLETE STATE USE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Many of our larger institutions should employ a greater percentage of their able bodied inmates, both men and women, in outdoor activities. The farm offers outdoor work for both men and women under the most ideal conditions. This work must continue to be supervised most carefully by an intelligent personnel and under the direction of the medical staff. Any attempt to exploit the labor of inmates confined to any of our state institutions would be without justification and indefensible. However, the employment of such labor as a vocational and therapeutic measure results not only in supplying the institutional tables with a greater variety of more wholesome foods than could be purchased with appropriated tax money but the curative nature of this well supervised outdoor work surpasses the understanding of those not intimately connected with the supervision of inmates on our farms. To give the inmates of our larger institutions the full therapeutic value of the outdoor activities will result in certain institutions producing

much more agricultural produce than they can economically consume. More educational work must be done among the older employees of our state institutions to educate them to a thorough understanding that the institutions, under the supervision of your board, constitute one great business concern, factory and family. Every dollar that this great family can save the state of Wisconsin, by one institution helping another will reduce the total cost of operation and result in a much finer relationship between the management and the personnel of the various cooperating units.

For instance, there is little reason why certain of our smaller institutions should be short rationed on sugar while our larger institutions are located on ideal soil for growing sugar beets. Two good sugar beet factories are operated in Wisconsin. The existence of each factory depends upon the ability of the management to secure acreage enough of sugar beets to warrant continued operation. By increasing our sugar beet acreage, in the larger institutions located on heavy soil, we are insuring to small private farmers and gardeners the continued operation of these sugar refineries. At the same time an increased acreage of beets would mean outdoor work for a greater number of inmates and with a proper attitude toward interchange of products between institutions, an increased acreage could supply a more liberal quantity of sugar for the smaller institutions now operating under a greatly restricted cash budget.

The one weak point in our agricultural production at the institutions is a tremendous shortage of fruits, particularly apples. With a better conceived system of interchange of agricultural products between institutions, at least two of our institutions could greatly increase their orchard and vineyard acreage. Scant funds are available for the purchase of fresh fruit. Dietitians recommend much greater feeding of fresh fruit than our institutions are able to practice under budgetary limitations. Work in the orchards and vineyards would supply outdoor occupation to many of the frailer individuals who are not permitted by the medical staff to participate in the heavier operations of general farming.

MAGNITUDE OF FARMING OPERATIONS

In our effort to achieve the double purpose of using on the land every able bodied man recommended by the medical staff and at the same time to produce increasing quantities of food stuff for the institutional population, we farmed during 1933 a total of 9,258.5 acres of land, of which 4,072 ½ acres were under cultivation and owned by the state of Wisconsin. In addition to this 5,186 cultivatable acres were rented by the institutions either for cash or on a share basis, the land being divided among the institutions according to the distribution shown in the following table:

				Cultivable
Wis. State Hospital for the Insane.....	9 farms	2 owned	7 rented	1085½ acres
Nor. Hospital for the Insane.....	6 farms	2 owned	4 rented	991½ acres
School for the Deaf.....	1 farm	(owned)		116 acres
School for the Blind.....	3 farms	1 owned	2 rented	124 acres
Wis. School for Boys.....	2 farms	(Both owned)		418 acres
Wis. State Prison.....	7 farms	4 owned	3 rented	1197 acres
State Public School.....	2 farms	1 owned	1 rented	79 acres
Nor. Wis. Colony & Training School.....	4 farms	1 owned	3 rented	840 acres
Wis. State Sanatorium.....	1 farm	(owned)		10 acres
Central State Hospital.....	2 farms	1 owned	1 rented	40 acres
Wis. State Reformatory.....	10 farms	2 owned	8 rented	858 acres
Wis. Ind. Home for Women.....	1 farm	(owned)		106 acres
So. Wis. Colony & Training School.....	3 farms	1 owned	2 rented	673 acres
Lake Tomahawk State Camp.....	1 farm	(owned)		154 acres
Spudland State Farm (State Prison).....	1 farm	(rented)		800 acres
Greenwood State Farm (State Prison).....	1 farm	(rented)		825 acres
Ferndell Farm (State Reformatory).....	1 farm	(rented)		764 acres
Oregon State Farm.....	1 farm	(owned)		165½ acres
Memorial Hospital.....	1 farm	10 acres owned	2 acres rented	12 acres
Totals.....	57 farms	23 owned	34 rented	9258½ acres

FARM CROPS

After enough land had been set aside to produce ample garden produce for the institutions, every effort was made to produce as great a portion of the dairy, horse and hog rations as could be grown on the acreage under cultivation. In addition large acreages of non-tillable land were pastured. The following table shows the acreages and yield of the principal crops, in addition to our gardens:

	Acres	Bushels	Tons	Pounds
Oats.....	1,053½	34,349½		
Barley.....	758	19,946		
Rye.....	323	5,286		
Corn.....	2,084¼	47,274	10,230½	
Wheat.....	13	211½		
Potatoes.....	564¼	42,057½		
Beans.....	45½			86,061
Tobacco.....	24			28,450
Alfalfa.....	1,587½		2,278	
Mixed Hay.....	1,065		1,424¾	
Soy Beans.....	280¾		287	
Sugar Beets.....	171		1,025	
Mangel Beets.....	77½		729½	
Sudan Grass.....	46		62	
Field Peas.....	144¾			122,127
Sugar Cane.....	15			
Totals.....	8,253	149,124½	16,036¾	236,638

GARDENS

As previously stated the most fertile acres of our institution farms are reserved for gardening. An effort is made to use the maximum quantity of garden produce fresh daily during the growing season. After tremendous quantities of all staple garden crops had been used, the following was canned and stored for winter use during 1933 at all the institutions:

Apples	9,927½ gals.	Sauerkraut	9,195¼ gals.
Cherries	347 gals.	Corn	8,770¼ gals.
Rhubarb	11,601¼ gals.	Peas	3,466 gals.
Currants	89½ gals.	Kohlrabi	145 gals.
Strawberries	456¾ gals.	Pumpkin	3,369 gals.
Plums	259¼ gals.	Squash	312½ gals.
Berries	954¾ gals.	Turnips	359 gals.
Grapes	221 gals.	Cabbage	899 gals.
Peaches	146¼ gals.	Mince Meat	382 gals.
Pears	939¾ gals.	Peppers	812¾ gals.
Misc. Fruit	141¾ gals.	Catsup	1,750 gals.
Tomatoes	41,067½ gals.	Chili Sauce	330¾ gals.
Kale	173 gals.	Mixed Vegetables	1,088½ gals.
Beans	7,973 gals.	Chow Chow	935¾ gals.
Beets	4,087½ gals.	Pickles	8,166 gals.
Beet Greens	109½ gals.	Relish	239½ gals.
Carrots	6,278¼ gals.	Jellies and Jams	2,009 gals.
Spinach	304 gals.	Fruit Juices	2,116½ gals.
Swiss Chard	1,701¼ gals.	Cauliflower	109 gals.

Once more I take the liberty of suggesting to your board that you earnestly consider the advisability of securing a supervising cook, to travel from one institution to another checking up on the meals and demonstrating new methods of preparing the standard diet. Such a person could be helpful in changing over much of our highly undesirable table service to a cafeteria method of feeding. Innumerable successful cafeterias, in all types of institutions, point clearly to that method of feeding for the future.

While on the subject of food, I would urgently recommend the establishment of a central meat processing plant at an institution where considerable able bodied help is available. The meat cutting and sausage making vocation could be taught while surplus meat was being processed, cured and prepared in highly palatable forms. The refrigerator space at most institutions precludes the storage of any great quantity of fresh meat over a period of time. Much more variety could be introduced into the meat diet were it possible to make a complete line of sausages, smoked hams, bacon, pickled meats, etc. We will never attain the full "state use" status of meats and poultry raised at the institutions until some such central processing plant is put into operation.

CENTRAL CANNERY

While individual institutions preserve in cans, crocks, barrels and glasses a tremendous quantity of food for winter use (as shown by table on page 137) there is a demand for certain staple vegetables which cannot be taken care of by the small canneries operated at the individual institutions. A central cannery should be equipped at one of our larger institutions and means of transporting surplus vegetables, fruits and meats, to this central point for canning worked out. In connection with the central cannery a workable unit for the dehydration of vegetables and fruits should be established. Institutions in other states have proved beyond question the feasibility of dehydrating great quantities of the staple vegetables and fruits for indefinite storage. The dehydrated fruit and vegetables will come back to the institutional tables with far different flavor than that which is preserved in cans. This will add variety to the all too tiresome institutional menu. Dehydration is more economical than canning and the operation of preparing the vegetables and fruits for drying is simpler than that of preparing such vegetables for cans.

May I urgently recommend the establishment of a central cannery, with a well equipped dehydration plant, at one of the institutions where such unit can be operated as an industry employing, with the single exception of one trained cannery operator, all institutional help.

PORK, BEEF AND POULTRY

In addition to great quantities of milk, the institutional farms also turned into the kitchens tremendous quantities of pork, veal, beef, eggs and dressed poultry as shown by the following table:

Pork.....	433,207 pounds
Beef.....	87,105 pounds
Veal.....	19,917 pounds
Poultry.....	22,705 pounds
Eggs.....	38,366 dozen

In most cases the beef represents unprofitable animals from our dairy herds. These animals have been well fed and developed from calf-hood days. The quality of beef resulting from their slaughter, after their period of usefulness in the herds has surprised those who are occasional guests at our institutional tables. The pork is largely fed on institutional garbage until the final fattening stage is reached. At that time garbage is removed and the hogs are finished by using skim milk and corn or barley. An excellent quality of pork results.

During the biennial period, we had a representative of the American Meat Packers Institute slaughter and analyze the quality of pork produced on this type of ration. We are glad to say that

his report was favorable and showed our institutional pork to be of excellent quality.

Far more eggs could be used at the institutions if more extended and modern type of housing could be provided. Work with poultry offers a good outlet for the energies of many inmates not physically strong enough to take part in field operations.

DAIRYING

During this biennial period even greater stress, than in previous years, was put on the production of dairy products for institutional consumption. After several years of careful culling and breeding, we are gratified to see an increased production of milk per cow. It would be difficult to reach the point where there would be an acute over production of dairy products for the consumption of our ever increasing institutional population. If the people of the United States would consume as high a per capita of dairy products as is fed the inmates of the institutions under your jurisdiction, the burdensome surplus would be eliminated within thirty days and a greatly increased market for dairy products opened up. After years of careful study it is the universal belief of our better trained dietitians that no other food so fully meets the needs of institutionalized persons as clean, wholesome fluid milk, butter, cottage cheese and cream. Every dollar's worth of dairy products which can be produced on our own farms, with our own inmate labor lessens the tax costs for feeding the unfortunates. During 1933 our farms produced 9,392,694½ pounds of fluid milk. The production of our institutional herds during 1933 is shown in the following chart:

HERD AVERAGES FOR THE YEAR 1932-1933

Institution	Number of cows in milk	Average pounds of milk per cow	Average pounds butter fat per cow	Average value of product per cow	Average cost of feed per cow	Average profit over cost of feed per cow
State Hospital	38	13,513	462.2	\$206.29	\$88.55	\$117.18
Northern Hospital	79	15,961	549.6	212.80	106.42	106.61
Northern Colony	78	9,140	322.3	95.16	60.96	34.43
Southern Colony	60	13,590	484.4	220.52	93.67	126.81
Tomahawk Camp	12	12,721	422.1	187.02	91.84	95.18
State Prison	86	10,813	366.4	146.75	58.04	87.89
St. Reformatory	69	13,130	459.5	219.38	93.76	123.31
Home for Women	13	13,094	447.1	197.09	77.34	119.74
School for Boys	110	13,579	477.3	218.24	82.19	136.52
St. Public School	20	12,176	434.9	112.33	67.93	45.34
School for Deaf	18	13,220	466.6	219.05	72.79	148.05
School for Blind	22	12,808	432.7	169.71	59.90	109.39
Totals	50	12,812	443.79	183.69	79.44	104.20

You will note from the above table that the average milk production per cow was **12,812** pounds, and the average butter fat production per cow was **443.8** pounds (excluding some prison camps and outlying colony farms where no cow testing association service was available). Compare this with an average production of **10,013** pounds of milk per cow and **331.5** pounds of fat per cow in 1927-28 when our herd improvement program was gotten under way.

Compare our 1933 average production with the yearly production of cows in the United States, kept for dairy purposes, as reported by Dean Chris L. Christensen of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, who says: "The elimination of low producing cows is generally recognized as a desirable step both from the standpoint of herd improvement and the possibility of reducing costs of production. When it is realized that the average yearly production per cow in the United States does not exceed 180 pounds fat and that probably 20 percent of the 25 million cows average less than 110 pounds fat a year, the need for a continuous culling program is seen. Such a culling program can be carried out most effectively by placing all dairy cows on test in cow testing associations. The keeping of dairy records is a sound farm practice and needs to be extended."

The value of our testing, breeding and culling program not only reflects in a lower cost per hundred pounds of milk turned into the institution but the herds of Wisconsin farmers have been improved by placing at the head of their herds pure bred young sires dropped by the most efficient dairy cows in the institutional herds. All agencies working for the improvement of the dairy industry are agreed that the elimination of the inefficient (boarder cow) must be the basis for permanent and lasting improvement in the dairy industry. The severe losses by old established breeders on account of sustained drouth, combined with losses through the elimination of Bang's disease cows have set up a great demand for tried and proven "seed stock" in the dairy cattle industry. This "seed stock" is needed to establish new herds on a more efficient and profitable producing basis. Due to the labor available at the institutions, we have been able to continue our testing program and are now in a position to serve the dairy farmers of this state by supplying young sires, the ancestry of which have proved their ability to produce profitably over a period of years.

One of the great dairy journals of the United States has labeled our institutional program of developing pure bred cattle as "building men while developing the Holstein breed." We are proud to accept this as our slogan. Our dairy production has been increasing at the institutions and a greater number of inmates have been offered the opportunity for training, inspiration and recovery from their mental and physical ills while assisting with the work.

FEEDING OUR HERDS

During these trying times economies are demanded. The institutional operating budgets have been cut to the bone. Unfortunately there seems to exist in the minds of some of our managerial staff and auditing committees the erroneous belief that a dairy cow can continue to produce great quantities of milk while grazing on drouth burned pastures during the summer after roughing through the winter on the coarsest of feeds. Unfortunately the dairy cow is simply a machine for the manufacture of an invaluable food product. The amount and quantity of ration which she consumes dictates the quantity and, to a large extent, the quality of the product she can turn out. Milk is made from the feed the cow consumes. There is one species of bacteria, living on the roots of alfalfa, clover, peas and other leguminous crops, which has the rare ability to take atmospheric nitrogen and reconvert it into organic form. Unfortunately, the higher forms of animal life, including the cow, were not blessed with this power. Protein for milk making, must be supplied the cow in a balanced ration.

It has been well known for more than twenty years, that a dairy cow, producing in excess of 30 pounds of milk per day, must have protein supplement in addition to that which she is able to draw from strictly farm grown feeds. To let our average production drop to below 30 pounds per day per cow would mean a tremendous reduction in the amount of milk available for the inmates. Either our herds must be properly fed or other foods must be purchased to replace the milk they have been producing. The most efficient engine developed by the ingenuity of man, becomes sluggish and delivers less than maximum power when the quantity or quality of fuel is reduced. After ten years of intensive breeding, culling and testing, are we to use only a portion of the efficiency of the machine we have developed? Our farms are willing to effect every economy which can be taken advantage of without reducing efficiency.

HEALTH OF OUR HERDS

During the biennial period just closed, our institutional management has battled furiously in an attempt to rid all of our herds of Bang's Disease—the causative agent in Contagious Abortion. Practically all of the herds have been tested at least four times each year and those animals showing any reaction to the Bang's Disease test either disposed of or completely isolated. Additions to our herds have been carefully blood tested and in most cases were in isolation for a period after being brought to the farms. In spite of this painstaking work, we are still menaced with entirely too high a percentage of what is known as "negative abortions." These abortions are by cows showing no reaction to the Bang's test. In several instances, we have had disastrous outbreaks of active

abortion and subsequent reaction to Bang's Disease in herds where all reactors had been removed and all precautions practiced to prevent re-infection. However, we are not abandoning the project. We must realize that the control of Contagious Abortion in dairy herds is in its infancy. Much must be learned and we are glad that the herds owned by our state institutions can be used as clinical facilities for studying the perplexing problems which must be solved before this devastating disease is eliminated from Wisconsin herds.

All of our herds have been re-accredited as T.B. free year after year with only slight losses.

At no time in the past ten years has the menacing effect of garget been so completely eliminated from our milking units. Much of the credit for maintaining a high standard of health in our herds must be given to Dr. C. Roy Strange, employed as institutional veterinarian. His continued visits to these herds permits the establishment of a definite and well controlled program of sanitation. His salary has been paid each year by the total absence of hog cholera in our swine herds. A definite policy of double vaccinating of pigs in their infancy has resulted in practically a complete elimination of this virulent and fatal disease from our pork supply.

While our institutional veterinarian cares for the routine health program, our institutions have been faithfully served in emergencies and acute cases by the local veterinarians, who for many years have worked in cooperation with the institutions on disease control. We appreciate the attitude assumed by these old practitioners, toward our effort to advance the health of our herds and flocks by the introduction of a full time institutional veterinarian.

An infection of skin disease caused by the scabies mite was active in our herds at the close of the last biennial period. I am happy to say that by following explicitly and in detail the recommendations of Dr. Walter Wisnicky, director of the Bureau of Livestock Industry, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets, we were able to control this disease and apparently eliminate it completely from all of the infected units. We have had the full cooperation of Dr. Walter Wisnicky in the elimination from our herds and flocks of all menacing diseases. For this we are very thankful, as there must be no reflection upon the quality of the milk, pork or beef delivered from our farms into the institutions for food.

SHOW CATTLE

Wisconsin stands proudly in the lead of all states in the combined field of dairying. Dairymen from the entire country have for years, looked to Wisconsin for their breeding stock. For years, herds representing the Holstein industry of this state swept across the show rings of the country advertising to all the world that Wisconsin was the state breeding outstanding Holstein animals.

The turbulent times have made it impossible for many of the smaller breeders to be represented at the dairy shows of the nation. Due to the splendid cooperation from the local management of our institutional herds, we have annually been able to take out into the circuit a representative herd of truly Wisconsin Holsteins to uphold the high position of the state in the dairy industry. We believe that there is no more effective "state advertising" than this and there is no greater industry in Wisconsin than that represented by the black and white cow. During 1933 our show cattle built up the enviable record summarized below:

1933 WINNINGS

At four leading state fairs, one outstanding county fair, the National Dairy Cattle Congress and the great Canadian Royal Winter Show include:

- 5 grand championships.
- 6 senior championships.
- 10 junior championships.
- 43 first prize ribbons.
- 25 second prize ribbons.

ALL-AMERICANS

As the result of our 1933 showing, four animals developed at our state institutions, were granted the mythical honor as "All-American Holstein show animals." This means that those four animals approached more nearly the ideal type than any other animals exhibited in similar classes that year.

CHAMPIONSHIPS

During 1933 the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Winnebago developed a heifer of their own breeding, Winnebago Daisy Cornucopia No. 1159770, as the new senior four year old champion milk and butter producer in Classification B with a record of 1051.9 pounds of butter from 24,190 pounds of milk with an average 3.5% test.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha developed another state champion when a heifer which the boys had bred and developed, produced in senior three year old form (with second calf) 22,103 pounds of milk and 1,080 pounds of butter with a 3.9% average test.

AS OTHERS SEE US

Following a visit to several of our institutional herds, Mr. Maurice Prescott, editor of the Holstein-Friesian World, wrote: "I am particularly struck with the interest and enthusiasm shown by the herdsmen at all the institutions I visited. In each case they were as wrapped up in the success of their herds and the whole

program as though they owned them personally. I am also impressed with the value of the whole project from the standpoint of what may be called 'agricultural therapy,' the healing effect, both mental and moral, upon the patients, from association with fine live stock."

PERSONNEL

The greatest single factor in the success of any plan is the people who conduct the actual work. During the biennial period just passed, due to shortage of funds for the employment of a proper personnel, several vacancies have been left unfilled on our farms. This has meant doubling up of work by those left in charge of the project. As it has been necessary to curtail the paid personnel on our farms, the more efficient workers have been retained and their loyalty, willingness to work hours without number over time, and their ingenuity in developing inmate helpers to handle responsible positions, has made it possible to carry through our plans with much less interruption than might otherwise have been caused by the reduction in personnel due to lack of funds.

I again invite your attention to the fact that housing of the farm personnel is woefully inadequate at several of our institutions. Comfortable and pleasant housing, leading to happy home life, is a great factor in making a man's work efficient and satisfactory. It is hoped that in the biennial request to the Legislature, provision will be made for more comfortable and adequate housing for several of our institutions. No great project has been carried on efficiently and successfully over a period of years with a shifting personnel. In the prosecution of farm plans any considerable labor turn over is exceptionally disastrous. Wisconsin state institutional farms are now manned by a paid personnel, the equal of which cannot be found in this country. Every inducement should be made to keep these workers happy, comfortable and fit for the important job they have in hand.

It is my sad duty to report the passing of one of our outstanding herdsmen, Robert Willan, who died on October 29, 1932, at his home on the Wisconsin State Reformatory grounds at Green Bay. Big hearted, whole souled, good natured Bob Willan is no more. His golden smile, which radiated sunlight to all the world, is gone forever. Bob died as he had lived—quietly and at peace with all the world. With no warning of ill health or injury, he slept away Saturday night, October 29th, five years to a day after he became chief herdsman at the Wisconsin State Reformatory. Bob Willan was blessed with an engaging personality, an indomitable will, an indefatigable capacity for work, combined with dynamic energy. Enthusiasm is the greatest asset in the world. Bob was blessed with an endless supply. He was one of the truly great men in the Holstein industry. Great as is his loss to the Holstein fraternity

and to the dairy improvement program of the Wisconsin institutions, that loss is of little consequence compared with the loss of Bob's influence with the wayward boys among whom he labored at the Reformatory. He never lost his kind, sympathetic interest in the unfortunate inmate. Extremely fortunate was the young man assigned to the cow barn. There he fell under the direction of an utterly unselfish teacher, who gave generously of his time and his talents to train the beginner, to point out to him a new hope of a bigger and a fuller life which lies beyond the gray walls of the Reformatory. Many a young man, after being inoculated with Bob's enthusiasm, knowledge, hope and philosophy of life, went out strengthened to begin life anew. With the passing of Bob Willan, the Wisconsin State Institutional program of "building men while developing the breed" has suffered an irreparable setback.

Both the inmate and the managerial personnel at the southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School was saddened this year by the passing of Silas Minshall, faithful, honest and industrious farm hand, who was loved by all, but especially by the inmate boys with whom he worked in a patient and understanding way for a period of years.

The great vacancy created by the passing of Bob Willan at the Reformatory was taken care of by the promotion of Archie Sandberg, for several years the successful pilot of our show herd. It was extremely fortunate that we had in training a man of rare ability, extended experience and possessing the personality and tact to step into this important position.

We were extremely fortunate in filling Archie Sandberg's position as show man by the employment of Frederick C. Wetmore, for many years one of the successful show men exhibiting cattle over the national circuit, and fitted particularly by personality, experience and disposition to be a successful showman in charge of our cooperative herd.

FARM LABOR FORCES

I wish to invite the attention of your board to the fact that with a curtailed paid personnel, to operate our farms and direct the inmates assigned to the farms, it will be necessary for the institutional heads to free our paid farm personnel from innumerable duties other than farm work. Our paid farm personnel has been pared down to a point where it is barely possible for them to direct the inmates assigned to the farm projects and conduct the purely farm operations. However, the institutional management is still assigning to the farm force the duty of pursuing elopers, returning elopers after they have been apprehended, performing the trucking for the institution, building and maintaining roads, performing manual and team labor for contractors, hauling lumber and building material for the construction being done both by contract and

institutional help and innumerable other services than that connected with farm operations. Our farms cannot be maintained and operated in a proper manner with less than the full time of the present labor set up devoted to farm work exclusively.

ONEIDA FARM

During the biennial period a magnificent structure of granite, quarried, cut and erected by inmates of the Wisconsin State Reformatory, was completed at the Oneida Farm owned and operated by the State Reformatory. This is a seventy man unit complete in every detail. More ideal housing for inmates outside the home unit of the Reformatory could not be desired. The Oneida Farm is a 308 acre unit, owned by the state and now practically all under cultivation. This project has been a success from the day when the first camp was located in the chopped out highway in tents. The timber, brush, stumps and stone have been removed from the wild timber land and a beautiful and productive farm has resulted from the work of the inmates over a period of years.

With a modern seventy man camp available, a splendid dairy barn and a greatly improved road to the premises, a much greater acreage of land should be immediately acquired. Eventually the state should own not less than one thousand acres in connection with this valuable unit. Wild land immediately adjoining the present property can be acquired at an extremely low figure under present depressed agricultural conditions. The clearing of this additional acreage will afford the much needed all year around work for a crew from the Reformatory. An enlarged acreage would make this unit the ideal spot for our central cannery and dehydration plant.

The Reformatory should purchase no beef. The Oneida Farm unit offers ideal grazing conditions and with an added acreage all of the beef required at the Reformatory could be produced as a vocational training project. Experience in other states has demonstrated that the typical beef breeds of cattle turn in a meat which is far superior to that which is purchased on the institutional contract. No better soil or climatic conditions exist in the middle west than that offered at the Oneida Farm for the production of beef on an economical basis.

It would be my recommendation that an urgent appeal be made to the Legislature for funds to immediately increase the acreage in connection with this unit up to one thousand acres. This will mean the gradual abandonment of much rented acreage now held under contract by the Reformatory. Concentrating on state owned acreage will reduce the administrative problems connected with farming widely scattered rented acres.

PROPOSED NORTHERN COLONY IRRIGATION SYSTEM

For several years we have been united in the opinion that additional irrigation should be supplied those institutions operating on light, sandy soil. The wisdom of providing this irrigation has been well demonstrated during the past two seasons. The need of such irrigation is especially imperative at the Northern Colony and Training School, due to the very light, drouthy nature of their sand soil and further to the great need of producing the maximum amount of green vegetables for the growing children of that institution. Perhaps no garden around the institutional circuit annually suffers greater drawback from drouth than that at the Northern Colony and Training School.

Immediately along the banks of the Chippewa River there is an area of flat table land which has recently been cleared of timber and brush. This land lies only a few feet above the water level of the Chippewa River. It has received the overflow and flood waters from the upland for many years, and is by texture and contour adapted to garden purposes.

There is little question but that an irrigation system could be laid out with a minimum of cash expenditure by using a gravity system after water had been drawn from the Chippewa River by a hydraulic ram or centrifugal pump.

Dr. A. L. Beier, superintendent of the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School, and the Farm Supervisor join in recommending that Mr. Glaettli be authorized to make a preliminary survey of this area and prepare a report upon the possibilities of installing an irrigating system. If no other funds are available to take care of Mr. Glaettli's expenses on this project, it is recommended that such expenses be paid from the farm revolving fund of that institution.

TRUCKING SERVICE

We have continued through this biennial period a trucking service operated by the farm supervisor's department for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of products between institutional farms. Such service makes possible the cooperative pooling of purchase orders on many items needed at the institutions in less than car-load lots. The service also facilitates the movement of milk cows from one institution to another for the purpose of keeping up the milk supply. By operating our own truck, we are able to move valuable sires from one institution to another and thus perpetuate their breeding service. While this trucking service is intended for the moving of farm products and equipment, we have effected many economies by also moving material, machinery and equipment for the construction and power house division.

INSTITUTIONAL FARM FIRE LOSSES

I regret to report that during the biennial period a devastating fire, originating by the act of an inmate boy who "sought the thrill" of a great fire, swept our one hundred cow milking barn at the Industrial School for Boys at a time when every stanchion in the barn was full. Approximately 165 tons of hay were destroyed and the entire structure down to the concrete ceiling was levelled within a few moments. Through the raging inferno the cow barn boys worked with the cows until every animal was saved, with no serious injury to any. An insurance adjustment has been made and at the close of the biennial period, re-construction of a modern and practically fire proof barn is progressing at a rate which insures the proper housing of our herd before winter sets in.

Due to the explosion of a stove in the machinery repair room at the State Public School the entire machine shed was levelled within a few minutes, destroying our entire line of farm machinery. Replacements of the essential items of machinery have been made from the insurance adjustment and a fire proof structure to replace the old timber shed is under way.

At the Wisconsin State Prison our blacksmith shop and machinery repair shed was destroyed by fire with the loss of tools and a few items of machinery upon which repairs were under way. This timber shed has been replaced by a fire proof structure.

These disastrous fires point plainly to the need for fire proof structures as our farm units are developed.

FORWARD LOOKING

A casual look at the institutional picture of the nation points clearly to the passing of the composite unit in institutional structure. The fortress type of prison with its great bulwark of steel, stone and cement has unquestionably reached the limit of its usefulness. The trend of the times point to the classification of inmates whether they be mentally sick, mentally deficient or convicted as criminals. The success of the colony method of housing and management should lead all of those genuinely interested in the future welfare of these unfortunates to urge a fuller use of the early classification system and the small colony unit of housing the most promising groups of the many committed to our institutions. No civilized state can lock up its unfortunates, feed them three times a day and permit the able bodied to rot in idleness while believing that those in charge are performing their duty to the state and inmate.

It has been clearly established that the place to build up run down physiques is out in the open air and sunshine on the land. To provide year around occupation and thoroughly school the inmate in habits of industry, vocational trades must be combined with the

farming unit. Recreation, which is destined to become an important factor in the life of those who are facing shorter working days and weeks, must be given more consideration in our advancement of the more hopeful groups as they are built up physically, mentally, morally as well as in their ability and desire to become workers in the society which they hope to re-enter.

The full development of colony life can never be reached as long as the management is harrassed by the fear of an occasional elopement. Down through history, men have run away from all walks of life. Why deny great groups the privilege of building themselves up into useful citizens because of a fear that a hundred percent record for confinement may be broken. A man or boy kept eternally busy at something which he does not thoroughly dislike will develop an interest which binds him to his task. I urgently recommend the establishment of further colonies in connection with the management of our prison, reformatory, mental hospitals and the homes for mentally deficient.

APPRECIATION

The close of another biennial period finds the farm supervisor greatly indebted to the members of your board, your secretary, auditor and the managerial personnel at the institutions for the innumerable acts of kindness and the courteous manner in which assistance has been given and confidence expressed in this department to help advancement of our plans and purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

GLEN M. HOUSEHOLDER,
Farm Supervisor.

COLLECTION AND DEPORTATION FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

Period Ending June 30, 1934

BLAINE M. LINKE.....*Collection and Deportation Agent*

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the first biennial report of the Collection and Deportation Department for the period ended June 30, 1934.

COLLECTIONS

Over sixty thousand dollars was collected in cash and in back charges for the care and treatment of patients in state institutions in the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1934.

These collections were made possible through an operating appropriation of \$4,500, which enabled the Board of Control to set up a Collection Department. For ten years, efforts were made to secure the establishment of such a department within the Board, but all these efforts failed until the 1933 session of the legislature.

It has been known for years that there have been carried as public charges, patients who personally or through their legally responsible relatives were believed to be able to defray their cost of care in these institutions.

The results obtained through this department, even though operated with such a limited force as could be provided with \$4,500, is illustrated by a comparison of the collections during the past eleven years, which were as follows:

1924.....	\$ 857.85
1925.....	539.78
1926.....	2,711.30
1927.....	697.63
1928.....	3,117.68
1929.....	1,599.57
1930.....	2,161.82
1931.....	4,576.62
1932.....	1,294.29
1933.....	6,237.14
1934.....	*60,121.86

*\$13,266.70 in cash and \$46,855.07 charged to counties.

The foregoing shows that in the fiscal year 1934, there was nearly three times as much collected as was the total collection in the prior ten years.

Practically all of the sixty thousand dollars collected in the past year would have been lost if the legislature had not provided the small appropriation to carry on this work. This sixty thousand

dollars represented collections for seventy patients. In eight cases, it was necessary to bring action in court to insure collection.

As a preliminary step to the inauguration of a collection system, a C.W.A. project was directed by this department in which some thirteen attorneys examined the guardianship, probate, and trust estate records in twenty-five counties, with a view of gathering information in order to bring suit and file claims against many incompetents' estates and thus effect collection of revenue to the state and counties for those able to pay, in our state and county institutions. Completion of this project was later accomplished and records from every county except Milwaukee, which we thought amply covered by the Outdoor Relief Department of that county, are available. If this valuable information is to be utilized before it is too late, at least three additional employees are needed at once. It is recommended that the Board ask for an emergency appropriation of \$7,500.00 to start this work at once and carry it on until the coming legislature can adequately finance the problem.

Great care and consideration has been given to the working out of a central system of collection and with the start of the fiscal year, July 1, 1934, it is hoped to install the system at the State Hospital for the Insane, and as time and personnel permit, to install it in the other state institutions.

The collection system is set forth in some detail below.

When a person is admitted to the State Hospital for the Insane, detailed financial information will be gathered by the Institution that will serve as source or informative material. This information, coupled with the new findings of the court on liability as provided by the new commitment forms, will be sent daily to this department.

The set-up provides that this department will verify the financial information by actual field investigation. The crux of the whole system centers around the field investigation and until sufficient personnel is available, much of this field investigation will have to be carried on through cooperation with other agencies.

From the field investigation, this department will be in a position to determine who is liable for the person's maintenance and will set the rate to be paid if less than the actual per capita cost of the institution.

Upon determination of the rate and the person liable, whether it be a guardian or a legally responsible relative, the department will prepare monthly by machine billing, statement of the amount due enclosing with the first statement a copy of the law fixing the liability and an agreement to support. From this point on, each case will become a routine collection matter and in case of non-payment will be handled as in the usual collection procedure with

stamps to be used on the statements and form letters leading up to the eventual lawsuit if necessary.

The system provides for ledger sheets to be kept at this office on all pay cases and it will be possible to make remittances to the institution or to this office. Remitting to the state treasurer of the amount collected will be taken care of using the same usual weekly deposit vouchers.

Upon receipt of any money whether it be at the institution or at this office, the person remitting will be given a uniform numbered receipt, a copy of which will be attached to the deposit voucher, and in case of the office issuing the receipt, an additional copy besides the one remaining in the receipt book, will be sent to the institution where it will be preserved with their ledger file of each case.

All deaths in the institution will be checked with the several probate courts of the state in due time, so that if there is an estate in probate, our claim, if any, may be properly filed. Likewise the appointments of all guardians will be properly followed to ascertain if there are funds to pay for the ward's care. The entire case load not picked up by the admission procedure, the deaths, guardianships and trusts, will gradually, as time permits, be taken over in the same routine as established for an admission.

Proper and sufficient personnel will be needed and it is hoped that opportunity will be given to set forth these needs for the Board's consideration at budget making time.

No mention has been made of the amount collected from the counties for care of patients in the state institutions because this matter of county bills is now under the Accounting Department. Basically, county bills are a matter of collection because the result is the same to the state whether you collect from an individual or from a county. For that reason and because the present collection also enters into the matter of chargeability on the county bills, because the question of legal settlement, back charges and credits is constantly involved, it is recommended that the county bill work be made a part of the activities of the Collection and Deportation Department.

DEPORTATIONS

A total number of 166 cases were considered during the two year period, of which 105 were cases sought to be returned by Wisconsin and 61 were cases in which other states were asking for authority to return.

Authority to deport 64 cases was received, and computed on a conservative estimate of ten years as average length of care in the state and county hospitals and asylums at \$350 a year, the state saved over \$225,000.00.

In 15 cases authority to return was refused because investigation revealed that the person did not have a legal settlement in this state. Evaluating this number of cases as above, a saving of \$52,-500.00 was likewise made to the state, making a total of \$277,-500.00 in this field alone.

A friendly relationship exists with most states, although during the biennium many new problems have presented themselves and there should be another conference of the Deportation Agents of the several states to go over these new problems. The time will soon be at hand when photography and finger printing will be used as a means of identification.

INSPECTIONS

During the biennium a total number of 1086 inspections were made and they are summarized yearly by the several types of institutions as follows:

	1932-33	1933-34
County Asylums.....	85	69
County Homes.....	103	86
County Sanatoria.....	22	11
County Jails.....	69	95
County Work Houses.....	4	4
City Police Stations.....	72	133
Village Lock-Ups.....	117	216
	472	614

It should be borne in mind that from March 1, 1933, the inspectional service has been carried on by one inspector. To meet the emergency, this type of service was used in order of the need thereof, having in mind the date of the last inspection.

County Asylums. Most of the county asylums are maintaining the standard required by the Board of Control. Brown County is now building a new 250 bed institution; and Douglas County, a new insane tuberculous building for both male and female; and a number of asylums, under the C.W.A. have made marked improvements in remodeling and enlarging the asylums and barns. Relief attendants have been employed in some asylums, thus adding to the possibility of better care of patients. The superintendents and matrons are more alert than ever to the character of attendants employed. A greater variety in food and more and varied recreation for patients is suggested. One county asylum has planned a room used entirely for Occupational Therapy. The patients are to be under the direction of a part-time, trained occupational therapy teacher employed at a nearby county sanatorium. This forward step is very gratifying and will no doubt be adopted, where possible, by other county asylums in the future.

County Homes. The county homes under asylum management benefit by the standard set for the asylums. The inmates have

wholesome food and good sanitary conditions. They also share in the religious and recreational affairs of the asylums. The isolated county homes, not under asylum management, have a different problem but some of these are under excellent management. In the following named counties the county home conditions are bad, and these counties should be urged to build, either a tri-county home, or each county named, build its own: Adams, Barron, Clark, Crawford, Dodge, Grant, Lafayette, Polk, Rusk, Kewaunee and Sawyer.

County Sanatoria. The county sanatoria are under close supervision at all times by their own personnel so that conditions are good. During the first year of the biennium regular inspections were made and it was rarely necessary to make a recommendation. The sanitary conditions, hours of labor and the improvements were noted.

County Jails. The county jails have done much to improve the sanitary conditions under C.W.A. During the last three years many county jails have been forced to house the transients. This has not made for good conditions. Most county jails are too small, especially where the segregation of prisoners is necessary. Florence, Eau Claire, Waukesha and Fond du Lac counties must build in the near future.

County Workhouses. The counties of Winnebago, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac and Marinette have abolished their workhouses. In their opinion the county jails could take care of these men and they found no constructive work to give the prisoners. Dodge County houses transients and workhouse prisoners in one large dormitory. This is a bad situation; either the workhouse should be abolished or the transients housed elsewhere. Douglas County has a workhouse with a large farm under good management.

City Police Stations. The conditions in most police stations of large cities are good. No bedding is furnished. The transient population has overcrowded the police stations in smaller cities but the Federal Transient Bureaus are now relieving this congestion.

Village Lock-Ups. The lock-ups have presented a problem during the biennium because of the many transients seeking shelter in these places. A local prisoner, if any, must be housed in the same cell as these transients have been. Many of the village lock-ups should be closed, owing to the fact that the villages have no sewerage, non-fire proof building, stove heated, etc. The County Jails are easy of access, with good roads and cars to transport prisoners quickly. The Federal Transient Bureaus will house all transients, so there is not, now, the same necessity for keeping these village lock-ups open. A number of the smaller village lock-ups have been closed during the biennium.

Recommendations. It is an impossibility to make the required number of inspections with one inspector and it is urgently recom-

mended that an additional inspector be obtained whose work shall dovetail into the field work of the collection field. Madison should be the headquarters of all inspectors and their itinerary and work should be closely supervised. Regular office hours should be kept by all officers when not in the field. New inspection forms are needed and a system of following through the Board's recommendations should be inaugurated.

TRANSFERS

A part of the activity of the department consists in preparing for the Board's consideration the transfers from the State Mental hospitals to the several county asylums and returns thereto.

During the two year period 1,163 cases were prepared for the Board's consideration. Because of the crowded conditions in the county asylums, especially the female wards, it became necessary to transfer patients, in some instances, to institutions other than their own county and in cases where their own county was not operating an institution, transfer had to be made to the more distant county asylums that provided accommodations.

The following indicates the number itemized by institutions:

	1932-33	1933-34	Total
State Hospital.....	268	134	402
Northern Hospital.....	302	195	497
Central State Hospital.....	1	48	49
Northern Colony.....	54	19	73
Southern Colony.....	40	0	40
Co. Asylum to Co. Asylum.....	17	12	29
Co. Asylum to State Hospital.....	43	30	73
Total.....	725	438	1163

STERILIZATIONS

The work of this department with respect to sterilization, consists in the serving of the required legal notices upon proper relatives; submitting of each case in final form for the Board's action; notification to relatives and to the institution of the Board's action; maintaining a card index and file record of all sterilizations; and answering general correspondence concerning the law and its operation.

During the two year period ended June 30, 1934, 211 cases were prepared for the final action of the Board and of that number the Board authorized the operation to be performed in 167 cases.

Further discussion of the law is left to the superintendents of the institutions concerned and to the Psychiatric Field Service. The Board has called a conference to be held on this important subject, and there has been included as part of the agenda, some of the legal aspects of the subject.

The following table briefly gives the number of operations performed since 1913, the date the law became effective, up to June 30, 1934.

Institution	Male	Female	Total
Northern Colony	38	469	507
Southern Colony	5	71	76
Northern Hospital for Insane	1	8	9
State Hospital for Insane		1	1
Central State for Insane	1		1
Columbia County Asylum		2	2
Green County Asylum		1	1
Total	45	552	597

HALF-RATE APPLICATIONS

During the two year period, the department investigated the financial condition of ten persons who made application to be admitted to the State Sanatorium as half-rate cases. The Board in passing on these applications, approved of the admission in ten cases.

MISCELLANEOUS

It is with deep regret that reference is made to the death, on November 11, 1932, of our late Mr. H. W. Williams, Chief Statistician, who, for many years, among other duties, has taken care of Collection and Deportation matters. His sudden death, a shock to his many friends, was a distinct loss to the State whom he faithfully served since 1917.

Because it cannot be said that this department came into separate existence before May 1, 1934, it is deemed proper to record in this report some of the more important matters during the period other than the now regular work of the department.

One of the first tasks was the compiling and editing of the Twenty-First Biennial report. By revising, unifying and centralizing the several institutional reports and statistics, the report was reduced 244 pages over the previous Biennial Report, resulting in a savings of over one thousand, three hundred and thirty-seven dollars in its printing.

Next came the annual audits for the calendar year 1932 with the gathering of statistics under the Aid to Dependent Children's law, Old Age Assistance, and Blind Pension laws. Statistics, which were carefully and adequately compiled of each of these audits, will be found elsewhere in the report.

A special investigation was made of Middle River Sanatorium and a report thereof duly made in the matter of leave of absence, etc. This investigation and test checks made in all County Sanatoria later was the forerunner of auditors being appointed to make a complete audit of all these institutions.

With the end of the year 1933 again came the annual audits with the gathering of statistics under the Aid to Dependent Children's law, Old Age Assistance, and Blind Pension laws. Statistics compiled on these matters will be found in other parts of the Biennial Report.

The task of drafting new insane, mentally deficient and epileptic forms was one that took considerable time and now a set of forms which comply with Chapter 330, Laws of 1933, and may be used interchangeably for insane, mentally deficient, or epileptics, are available. New commitment forms were also drafted for the use of the Industrial Schools.

Near the close of the fiscal year a new edition of the laws of Wisconsin relating to this Board and public welfare in this state was compiled, and incorporated in the back of the pamphlet will be found a new Hand Book and Directory of State, County and Private institutions.

Respectfully submitted,

BLAINE N. LINKE,
Collection and Deportation Agent.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL

REPORT OF ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT
COVERING FINANCES FOR CHARITABLE AND PENAL
INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1932-34

The total available funds for the charitable and penal institutions and the state Board of Control for the biennium 1932-34 amounted to \$9,990,167.43. This is a reduction of \$1,874,547.15 or 15.8 per cent over the available funds for the preceding biennium. The following is a tabulation of the available funds for each of the biennial periods according to funds:

Fund	1930-32	1932-34	Difference	
			Amount	Per Cent
Operation.....	\$ 5,417,132.00	\$5,084,450.00	\$ 332,682.00	6.1
Repairs and Maintenance.....	556,948.00	433,983.00	122,965.00	22.1
Miscellaneous Capital.....	212,093.91	173,552.68	38,541.23	18.2
Special Capital.....	1,695,732.25	1,080,769.71	614,962.54	36.3
Total.....	\$ 7,881,906.16	\$6,772,755.39	\$1,109,150.77	14.1
Revolving Funds.....	3,375,408.82	2,542,579.61	832,829.21	24.7
Coal and Insurance.....	607,399.60	674,832.43	-67,432.83	-11.1
Total.....	\$11,864,714.58	\$9,990,167.43	\$1,874,547.15	15.8

From the above, it will be noted that the operation funds were reduced by six per cent or \$332,682, repairs and maintenance by 22 per cent of \$122,965, miscellaneous capital was reduced by 18 per cent or \$38,541.23 and special capital by 36 per cent or \$614,962, making a total reduction in appropriated funds of \$1,109,150.77 or 14 per cent reduction over the previous biennium. Revolving funds show a decrease of 24.7 per cent or \$832,829.21, while the sufficient appropriation for coal and insurance was increased during the last biennium by \$67,432.83 or 11 per cent.

Due to the fact that the biennial period covered by this report covers the appropriations made by two different legislatures, it may be interesting to see what the appropriations for each of the two years amounted to. There is listed below a tabulation showing the appropriations and available funds for each year of the biennium by funds.

Fund	1932-33	1933-34	Difference
Operation.....	\$2,905,995.00	\$2,421,500.00	\$ 484,495.00
Repairs and Maintenance.....	273,024.00	217,000.00	56,024.00
Miscellaneous Capital.....	95,640.00	88,000.00	7,640.00
Special Capital.....	625,000.00	2,000.00	623,000.00
Total.....	\$3,899,659.00	\$2,728,500.00	\$1,171,159.00
Coal and Insurance.....	360,871.67	313,969.76	46,910.91
Total.....	\$4,260,530.67	\$3,042,469.76	\$1,218,069.91
Less Reduction by Emergency Board.....	670,086.00		670,086.00
	\$3,590,444.67	\$3,042,469.76	\$ 547,984.91

The funds for the year 1932-33 were made available by the legislature of 1931 while the funds for the year 1933-34 were made available by the 1933 legislature. It will be noted from the above tabulation that the 1933 legislature reduced appropriations in every instance. Excluding the sufficient funds of coal and insurance and the revolving funds, the reduction amounted to \$1,171,159 or 30.0 per cent. Over half of this was in special capital which amounted to \$623,000. The next largest reduction was for operation and this amounted to \$484,495 or 16.7 per cent. Repairs and maintenance was reduced by \$56,024 and miscellaneous capital by \$7,640. In this connection, it must be noted, however, that the appropriations for 1932-33 while made by the legislature, were reduced through the operation of Chapter 30 by the Emergency Board. The reduction made by the Board for operation amounted to \$243,045, repairs and maintenance \$56,041, miscellaneous capital \$51,000 and special capital \$320,000, or a total of \$670,086. Deducting this item from the net difference in appropriation leaves a net reduction in appropriated funds for the year 1933-34 as compared with 1932-33 of \$501,073.

DISBURSEMENTS

The total disbursements for the charitable and penal institutions and the state Board of Control for the fiscal year 1932-33 for all purposes amounted to \$4,829,982.78 and for 1933-34 \$3,811,390.43 or a total of \$8,641,373.21 for the two year period. This is \$1,490,009.75 or 14.7 per cent less than was spent in the previous two years 1930-32 which amount was \$10,131,382.96. The following tabulation gives the disbursements for each of the biennial periods by funds:

Fund	1930-32	1932-34	Difference	
			Amount	Per Cent
Operation.....	\$ 5,347,229.71	\$ 5,034,786.10	\$ -312,443.61	-5.8
Repairs and Maintenance....	534,685.15	419,345.41	-115,339.74	-21.6
Miscellaneous Capital.....	171,181.23	127,180.92	-44,000.31	-25.5
Special Capital.....	929,151.91	578,257.16	-350,894.75	-37.7
Revolving.....	2,541,735.36	1,806,971.19	-734,764.17	-28.8
Total.....	\$ 9,523,983.36	\$7,966,540.78	\$-1,557,442.58	-16.4
Coal and Insurance.....	607,399.60	674,832.43	67,432.83	11.1
Total.....	\$10,131,382.96	\$8,641,373.21	\$-1,490,009.75	-14.7

With the single exception of the disbursements for coal and insurance all funds show a decrease in the amount disbursed in the last biennium as compared with the preceding biennium, ranging from 5.8 per cent for operation to 37.7 per cent for special capital.

Table No. II shows the appropriations and disbursements for operation by the institutions for the fiscal year 1932-33 and Table III gives the same information for the fiscal year 1933-34. The total disbursements for 1932-33 amounted to \$2,982,827.74 and for the year 1933-34 \$2,726,790.79, which shows a decrease of

\$256,036.95. Practically \$100,000 of this decrease is accounted for through the operation of a salary assessment which was imposed for the first ten months of the fiscal year 1933-34.

Table IV shows the repairs and maintenance funds for the biennium giving the appropriation available on July 1, 1932 and July 1, 1933, the disbursements for each of the years, together with the balance as of June 30, 1933 and 1934. The balances for both operation and repairs and maintenance are not available for disbursements in succeeding years but must be used for bills incurred during the year for which the appropriation is made. This is not true for miscellaneous capital, where the balances may be carried forward from one year to another and are available for disbursement at any time. In the case of special capital, balances may be carried forward until the project for which the appropriation is made has been completed.

Table V shows the available funds together with disbursements for each of the years of the biennium for miscellaneous capital. Here it will be noted that the balance on June 30, 1932 to be carried forward amounted to \$40,912. The appropriation was \$95,640, but through the operation of Chapter 30, this was reduced by \$51,000, which left available for the year \$85,552.68. The balance carried forward July 1, 1933 was \$31,868.17, the appropriation was \$88,000 making a total available for the year 1933-34 of \$119,868.17. Disbursements amounted to \$73,496.41, which left a balance at the end of the year of \$46,371.76.

Table VI shows the special capital funds for the biennium by institutions and projects. On July 1, 1932, there was carried forward a balance of \$766,580.34. Appropriations, after a reduction of \$320,000 had been made under Chapter 30, amounted to \$307,034.55. This includes receipts from fire loss in the amount of \$1,408.55 for the Wisconsin State Prison, \$576.00 for the Northern Hospital for Insane and \$50.00 for the No. Wis. Colony and Training School. Disbursements for the year amounted to \$508,343.84 which left a balance at the end of the year of \$565,271.05. Appropriations for the year 1933-34 amounted to \$7,154.82 and were on account of fire loss at the Industrial School for Boys amounting to \$3,215.25 and at the State Public School amounting to \$3,939.57. No other funds were specifically appropriated. Disbursements for the year were \$69,913.32, which left on hand at the end of the year in special capital \$502,512.55.

In connection with special capital funds, it should be noted that under the terms of the appropriation, funds do not become available until they have been allotted and approved by the Emergency Board. For this reason, the Board may not disburse any of the funds appropriated for special capital until they have been approved by the Emergency Board, and this explains why the balance in

special capital is so large. Requests were made to the Emergency Board for the allotment of most of this money. However, these requests were not granted.

Table VII shows the balance on June 30, 1932 in the various revolving funds at the institutions. This totaled to \$813,673.46. Receipts for the year 1932-33 amounted to \$973,385.27. Disbursements were \$1,072,446.48, leaving a balance at the end of the year 1933 of \$714,612.25. Table VIII gives the same information for revolving funds as Table VII but for the year 1933-34. The receipts for this year amounted to \$753,520.88, disbursements to \$734,524.71, which left a balance on June 30, 1934 of \$735,608.42.

Table IX details the new buildings and improvements made at the institutions during the biennium. This amounted to \$525,483.78. Of this amount \$322,699.39 was spent at the new Industrial School for Girls at Oregon in finishing the ten cottages, power house, utilities and grading. The major items added at other institutions are as follows:

State Hospital	Cow barn
Northern Hospital	Remodeling of plumbing
Memorial Hospital	Superintendent's residence
Northern Colony	
	Sun Porches, plumbing, remodeling and X-ray room
Southern Colony	Dairy building
Lake Tomahawk Camp	Creamery building
State Prison	Bunk house on farm
State Reformatory	Bunk house on Oneida
	Farm, horse barn at institution, power plant and equipment
Ind. Home for Women	Electrical change to alternating current
School for Deaf	Root cellar

Table X is a consolidated balance sheet for all institutions as of June 30, 1934. The total proprietary interest on that date amounted to \$17,899,265.82 and shows that the state has invested in the various institutions in land \$1,363,852.88; buildings \$10,856,315.16, to which may be added \$504,865.07 represented by buildings and improvements in the course of construction which have not been completed; machinery and equipment \$1,704,128.93, and furniture and furnishings \$1,071,270.32. For further details on the assets refer to Table X.

H. B. EVANS,

Chief Accountant.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF ALL AVAILABLE FUNDS FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS AND BOARD OF CONTROL FOR YEAR 1932-33

Fund	Balance June 30, 1932	Appropriation	Receipts	Reduction Chapter 30	Total Available	Disbursements	Balance
Operation.....		\$2,905,995.00		\$243,045.00	\$2,662,950.00	\$2,621,956.07	\$ 40,993.93
Coal and Insurance.....		360,871.67			360,871.67	360,871.67	
Repairs and Maintenance.....		273,024.00		56,041.00	216,983.00	212,680.21	4,302.79
Miscellaneous Capital.....	\$ 40,912.68	95,640.00		51,000.00	85,552.68	53,684.51	31,868.17
Special Capital.....	766,580.34	625,000.00	\$ 2,034.55	320,000.00	1,073,614.89	508,343.84	565,271.05
Revolving.....	833,673.46		973,385.27	20,000.00	1,787,058.73	1,072,446.48	714,612.25
Total.....	\$1,641,166.48	\$4,260,530.67	\$975,419.82	\$690,086.00	\$6,187,030.97	\$4,829,982.78	\$1,357,048.19

SUMMARY OF ALL AVAILABLE FUNDS FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS AND BOARD OF CONTROL FOR YEAR 1933-34

Fund	Balance June 30, 1933	Appropriation	Receipts	Total Available	Disbursements	Balance
Operation.....		\$2,421,500.00		\$2,421,500.00	\$2,412,830.03	\$ 8,669.97
Coal and Insurance.....		313,960.76		313,960.76	313,960.76	
Repairs and Maintenance.....		217,000.00		217,000.00	206,665.20	10,334.80
Miscellaneous Capital.....	\$ 31,868.17	88,000.00		119,868.17	73,496.41	46,371.76
Special Capital.....	565,271.05		\$ 7,154.82	572,425.87	69,913.32	502,512.55
Revolving.....	714,612.25	2,000.00	753,520.88	1,470,133.13	734,524.74	735,608.42
Total.....	\$1,311,751.47	\$3,042,460.76	\$760,675.70	\$5,114,887.93	\$3,811,390.43	\$1,303,497.50

TABLE II
 APPROPRIATIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR OPERATION BY INSTITUTIONS 1932-33

Institution	Appropriation	Coal and Insurance	Less Reduction Chapter 30	Total Available	Disbursements	Balance
State Hospital	\$ 245,114.00	\$ 44,345.43	\$ 7,245.00	\$ 282,214.43	\$ 279,986.51	\$ 2,227.92
Northern Hospital	234,941.00	32,637.21	23,707.00	243,871.21	243,778.38	92.83
Central Hospital	138,745.00	13,588.34	10,043.00	142,290.34	142,281.35	8.99
Northern Colony	270,113.00	45,990.13	34,270.00	281,833.13	279,334.62	2,498.51
Southern Colony	148,393.00	26,629.71	22,383.00	152,639.71	152,635.02	4.69
Sanatorium	184,892.00	18,573.03	15,907.00	187,558.03	185,687.06	3,870.97
Lake Tomahawk Camp	39,100.00	9,585.85	4,483.00	44,202.85	44,142.95	59.90
Prison	390,347.00	67,753.15	34,347.00	423,753.15	422,265.55	1,487.60
Reformatory	251,275.00	26,543.31	46,190.00	231,628.31	231,357.86	270.45
Industrial Home for Women	65,000.00	9,187.96	9,145.00	65,042.96	59,115.89	5,927.07
Industrial School for Boys	148,546.00	14,729.31	5,188.00	158,087.31	153,842.14	4,245.17
Industrial School for Girls	98,529.00	7,324.72	3,510.00	102,343.72	102,051.46	292.26
Oregon Farm		3,243.61		3,243.61		
State Public School	185,671.00	14,705.93	3,707.00	196,669.93	195,948.41	721.52
Cottages Crippled Children	24,400.00		5,000.00	19,400.00	18,142.27	1,257.73
School for Deaf	115,006.00	9,332.17	5,438.00	118,900.17	118,106.51	793.66
School for Blind	97,277.00	16,352.96	7,414.00	106,215.96	104,897.29	1,318.67
Summer School	5,000.00			5,000.00	4,121.02	878.98
Aid to Blind Students	3,000.00			3,000.00	2,731.65	268.35
Field Agency—Blind	20,000.00		342.00	19,658.00	18,627.06	1,030.94
Workshop for Blind	18,900.00	348.85	206.00	19,042.85	17,101.75	1,941.10
Sub-Total	\$2,684,249.00	\$360,871.67	\$238,525.00	\$2,806,595.67	\$2,777,398.36	\$29,197.31
Board of Control	219,246.00		4,520.00	214,726.00	205,184.38	9,541.62
Sterilization	2,500.00			2,500.00	245.00	2,255.00
Total	\$2,905,995.00	\$360,871.67	\$243,045.00	\$3,023,821.67	\$2,982,827.74	\$40,993.93

TABLE III
 APPROPRIATIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR OPERATION BY INSTITUTIONS—1933-34

Institution	Appropriation	Coal and Insurance	Total Available	Disbursements	Balance
State Hospital	\$ 210,000.00	\$ 36,828.74	\$ 246,828.74	\$ 253,477.49	\$-6,648.75
Northern Hospital	194,000.00	34,881.27	228,881.27	230,821.71	-1,940.44
Central Hospital	113,000.00	12,034.30	125,034.30	126,424.22	-1,389.92
Northern Colony	208,000.00	42,882.20	250,882.20	251,264.90	-382.70
Southern Colony	111,000.00	21,383.63	132,383.63	131,945.19	438.44
Sanatorium	151,000.00	13,583.13	164,583.13	166,951.62	-2,368.49
Lake Tomahawk Camp	30,000.00	8,750.80	38,750.80	37,997.75	753.05
Prison	320,000.00	55,142.39	375,142.39	383,838.88	-8,696.49
Reformatory	178,000.00	27,302.66	205,302.66	187,753.10	17,549.56
Industrial Home for Women	59,000.00	6,736.94	65,736.94	64,730.67	1,006.27
Industrial School for Boys	127,000.00	12,982.11	139,982.11	136,785.14	3,196.97
Industrial School for Girls	85,000.00	6,744.23	91,744.23	89,786.49	1,957.74
Oregon Farm		1,723.33	1,723.33	1,723.33	
State Public School	164,000.00	13,613.29	177,613.29	184,030.62	-6,417.33
Cottages—Crippled Children	17,300.00		17,300.00	14,181.57	3,118.43
School for Deaf	99,000.00	8,664.81	107,664.81	105,147.66	2,517.15
School for Blind	82,000.00	10,335.09	92,335.09	91,352.50	982.59
Summer School—Blind	4,000.00		4,000.00	3,937.98	62.02
Aid to Blind Students	2,700.00		2,700.00	2,541.95	158.05
Field Agency—Blind	15,000.00		15,000.00	14,988.73	11.27
Workshop for Blind	15,000.00	371.84	15,371.84	15,438.29	-66.45
Sub-Total	\$2,185,000.00	\$313,960.76	\$2,498,960.76	\$2,495,119.79	\$ 3,840.97
Board of Control—Administration	229,000.00		229,000.00	227,038.01	1,961.99
Board of Collections	5,000.00		5,000.00	4,527.99	472.01
Board of Sterilization	2,500.00		2,500.00	105.00	2,395.00
Total	\$2,421,500.00	\$313,960.76	\$2,735,460.76	\$2,726,790.79	\$ 8,669.97

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS FOR BIENNIUM 1932-34 BY INSTITUTIONS

Institution	Appropriation July 1, 1932	Reduction Chapter 30	1932-33 Disbursement	Balance June 30, 1933	Appropriation July 1, 1933	1933-34 Disbursement	Balance June 30, 1934
State Hospital	\$ 29,173.00	\$ 5,703.00	\$ 23,458.73	\$ 11.27	\$ 23,470.00	\$ 25,630.22	\$-2,460.22
Northern Hospital	32,780.00	6,356.00	24,257.41	2,166.59	26,680.00	26,902.91	-222.91
Central Hospital	8,924.00	1,750.00	7,154.03	19.97	7,275.00	6,863.53	411.47
Northern Colony	25,801.00	5,255.00	20,515.65	30.35	20,546.00	20,125.34	420.66
Southern Colony	18,060.00	3,564.00	14,485.04	10.96	14,496.00	14,140.73	355.27
Sanatorium	18,966.00	3,606.00	15,350.76	9.24	15,360.00	13,234.11	2,125.89
Lake Tomahawk Camp	5,336.00	1,000.00	4,089.80	246.20	4,336.00	3,076.12	1,259.88
Prison	25,240.00	4,840.00	20,005.58	394.42	20,400.00	20,033.96	366.04
Reformatory	28,589.00	5,559.00	22,940.60	89.40	23,030.00	18,897.62	4,132.38
Industrial Home for Women	8,096.00	1,528.00	6,433.60	132.40	6,568.00	6,597.63	-29.63
Industrial School for Boys	21,454.00	4,144.00	17,108.54	201.46	17,454.00	19,273.77	-1,819.77
Industrial School for Girls	6,136.00	2,636.00	3,445.51	54.49	3,500.00	3,102.99	397.01
Oregon State Farm					400.00	623.15	-223.15
State Public School	11,799.00	3,800.00	7,998.75	.25	6,650.00	6,786.00	-136.00
School for Deaf	18,290.00	3,570.00	14,090.94	629.06	13,035.00	10,740.19	2,294.81
School for Blind	14,380.00	2,730.00	11,343.27	306.73	11,500.00	10,636.93	863.07
Unallotted					2,300.00		2,300.00
Total	\$273,024.00	\$56,041.00	\$212,680.21	\$4,302.79	\$217,000.00	\$206,665.20	\$10,334.80

TABLE V

MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL FUNDS FOR BIENNIUM 1932-34 BY INSTITUTIONS

Institution	June 30, 1932	Approp. July 1, 1932	Reduction Chapter 30	Total Available	Disburse- ments	Balance June 30, 1933	Approp. July 1, 1933	Total Available	Disburse- ments	Balance June 30, 1934
State Hospital	\$ 5,717.38	\$ 9,878.00	\$ 6,200.00	\$ 9,395.38	\$ 1,756.89	\$ 7,638.49	\$ 7,217.00	\$ 14,855.49	\$ 4,615.68	\$10,239.81
Northern Hospital	128.23	7,376.00	2,900.00	4,604.23	1,536.31	3,067.92	7,376.00	10,443.92	9,004.03	1,439.89
Central Hospital	446.13	4,084.00	2,150.00	2,380.13	949.92	1,430.21	6,524.00	7,954.21	5,783.73	2,170.48
Northern Colony	4,102.78	9,398.00	6,000.00	7,500.78	5,620.80	1,879.98	12,383.00	14,262.98	7,604.69	6,658.29
Southern Colony	1,237.41	6,233.00	2,300.00	5,170.41	4,095.69	1,074.72	11,158.00	12,232.72	8,186.62	4,046.10
Sanatorium	422.02	3,304.00	1,200.00	2,526.02	2,136.42	389.60	3,304.00	3,693.60	1,210.88	2,482.72
Lake Tomahawk Camp	1,105.24	3,600.00	1,900.00	2,805.24	1,788.71	1,016.53	3,000.00	4,016.53	2,386.46	1,630.07
Prison	3,910.80	10,050.00	5,900.00	8,060.80	6,834.89	1,225.91	6,370.00	7,595.91	1,754.92	5,840.99
Reformatory	132.92	8,404.00	3,400.00	5,136.92	5,135.29	1.63	8,404.00	8,405.63	8,426.40	-20.77
Industrial Home for Women	865.59	4,448.00	2,350.00	2,963.59	2,768.94	194.65	4,448.00	4,642.65	2,956.45	1,686.20
Industrial School for Boys	6,862.50	4,988.00	3,600.00	8,250.50	5,227.46	3,023.04	4,988.00	8,011.04	4,387.00	3,624.04
Industrial School for Girls	2,755.17	6,413.00	3,400.00	5,768.17	2,577.81	3,190.36	3,000.00	6,190.36	4,741.87	1,448.49
State Public School	113.86	5,944.00		6,057.86	5,910.99	146.87	2,893.00	3,039.87	2,758.17	281.70
School for Deaf	472.65	2,370.00	500.00	2,342.65	1,059.98	1,282.67	2,910.00	4,192.67	2,504.30	1,688.37
School for Blind	8,750.15	7,125.00	8,200.00	7,675.15	3,331.89	4,343.26	2,000.00	6,343.26	3,346.19	2,997.07
Workshop for Blind	3,889.85	2,025.00	1,000.00	4,914.85	2,952.52	1,962.33	2,025.00	3,987.33	3,829.02	158.31
Total	\$40,912.68	\$95,640.00	\$51,000.00	\$85,552.68	\$53,684.51	\$31,868.17	\$88,000.00	\$119,868.17	\$73,496.41	\$46,371.76

TABLE VI
SPECIAL CAPITAL FUNDS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1932-34 BY INSTITUTIONS AND PROJECTS

Institution	Fund	Balance June 30, 1932	Appro- priation	Disburse- ments	Balance June 30, 1933	Appro- priation	Disburse- ments	Balance June 30, 1934
State Hospital	Contin. Baths	\$3,802.92			\$3,802.92			\$3,802.92
	Water Softener	1.04			1.04			1.04
Northern Hospital	Fire Loss	865.61			865.61			865.61
	Laundry Equipment	50.00			50.00			50.00
	Plumbing Repairs	972.16	\$10,000.00	\$10,972.16				
	Tiling	572.27			572.27			572.27
	Hospital Apparatus	1000.00			1,000.00			
	Operating Room	1,500.00			1,500.00			
	Food Service		7,000.00	3,828.46		3,171.54	\$3,171.54	
Central Hospital	Fire Loss	545.10	576.00		1,121.10		545.10	576.00
	Telephone System	500.00			500.00			500.00
	Ward Bldgs.	8,598.45		-1.44	8,599.89			8,599.89
	Boiler & Housing	1,361.64			1,361.64			1,361.64
Northern Colony	Furniture and Equipment	12,794.51			12,794.51			12,794.51
	Toilets and Wiring	1,188.66						
Southern Colony	Refrigeration	3,227.57		1,188.66				
	Sun Porches	24,686.55		1,600.88	1,626.69		183.80	1,442.89
	Fence	815.29		815.29				
	Laundry Addition	1.29			1.29			1.29
	Poultry House	890.00			890.00			890.00
	Fence and Land Clr.	8.80			8.80			8.80
	Plumbing Repairs	3,713.48		3,713.48				
	Fire Loss	5,600.69	50.00	174.52	5,476.17		-20.30	5,496.47
	Inmate Bldgs.	4,118.79			4,118.79			4,118.79
	Stewards Resid.	6,793.94			6,793.94			6,793.94
	Land Improvement	2.11			2.11			2.11
	Telephone System	158.72			158.72			158.72
	Farm Drainage	6.06		6.06				
	Furniture and Furnishings	10,346.36		1,255.73	9,090.63		1,654.52	7,436.11
Sanatorium	New Boilers	.08			.08			.08
	Utility Shop	4,123.11		2,839.92	1,283.19			1,283.19
	Sewage Disposal	206.97			206.97			206.97
	Drainage	.59			.59			.59
	Electric Oven	985.76	-985.76*					
	Laundry Unit	128.92			128.92			128.92
	Spur Track	87.94	985.76*	1,039.38	34.32			34.32
	Plant—Inmate Bldg.		2,000.00	2,000.00				
	Power Plant Equipment	579.32		297.52	281.80		172.38	109.42
	Refrigeration	2,445.27	2,000.00	2,012.65	2,432.62		1,603.99	828.63
	Fire Loss	121.38		120.81	.57			.57

SPECIAL CAPITAL FUNDS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1932-34 BY INSTITUTIONS AND PROJECTS—Continued

Institution	Fund	Balance June 30, 1932	Appropriation	Disbursements	Balance June 30, 1933	Appropriation	Disbursements	Balance June 30, 1934
Lake Tomahawk Camp---	Milk House.....	\$ 51.45		\$ 29.81	\$ 21.64		\$ 6.38	\$ 15.26
	Granary.....	44.90		.17	44.73			44.73
	Logs.....	1,000.00		1,000.00				
State Prison-----	Tiling & Fencing.....	674.11		37.20	636.91		94.40	542.51
	Live Stock.....	380.00			380.00			380.00
	Bunk House.....	11,318.83		4,667.25	6,651.58	\$3,065.09*	9,622.77	93.90
	Tubercular Ward.....	2,000.00			2,000.00	-2,000.00*		
	Cell Wing Furn.....	831.09			831.09	-1.64*	829.45	
	Laundry Equipment.....	476.00			476.00	-476.00*		
	Kitchen Equipment.....	29.95			29.95	-29.95*		
	Trucks.....	482.50			482.50	-482.50*		
	Silo and Poultry House.....	3,900.00			3,900.00			3,900.00
	Hospital Equipment.....	75.00			75.00	-75.00*		
	Bldgs. N. Farm.....	19,900.00			19,900.00			19,900.00
	Forestry Camps.....	48,118.03			12,893.15	35,224.88	8,180.74	27,044.14
	Remodel S. Cell Wing.....	4,749.81			3,824.50	925.31	316.42	608.89
	Fire Loss.....	58.82	\$1,408.55	1,042.06	425.31			425.31
	Land—Amberg.....	1,650.15			1,650.15			1,650.15
	Forestry Camps.....	9,591.07	5,000.00	11,125.79	3,465.28		-42.08	3,507.36
	Oneida Farm.....	.52			.52			.52
Tiling and Landscaping.....	62.92			62.10	.82		.82	
Yard Lighting.....						-10.96	10.96	
Roof N. Cell Wing.....	11,937.08			8,898.68	3,038.40	3,038.40		
Power Plant Equipment.....	14,994.37			4,090.22	10,904.15	10,904.15		
Barn.....		3,000.00		3,000.00		3,000.00		
Fire Loss.....	7,326.63			6,394.58	932.05	932.05		
Ind. Home for Women----	Guard Fence.....	199.69			199.69			199.69
	Farm House.....	194.98			194.98			
	Womens Prison.....	55,451.06			53,349.94	2,101.12	2,101.12	
	Remodel Neprud.....	240.29			240.29		240.29	
	Farm Buildings.....	4,879.58			3,639.83	1,239.75	93.88	1,145.87
	Elec. Changes.....	19,149.46			10,535.17	8,614.29	209.00	8,405.29
	Furn. Wom. Prison.....		14,500.00	12,226.66	2,273.34		1,070.91	1,202.43
Ind. School for Boys-----	Automobile.....	97.00			97.00			97.00
	Bull Pen.....	51.04		6.91	44.13			44.13
	New Land.....	107.00			107.00			107.00
	Smoke Consumer.....						-100.00	100.00
	New Laundry.....	12,000.00			12,000.00			12,000.00
	Remod. Laundry Bldg.....	5,483.83			5,483.83			5,483.83
	Fire Loss.....	555.20			555.20			1,385.16
	Barn.....					3,215.25	2,385.29	3,500.00

SPECIAL CAPITAL FUNDS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1932-34 BY INSTITUTIONS AND PROJECTS—Continued

Institution	Fund	Balance June 30, 1932	Appropriation	Disbursements	Balance June 30, 1933	Appropriation	Disbursements	Balance June 30, 1934
Ind. School for Girls.....	Site & Bldgs.....	\$261,669.42	\$ 50,000.00	\$307,817.35	\$ 3,852.07	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 14,668.41	\$ 14,183.66
	Fencing.....	921.22			921.22		213.63	707.59
State Public Schools.....	Conduit.....	.26			.26			.26
	Gas Ranges.....	6.03			6.03		6.03	
	Infirmary.....	5,450.76		5,443.04	7.72			7.72
	Root Cellar.....	102.50		81.20	21.30			21.30
	Fire Loss.....					3,939.57	3,870.33	69.24
School for Deaf.....	Boys Dormitory.....	1,184.65		26.00	1,158.65			1,158.65
	Well.....		2,500.00	1,906.62	593.38		297.61	295.77
	Fire Loss.....	751.38			751.38			751.38
School for Blind.....	Automobile.....	50.00			50.00			50.00
	Fire Loss.....	199.56			199.56			199.56
Total.....		\$611,199.49	\$ 98,034.55	\$508,343.84	\$200,890.20	\$ 35,654.82	\$ 69,239.25	\$167,305.77
Board of Control.....	Perm. Property.....	155,380.85	-320,000.00*		364,380.85	-39,500.00*		333,880.85
	Plans.....		-96,000.00#			2,000.00	674.07	1,325.93
Total.....		\$766,580.34	\$307,034.55	\$508,343.84	\$565,271.05	\$ 7,154.82	\$ 69,913.32	\$502,512.55

*Funds combined by permission of Emergency Board.

**Reduction by Emergency Board—Chapter 30

#Allotted to institutions from Chapter 1D.

TABLE VII

STATEMENT OF REVOLVING FUNDS FOR YEAR 1932-1933

Institution	Fund	Balance June 30, 1932	Receipts	Total	Disbursements	Balance June 30, 1933
State Hospital	Farm	\$ 48.50	\$ 8,617.40	\$ 8,665.90	\$ 8,608.30	\$ 57.60
	Oc. Ther.	88.99	45.30	134.29	32.05	102.24
	Bequest	1,326.74		1,326.74		1,326.74
Northern Hospital	Farm	356.76	1,759.48	2,116.24	1,903.04	213.20
	Oc. Ther.	197.42	225.35	422.77	120.33	302.44
Central Hospital	Farm	1,072.04		1,072.04	74.55	997.49
	Oc. Ther.	5,320.13	2,258.78	7,578.91	1,525.21	6,053.70
Memorial Hospital	Operation	186,063.57#	272,170.45	458,234.02	274,428.57	183,805.45
Northern Colony	Farm	4,883.60	826.81	5,710.41	2,309.29	3,401.12
	Oc. Ther.	673.99	44.25	718.24		718.24
Southern Colony	Farm	7,280.00	3,894.14	11,174.14	7,205.79	3,968.35
	Oc. Ther.	2,493.40	633.95	3,127.35	789.47	2,337.88
Sanatorium	Farm	122.19		122.19		122.19
Lake Tomahawk Camp	Farm	869.66	1,131.49	2,001.15	1,151.29	849.86
State Prison	Farm	9,390.20	1,219.66	10,609.86	8,443.75	2,166.11
State Reformatory	Farm	3,378.27	7,074.93	10,453.20	8,418.59	2,034.61
Ind. Home for Women	Farm	2,572.16	978.45	3,550.61	1,780.11	1,770.50
	Oc. Ther.	136.99	663.68	800.67	506.38	294.29
Ind. School for Boys	Farm	166.74	14,950.17	15,116.91	11,063.57	4,053.34
Ind. School for Girls	Oc. Ther.	127.96	22.90	150.86		150.86
	Farm	34.74		34.74		34.74
	Benev. Income	377.32	565.20	942.52	576.16	366.36
	Oregon	433.50	4,427.05	4,860.55	3,548.55	1,312.00
State Public School	Farm	40.42	377.64	418.06	354.85	63.21
School for Deaf	Farm	2,281.61	929.63	3,211.24	1,027.01	2,184.23
	Oc. Ther.	430.14	692.19	1,122.33	210.89	911.44
School for Blind	Farm	3,609.03	4,138.44	7,747.47	3,153.28	4,594.19
Workshop for Blind		7,188.04	30,480.16	37,668.20	35,168.48	2,499.72
Binder Twine Plant		399,621.00	355,753.87	755,374.87	448,573.55*	306,801.32
Prison Industries		115,403.67	189,162.77	304,566.44	160,978.32	143,588.12
Reformatory Indus.		46,495.50	70,146.87	116,642.37	89,803.84	26,838.53
Sub-Total		\$ 802,484.28	\$ 973,191.01	\$1,775,675.29	\$1,071,755.22	\$ 703,920.07
Board of Control	Coloniz.	10,000.00		10,000.00		10,000.00
	Probation	1,089.18	194.26	1,283.44	691.26	592.18
	Oc. Ther.	100.00		100.00		100.00
Total		\$ 813,673.46	\$ 973,385.27	\$1,787,058.73	\$1,072,446.48	\$ 714,612.25

*Includes \$43,976.58 reverted to general fund.

#\$20,000 reduction chapter 30 from June 30 balance!

TABLE VIII
STATEMENT OF REVOLVING FUNDS FOR YEAR 1933-1934

Institution	Fund	Balance July 1, 1933	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance June 30, 1934
State Hospital	Farm	\$ 57.60	\$ 10,857.00	\$ 10,820.94	\$ 93.66
	Oc. Ther.	102.24	47.29	112.04	37.49
	Bequest	1,326.74			1,326.74
Northern Hospital	Farm	213.20	3,226.89	3,151.41	288.68
	Oc. Ther.	302.44	283.10	241.87	343.67
Central Hospital	Farm	997.49	686.27	26.80	1,656.96
	Oc. Ther.	6,053.70	1,437.22	1,306.96	6,183.96
Memorial Hospital	Operation	183,805.45	37,672.17	28,258.55	193,219.07
Northern Colony	Farm	3,401.12	1,325.75	4,301.89	424.98
	Oc. Ther.	718.24	23.55		741.79
Southern Colony	Farm	3,968.35	6,291.27	6,857.48	3,402.14
	Oc. Ther.	2,337.88	604.30	531.28	2,410.90
Sanatorium	Farm	122.19			122.19
Lake Tomahawk Camp	Farm	849.86	963.95	1,039.42	774.39
State Prison	Farm	2,166.11	1,979.59	3,583.48	562.22
State Reformatory	Farm	2,034.61	9,812.62	11,417.90	429.33
Industrial Home for Women	Farm	1,770.50	213.59	584.12	1,399.97
	Oc. Ther.	294.29	472.00	158.63	607.66
Industrial School for Boys	Farm	4,053.34	13,025.20	16,940.68	137.86
Industrial School for Girls	Oc. Ther.	150.86	39.20	32.72	157.34
	Farm	34.74			34.74
	Benev. Inc.	366.36	692.49	576.00	482.85
Oregon State Farm	Farm	1,312.00	5,142.06	5,313.06	1,141.00
State Public School	Farm	63.21	475.37	398.27	140.31
School for Deaf	Farm	2,184.23	981.31	853.34	2,312.20
	Oc. Ther.	911.44	630.48	42.54	1,499.38
School for Blind	Farm	4,594.19	3,823.51	5,086.61	3,331.09
	Oc. Ther.	2,434.21	1,237.01	1,222.20	1,222.20
Workshop for Blind		2,499.72	51,779.35	49,775.64	4,503.43
Binder Twine Plant		306,801.32	323,794.12	323,476.36	307,119.08
Prison Industries		143,588.12	203,406.93	195,659.23	151,335.82
Reformatory Indus.		26,838.53	71,277.15	62,719.96	35,395.72
Sub-Total		\$ 703,920.07	\$ 753,397.94	\$ 734,504.19	\$ 722,838.82
Board of Control	Colonization	10,000.00			10,000.00
	Probation	2,592.18*	122.94	20.52	2,694.60
	Oc. Ther.	100.00			75.00
Total		\$ 716,612.25	\$ 753,520.88	\$ 734,524.71	\$ 735,608.42

*Includes \$2,000.00 appropriated July 1, 1933

TABLE IX
CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS, NEW BUILDINGS AND
IMPROVEMENTS MADE DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD JULY 1, 1932 TO JUNE 30
1934

State Hospital	Laundry Ventilation	\$ 1,246.11	
	Cow Barn	16,532.43	
	Terrazzo Floors	1,504.10	
	Refrigeration	289.75	
	Chapel	105.00	
	Elevator	154.48	\$ 19,831.87
Northern Hospital	Plumbing	\$ 14,000.42	
	Storm Windows	57.18	
	Operating Room	1,269.00	
	Kitchen Ventilating System	971.60	
	Built-in Cabinets	287.65	
	Cattle Dip Tank	33.02	\$ 16,618.87
Central Hospital	Water Softener	\$ 2,345.59	
	Dining Room Acoustics	1,339.83	
	Pergola	92.00	\$ 3,777.42
Memorial Hospital	Sun Porches	\$ 619.45	
	Supt. Residence	3,333.23	
	Power Cable to Admin. Bldg.	622.00	
	Refectory-Elec. Service	892.45	
	Radiator Guards	449.50	
	Tile Floor—Dish Wash. Room	270.00	\$ 6,186.63
Northern Colony	Sun Porch	\$ 25,120.37	
	Refrigeration	1,474.17	
	Fence	697.41	
	Plumbing	3,263.66	
	Barn	234.53	
	Bull Pen	643.99	
	Hospital X-Ray Room	2,289.06	
	Sewers	463.80	
	Pergola	400.00	\$ 34,586.99
Southern Colony	Tool House	\$ 68.75	
	Service Bldg. Warehouse	978.61	
	Poultry House	97.50	
	Elec. Line to Sew. Room	55.42	
	Showers	523.27	
	Machine Shed	1,380.19	
	Insulation & Caulking Wind.	1,624.50	
	Plans—Inmate Bldgs.	2,275.47	
	Dairy Bldg.	5,590.15	
	Utility Shop	183.04	\$ 12,766.90
State Sanatorium	Refrigeration	\$ 2,628.60	\$ 2,628.60
Lake Tomahawk Camp	Creamery	\$ 2,252.83	
	Pavilion	932.49	
	Blacksmith Shop	219.32	
	Entrance Gate Posts	104.31	
	Humidifier	96.04	
	Basement Store Room	204.31	\$ 3,809.30
State Prison	Cow Barn	\$ 1,087.31	
	Colt House and Garage	936.39	
	Bunk House	14,736.25	
	Well	203.49	
	South Cell House	1,453.98	
	New Hospital	2,732.00	
	Telephone Line to Bunk House	82.40	\$ 21,231.81
State Reformatory	Bunk House Oneida	\$ 13,247.79	
	Chapel Floor & Ceiling	1,801.96	
	Gymnasium	5,401.94	
	Roof North Cell Wing	6,984.38	
	Power Plant Equipment	13,962.32	
	Horse Barn	10,432.68	
	Silo	524.18	\$ 52,355.25

Ind. Home for Women-----	Cow Barn-----	\$ 1,636.59	
	Electrical Changes-----	8,409.63	
	Conduit to Farm Bldgs.-----	1,708.00	
	Store Rooms-----	638.60	
	Prison Unit-----	5,382.35	
	Bath Rooms-----	1,368.60	
	Water Softener-----	471.47	\$ 19,615.24
		<hr/>	
Ind. School for Boys-----	Bull Pen-----	\$ 309.54	
	Barn and Silo-----	253.87	
	Milk House-----	1,529.96	\$ 2,093.37
		<hr/>	
Oregon School for Girls----	Site and Buildings-----	\$322,485.76	
	Fencing-----	213.63	\$322,699.39
		<hr/>	
State Public School-----	Green Houses-----	\$ 1,937.04	
	Machine Shed-----	1,117.50	
	Wagon Shed-----	413.93	\$ 3,468.47
		<hr/>	
School for Deaf-----	Root Cellar-----	\$ 1,799.23	
	Well-----	829.57	\$ 2,628.80
		<hr/>	
School for Blind-----	Ventilating System-----	\$ 302.65	
	Wood Shed-----	694.94	
	Water Supply-----	177.27	\$ 1,174.86
		<hr/>	\$525,483.78

CENSUS BY COUNTY OF INMATES OF STATE CHARITABLE, CURATIVE, EDUCATIONAL, PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—JUNE 30, 1933

	Insane	Mentally Deficient	Tuberculous	Penal	Correc-tional	State Public School	Deaf	Blind	Total
Adams.....	8	9	---	8	2	1	---	---	28
Ashland.....	23	22	---	54	6	15	2	---	122
Barron.....	20	20	1	23	8	12	3	1	88
Bayfield.....	15	22	---	20	7	11	1	---	76
Brown.....	46	45	4	57	14	12	---	4	182
Buffalo.....	7	9	---	6	3	3	---	1	29
Burnett.....	2	9	---	6	3	1	---	---	21
Calumet.....	11	7	---	4	1	---	---	4	27
Chippewa.....	25	40	1	35	5	4	1	2	113
Clark.....	27	19	1	13	2	13	2	1	78
Columbia.....	20	17	6	19	8	6	5	1	82
Crawford.....	15	5	1	22	---	8	---	---	51
Dane.....	126	82	2	114	14	---	9	9	356
Dodge.....	36	29	19	22	1	9	7	2	125
Door.....	13	8	1	10	4	1	3	1	41
Douglas.....	39	45	2	51	19	23	4	5	188
Dunn.....	17	25	2	20	3	10	1	2	80
Eau Claire.....	24	18	---	23	9	---	---	---	74
Florence.....	6	1	1	7	1	---	2	---	19
Fond du Lac.....	65	45	4	34	9	4	2	1	164
Forest.....	10	12	1	24	5	15	1	1	68
Grant.....	23	15	3	45	6	1	9	---	102
Green.....	10	22	---	5	4	16	1	1	59
Green Lake.....	7	17	1	4	---	2	2	---	32
Iowa.....	14	9	1	4	1	1	1	2	34
Iron.....	12	11	---	19	---	2	1	1	46
Jackson.....	9	7	---	17	3	---	---	---	36
Jefferson.....	28	27	2	11	---	9	6	1	84
Juneau.....	14	13	5	6	4	2	1	1	46
Kenosha.....	67	48	13	55	24	6	5	9	227
Kewaunee.....	3	6	1	6	1	---	---	---	17
La Crosse.....	53	43	---	59	22	18	2	3	200
Lafayette.....	12	3	1	5	1	4	2	---	28
Langlade.....	23	32	7	23	7	22	1	---	115
Lincoln.....	13	28	3	42	7	7	1	1	102
Manitowoc.....	32	39	1	54	2	2	2	3	135
Marathon.....	55	57	4	74	10	20	3	3	226
Marinette.....	32	28	12	38	2	12	3	6	133
Marquette.....	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	---	15
Milwaukee.....	184	500	6	598	251	11	35	17	1602
Monroe.....	22	21	2	26	7	10	7	1	96
Oconto.....	25	24	10	21	3	---	5	3	93
Oneida.....	17	21	5	40	5	11	4	---	101
Outagamie.....	45	39	2	42	6	2	1	2	139
Ozaukee.....	16	12	---	5	1	1	---	---	35
Pepin.....	5	3	---	4	---	2	---	---	14
Pierce.....	14	28	2	8	3	11	2	1	69
Polk.....	23	19	1	11	8	6	2	5	75
Portage.....	27	21	5	56	4	10	---	1	124
Price.....	15	20	8	34	1	7	4	---	89
Racine.....	79	65	14	134	18	26	13	4	353
Richland.....	6	20	5	17	7	12	1	1	69
Rock.....	54	72	2	54	17	15	16	10	240
Rusk.....	9	27	---	13	2	3	2	1	57
St. Croix.....	9	24	3	13	4	---	2	---	55
Sauk.....	26	12	1	21	2	3	4	2	71
Sawyer.....	6	6	---	10	5	7	---	1	35
Shawano.....	19	15	5	37	12	1	6	---	95
Sheboygan.....	55	47	3	64	16	7	---	---	192
Taylor.....	14	8	9	13	3	2	4	1	54
Trempealeau.....	12	23	1	9	4	4	---	---	53
Vernon.....	9	20	---	26	3	11	2	4	75
Vilas.....	12	9	4	6	1	13	1	4	50
Walworth.....	32	28	2	32	7	23	18	---	142
Washburn.....	10	8	---	10	4	20	1	1	54
Washington.....	33	36	3	14	2	5	4	3	100
Waukesha.....	32	25	22	58	2	5	8	7	159
Waupaca.....	24	22	8	20	1	5	---	2	82
Waushara.....	9	6	5	9	1	1	1	---	32
Winnebago.....	65	60	7	64	14	11	2	8	231
Wood.....	36	25	7	29	7	3	---	2	109
State-at-Large.....	236	5	---	---	---	4	---	14	268
Private Cases.....	---	5	13	---	---	---	---	---	18
Total.....	2,146	2,174	266	2,539	640	525	228	162	8,680

CENSUS BY COUNTY OF INMATES OF STATE CHARITABLE, CURATIVE, EDUCATIONAL, PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—JUNE 30, 1934

	Insane	Mentally Deficient	Tuberculous	Penal	Correc-tional	State Public School	Deaf	Blind	Total
Adams.....	9	6	1	3	2	1	---	---	22
Ashland.....	24	23	---	44	10	11	1	---	113
Barron.....	21	20	4	25	6	13	4	1	94
Bayfield.....	15	16	---	18	3	10	1	---	63
Brown.....	43	41	4	62	6	17	---	4	177
Buffalo.....	6	8	1	7	1	3	---	---	26
Burnett.....	9	9	---	15	---	3	---	---	36
Calumet.....	18	8	---	4	---	---	---	4	34
Chippewa.....	25	40	3	27	6	5	1	---	107
Clark.....	29	19	2	28	5	8	3	---	94
Columbia.....	20	15	4	13	2	9	6	1	70
Crawford.....	15	6	---	21	3	7	2	2	56
Dane.....	138	86	5	93	12	3	11	9	357
Dodge.....	32	31	15	29	2	7	3	2	121
Door.....	7	8	1	11	6	1	2	---	36
Douglas.....	44	47	3	36	16	12	7	3	168
Dunn.....	18	21	2	14	1	9	1	2	68
Eau Claire.....	20	20	---	26	8	---	---	1	75
Florence.....	4	3	---	4	---	---	1	1	13
Fond du Lac.....	54	50	4	34	8	4	1	1	156
Forest.....	8	13	3	23	5	15	3	1	71
Grant.....	26	17	4	31	4	2	7	2	93
Green.....	8	25	---	6	1	21	1	1	63
Green Lake.....	6	16	1	7	1	2	2	---	35
Iowa.....	17	13	2	10	---	7	2	2	53
Iron.....	8	6	---	28	---	1	2	---	45
Jackson.....	11	8	1	11	1	2	1	---	35
Jefferson.....	23	29	1	17	1	5	9	1	86
Juneau.....	10	13	---	16	4	2	1	---	46
Kenosha.....	59	50	10	52	23	6	5	10	215
Kewaunee.....	7	6	1	8	1	---	---	---	23
La Crosse.....	45	42	---	66	23	14	---	3	195
Lafayette.....	9	4	1	4	1	5	2	---	26
Langlade.....	14	40	9	22	5	21	1	1	113
Lincoln.....	19	26	4	29	6	6	1	---	91
Manitowoc.....	27	43	5	47	1	2	1	3	130
Marathon.....	43	55	6	59	9	25	2	4	203
Marquette.....	31	28	7	31	6	11	2	4	120
Marquette.....	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	15
Milwaukee.....	159	502	10	524	231	11	38	16	1491
Monroe.....	14	23	---	14	7	6	8	1	73
Oconto.....	14	28	6	12	3	---	5	3	71
Oneida.....	15	23	5	41	5	15	4	2	110
Outagamie.....	45	39	2	27	2	1	1	2	119
Ozaukee.....	13	14	---	5	1	1	---	---	34
Pepin.....	6	3	---	3	3	---	---	---	15
Pierce.....	18	30	---	11	1	12	2	1	75
Polk.....	23	22	---	9	1	11	2	4	72
Portage.....	25	22	4	49	9	10	1	1	121
Price.....	11	19	7	26	1	7	6	---	77
Racine.....	59	71	21	110	16	35	11	4	327
Richland.....	6	23	3	17	9	6	1	1	66
Rock.....	59	72	3	49	20	17	14	11	245
Rusk.....	8	30	---	11	4	4	2	---	59
St. Croix.....	12	23	1	11	1	---	2	---	50
Sauk.....	34	11	2	35	1	2	5	2	92
Sawyer.....	4	6	---	9	12	8	---	1	40
Shawano.....	25	14	1	25	8	1	9	---	83
Sheboygan.....	54	51	---	46	8	8	---	---	167
Taylor.....	14	8	10	14	3	---	3	1	53
Trempealeau.....	14	24	1	5	4	2	---	---	50
Vernon.....	8	20	---	16	1	19	3	3	70
Vilas.....	7	9	4	15	2	14	2	3	56
Walworth.....	26	29	7	50	11	40	16	---	179
Washburn.....	7	14	---	12	---	5	1	1	40
Washington.....	28	34	4	16	1	4	5	3	95
Waukesha.....	33	33	22	44	5	13	6	6	162
Waupaca.....	22	25	5	36	1	6	1	4	100
Waushara.....	9	8	5	6	2	1	---	---	31
Winnebago.....	49	55	4	48	12	8	2	8	186
Wood.....	32	26	4	39	5	1	---	2	109
State-at-Large.....	248	4	7	---	2	3	---	10	274
Private Cases.....	---	4	8	---	---	---	---	---	12
Total.....	2,027	2,234	251	2,318	582	542	240	154	8,348

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE

Classification	Mendota State Hospital			Winnebago Northern Hospital			Waupun Central Hospital			Mendota Memorial Hospital			Total		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Patients on Books at Beginning of Fiscal Year 1933															
1. In Hospital.....	579	316	895	535	322	857	362		362	282		282	1758	638	2396
2. On Parole or Otherwise Absent.....	362	264	626	390	198	588				81		81	833	462	1295
3. Total Patients on Books at Beginning of Year.....	941	580	1521	925	520	1445	362		362	363		363	2591	1100	3691
Admissions During Year															
4. First Admissions.....	386	224	610	357	224	581	65		65	47		47	855	448	1303
5. Re-Admissions.....	217	114	331	123	103	226	3		3	22		22	365	217	582
6. Transferred from Other Hospitals for Mental Diseases.....	19	16	35	15	7	22	1		1				35	23	58
7. Total Admissions.....	622	354	976	495	334	829	69		69	69		69	1255	688	1943
8. Sums of Items 3 and 7.....	1563	934	2497	1420	854	2274	431		431	432		432	3846	1788	5634
Daily Average.....	588	299	887	553	325	879	367		367	230		230	1738	625	2363
Separations During Year															
9. Discharges (including Patients Discharged on Parole or Otherwise Absent)															
Recovered.....	101	73	174	140	74	214	29		29				270	147	417
Improved.....	104	67	171	94	72	166				164		164	362	139	501
Unimproved.....	61	26	87	15	20	35	13		13	116		116	205	46	251
Without Psychosis.....	156	44	200				2		2				158	44	202
Transferred to Other Hospitals for Mental Diseases.....	146	113	259	180	135	315	3		3	24		24	353	248	601
Discharged as Sane under Sec. 1.11 R. S.....				8		8							8		8
Deaths in Hospital.....	59	55	114	54	34	88	6		6	2		2	121	89	210
Deported to Other States.....				2	1	3							2	1	3
Deported by U. S. Deportation Officers.....															
10. Total Separations.....	627	378	1005	493	336	829	53		53	306		306	1479	714	2193
11. Remaining in Hospital at close of Year 1933.....	574	292	866	537	320	857	378		378	45		45	1534	612	2146
12. On Parole or Otherwise Absent, but still on Books.....	337	217	554	345	162	507				240		240	922	379	1301
13. Sum of Items 11 and 12.....	911	509	1420	882	482	1364	378		378	285		285	2456	991	3447

Patients on Books at Beginning of Fiscal Year 1934															
1. In Hospital.....	574	292	866	537	320	857	378		378	45		45	1534	612	2146
2. On Parole or Otherwise Absent.....	337	217	554	345	162	507				240		240	922	379	1301
3. Total Patients on Books at Beginning of Year.....	911	509	1420	882	482	1364	378		378	285		285	2456	991	3447
Admissions During Year															
4. First Admissions.....	371	225	596	305	182	487	63		63	14		14	753	407	1160
5. Re-Admissions.....	239	126	365	130	77	207	7		7	57		57	433	203	636
6. Transferred from Other Hospitals for Mental Diseases.....	11	12	23	11	6	17	5		5	6		6	33	18	51
7. Total Admissions.....	621	363	984	446	265	691	75		75	77		77	1219	628	1847
8. Sum of Items 3 and 7.....	1532	872	2404	1328	747	2075	453		453	362		362	3675	1619	5294
Daily Average.....	582	295	877	532	293	825	368		368	56		56	1538	588	2126
Separations During Year															
9. Discharges (including Patients Discharged on Parole or Otherwise Absent)															
Recovered.....	100	53	153	153	55	208	45		45				298	108	406
Improved.....	139	112	251	131	97	228				22		22	292	209	501
Unimproved.....	54	37	91	22	33	55	13		13	15		15	104	70	174
Without Psychosis.....	195	56	251				3		3				198	56	254
Transferred to Other Hospitals for Mental Diseases.....	80	59	139	112	99	211	53		53	3		3	248	158	406
Discharged as Sane under Section 1.11 R. S.....				18	2	20							18	2	20
Deaths in Hospital.....	48	41	89	50	35	85	10		10	1		1	109	76	185
Deported to Other States.....				6	1	7							6	1	7
Deported by U. S. Deportation Officers.....				1	1	2							1	1	2
10. Total Separations.....	616	358	974	492	323	815	124		124	41		41	1273	681	1954
11. Remaining in Hospital at Close of Year 1934.....	579	297	876	491	262	753	317		317	81		81	1468	559	2027
12. On Parole or Otherwise Absent, but Still on Books.....	337	210	547	401	255	656	12		12	188		188	938	465	1403
13. Sum of Items 11 and 12.....	916	507	1423	892	517	1409	329		329	269		269	2406	1024	3430

Classification	Mendota State Hospital			Winnebago Northern Hospital			Waupun Central Hospital			Mendota Memorial Hospital			Total		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mental Diagnosis—First Admissions 1933															
With Psychosis															
Traumatic	6		6	8		8				1		1	15		15
Senile	7	11	18	11	5	16	1		1				19	16	35
With Cerebral Arteriosclerosis	57	25	82	86	39	125	1		1				144	64	208
General Paralysis	23	7	30	25	8	33	9		9	7		7	64	15	79
With Cerebral Syphilis	2		2							1		1	3		3
With Huntington's Chorea	1	1	2		1	1							1	2	3
With Brain Tumor	2		2										2		2
With Other Brain or Nervous Diseases	7	6	13	4	2	6							11	8	19
Alcoholic	50		50	17	1	18	1		1	4		4	72	1	73
Due to Drugs or Other Exogenous Toxins	1		1										1		1
With Other Somatic Diseases	4	4	8	2	6	8							6	10	16
Manic-Depressive	30	51	81	29	33	62	7		7				66	84	150
Involution Melancholia	10	11	21										10	11	21
Dementia Praecox (Schizophrenia)	51	44	95	58	28	86	14		14	17		17	140	72	212
Paranoia or Paranoid Conditions	6	6	12										6	6	12
Epileptic Psychoses	14	7	21	4	3	7			1				19	10	29
Psychoneuroses and Neuroses	12	8	20	27	66	93				5		5	44	74	118
With Psychopathic Personality	2	7	9						2				4	7	11
With Mental Deficiency	16	6	22	6	13	19	12		12				34	19	53
Undiagnosed Psychosis				3	2	5				1		1	4	2	6
Total with Psychosis	301	194	495	280	207	487	48		48	36		36	665	401	1066
Without Psychosis															
Epilepsy without Psychosis										1		1	1		1
Alcoholism without Psychosis	35	1	36	62	5	67				3		3	100	6	106
Drug Addiction without Psychosis	5	6	11	5	4	9							10	10	20
Psychopathic Personality without Psychosis	7	7	14	2		2	2		2				11	7	18
Mental Deficiency without Psychosis	3	1	4	6	8	14	12		12				21	9	30
Venerals				4		4							4		4
Others without Psychosis	32	13	45	7	3	10	3		3	3		3	45	16	61
Unclassified without Psychosis	3	2	5							4		4	7	2	9
Nephritis					1	1							1		1
Total without Psychosis	85	30	115	86	107	193	17		17	11		11	199	51	250
Grand Total	386	224	610	366	228	594	65		65	47		47	864	452	1316

Mental Diagnosis—First Admissions 1934															
With Psychosis															
Traumatic	3		3	3		3	1		1	1		1	8		8
Senile	5	4	9	10	5	15	2		2				17	9	26
With Cerebral Arteriosclerosis	29	28	57	53	28	81	1		1				83	56	139
General Paralysis	24	9	33	18	9	27	12		12				54	18	72
With Cerebral Syphilis	1	2	3	2		2							3	2	5
With Huntington's Chorea	1		1	1		1							2		2
With Brain Tumor															
With Other Brain or Nervous Diseases	7	7	14	4	3	7							11	10	21
Alcoholic	48	1	49	7		7							55	1	56
Due to Drugs or Other Exogenous Toxins	2		2										2		2
With Other Somatic Diseases	3	9	12		7	7	1		1				4	16	20
Manic-Depressive	44	38	82	27	25	52	7		7	4		4	82	63	145
Involution Melancholia	4	8	12										4	8	12
Dementia Praecox (Schizophrenia)	49	45	94	42	26	68	10		10	5		5	106	71	177
Paranoia or Paranoid Conditions	8	3	11										8	3	11
Epileptic Psychoses	7	6	13	2	2	4	1		1				10	8	18
Psychoneuroses and Neuroses	17	12	29	35	46	81				5		5	57	58	115
With Psychopathic Personality	1		1		1	1							3	1	4
With Mental Deficiency	9	12	21	20	16	36	9		9				38	28	66
Undiagnosed Psychoses				4	1	5				2		2	6	1	7
Total with Psychosis	262	184	446	228	169	397	48		48	15		15	553	353	906
Without Psychosis															
Epilepsy without Psychosis					1	1							1		1
Alcoholism without Psychosis	64	2	66	58	6	65	1		1	4		4	127	8	135
Drug Addiction without Psychosis	8	5	13	5	3	8							13	8	21
Psychopathic Personality without Psychosis	11	3	14	5		5	3		3				19	3	22
Mental Deficiency without Psychosis	4	3	7	11	2	13	9		9				24	5	29
Venerals	22	26	48	3		3							22	29	51
Others without Psychosis		2	2	4		4	2		2				6	2	8
Unclassified without Psychosis															
Nephritis															
Total without Psychosis	109	41	150	83	15	98	15		15	4		4	211	56	267
Grand Total	371	225	596	311	184	495	63		63	19		19	764	409	1173

	Mendota State Hospital		Winnebago Northern Hospital		Waupun Central Hospital		Mendota Memorial Hospital		Total	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
RACE										
White.....	603	587	587	489	62	55	47	19	1299	1150
Negro.....	4	5	5	4	3	6			12	15
Mexican.....						1				1
Indian.....	2	4	2	2		1			4	7
Chinese.....	1								1	
Total.....	610	596	594	495	65	63	47	19	1316	1173
NATIVITY										
United States.....	521	512	463	395	51	50	46	18	1081	975
Austria.....	2	3	9	7	3	1			14	11
Belgium.....	1	1							1	1
Bohemia.....	1	1	3	3					4	4
Canada.....	4	4	4	8	1				9	12
China.....	1								1	
Croatia.....		1								1
Czecho-Slovakia.....	2	3	6	1	1				9	4
Denmark.....	4	1	4	3					8	4
England.....	3	1	3	2					6	3
Finland.....	3	5	6	2	1	1			10	8
France.....	1	1				1			1	2
Germany.....	21	6	38	20	1	1	1		61	27
Greece.....		1	1	1					1	2
Holland.....		2	1	1					1	3
Hungary.....	3		1	2					4	2
Ireland.....	3	3	3	1	1				7	4
Italy.....	3	2	4	1	2			1	9	4
Jugo-Slavia.....		2		3						5
Latvia.....	1								1	
Lithuania.....	1	1	6	7					7	8
Mexico.....						1				1
Norway.....	12	19	5	4		1			17	24
Poland.....	6	5	14	16		3			20	24
Russia.....	1		10	2	3	1			14	3
Scotland.....	2	1	1	1					3	2
Serbia.....				1	1	1			1	2
Sweden.....	8	12	6	9		1			14	22
Switzerland.....	2	5							2	5

Turkey in Europe.....			1			1			1	1
Ukrania.....	1		1	1					1	1
Wales.....		1							1	1
Other Countries.....	3	3	4	4					7	7
Unascertained.....										
Total.....	610	596	594	495	65	63	47	19	1316	1173
CITIZENSHIP										
Citizens by Birth.....	67	61	93	76	5	9	1	1	166	147
Citizens by Naturalization.....	15	17	26	16	9	4			50	37
Aliens.....	7	6	12	8					19	14
Citizens Unascertained.....										
Total.....	610	596	594	495	65	63	47	19	1316	1173
AGE										
Under 15 Years.....	30	25	19	25	4	5			53	55
15 to 19 Years.....	46	50	55	38	7	6			108	94
20 to 24 Years.....	75	66	53	41	13	10			141	117
25 to 29 Years.....	56	83	52	51	10	12	5	3	123	149
30 to 34 Years.....	72	73	65	61	12	8	22	10	172	152
35 to 39 Years.....	73	69	68	60	6	4	17	4	163	137
40 to 44 Years.....	72	69	68	60	6	4	17	4	163	121
45 to 49 Years.....	55	63	69	53	5	3	2	2	131	105
50 to 54 Years.....	55	59	40	42	6	4	1		102	67
55 to 59 Years.....	44	28	47	32	1	7			92	64
60 to 64 Years.....	37	38	34	24	1	2			72	45
65 to 69 Years.....	28	21	31	24					59	45
70 Years and Over.....	37	19	56	41		1			93	61
Unascertained.....	1		5	3		1			6	4
Total.....	610	596	594	495	65	63	47	19	1316	1173
EDUCATION										
Illiterate.....	20	12	32	28	4	3			56	43
Reads and Writes.....	73	87	117	74	21	19	5		216	180
Common School.....	368	347	298	270	35	37	32	13	733	667
High School.....	108	115	90	78	3	2	9	2	210	197
College.....	38	33	33	22	2	2		4	73	61
Unascertained.....	3	2	24	23			1		28	25
Total.....	610	596	594	495	65	63	47	19	1316	1173
ENVIRONMENT										
Urban.....	265	251	360	300	41	50	40	13	706	614
Rural.....	345	344	222	189	24	13	7	6	598	552
Unascertained.....		1	12	6					12	7
Total.....	610	596	594	495	65	63	47	19	1316	1173
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS										
Dependent.....	32	38	182	186	12	12	2	2	228	238
Marginal.....	537	493	303	236	48	41	41	17	929	787
Comfortable.....	38	65	104	71	5	9	4		151	145

	Mendota State Hospital		Winnebago Northern Hospital		Waupun Central Hospital		Mendota Memorial Hospital		Total	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
Unascertained.....	3		5	2		1			8	3
Total.....	610	596	594	495	65	63	47	19	1316	1173
USE OF ALCOHOL										
Abstinent.....	182	180	126	103	9	4	10	3	327	290
Temperate.....	267	237	253	242	36	36	25	12	581	527
Intemperate.....	158	179	199	141	19	23	12	4	388	347
Unascertained.....	3		16	9	1				20	9
Total.....	610	596	594	495	65	63	47	19	1316	1173
MARITAL CONDITION										
Single.....	234	233	196	177	38	37	20	7	488	454
Married.....	268	273	285	200	18	17	18	10	589	500
Widowed.....	62	43	62	66	4	3	1	1	129	113
Separated.....	9	19	22	15	1		3		35	34
Divorced.....	36	27	27	36	4	6	5	1	72	70
Unascertained.....	1	1	2	1					3	2
Total.....	610	596	594	495	65	63	47	19	1316	1173
DEATHS										
Number of Times Admitted to Mental Hospitals										
1.....	89	71	71	62	6	8	2		168	141
2.....	18	13	12	16		1		1	30	31
3.....	5	2	1	2					6	4
4.....				1					1	2
5.....	2	1				1			2	1
6.....										1
7.....		1							1	1
17.....		1							1	1
Unascertained.....			4	4					4	4
Total.....	114	89	88	85	6	10	2	1	210	185
CAUSES OF DEATH										
Infection and Parasitic Diseases										
Undulant Fever.....				1						1
Erysipelas.....		2								2
Lethargic Encephalitis.....		2		1						3
Meningitis, Form Undetermined.....				1						1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.....	1	3	2	3					3	6
Tuberculosis of the Hip.....										1

Cancers and Other Tumors									4	5
Cancer and Other Malignant Tumors.....		1	4	4					4	5
Brain Tumor.....		1				1			1	1
Gastric Cancer.....										
Diseases of the Endocrine Glands									1	1
Diabetes.....	1	1							1	1
Diabetes Mellitus.....							1			
Multiple Carbuncles with Diabetes Mellitus.....										
Chronic Poisoning and Intoxication									2	4
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)	2	3		1						
Diseases of the Nervous System									1	2
Progressive Locomotor Ataxia (Tabes Dorsalis).....	1	1		1					6	4
Cerebral Hemorrhage.....	1	3	5			1			17	18
General Paralysis of the Insane.....	13	12	3	5			1	1	4	
Epilepsy.....	1		2		1					1
Huntington's Chorea.....				1					3	12
Exhaustion from Other Mental Diseases.....	3	12							1	1
Other Diseases of the Nervous System.....	1	1							1	
Diseases of the Circulatory System									77	36
Endocarditis and Myocarditis.....	33	15	43	21	1				2	1
Coronary Thrombosis.....			2	1						1
Coronary Sclerosis.....				1					8	8
Arteriosclerosis.....	2	6	6	2						1
Cardiovascular Renal Disease.....		1							2	
Acute Cardiac Dilation.....					2					
Diseases of the Respiratory System									53	55
Bronchopneumonia.....	43	18	10	37					5	6
Lobar Pneumonia.....	4	4	1			2			1	
Pulmonary Embolism.....			1						1	
Hypostatic Pneumonia.....			8				1		9	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System.....	1								1	
Diseases of the Digestive System										1
Ruptured Appendix.....				1					1	1
Suppurating Appendicitis.....							1		1	
Gastric Hemorrhage.....			1						1	
Strangulated Hernia.....				1						1
Diseases of the Genitourinary System									1	1
Chronic Nephritis.....	1	1							1	1
Chronic Glomerule—Nephritis.....				1					1	
Chronic Tubular—Nephritis.....	1					1			1	
Diseases of the Bladder.....										
Violent and Accidental Deaths									2	6
Suicide.....	2	1		2			3		2	1
Accidental Fractures of Skull.....	2	1							2	
Other External Violence.....	1								1	
Total.....	114	89	88	85	6	10	2	1	210	185

	Mendota State Hospital		Winnebago Northern Hospital		Waupun Central Hospital		Mendota Memorial Hospital		Total	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
TOTAL DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF PATIENTS DYING										
Less than 1 Month	54	41	38	43	1		1		94	84
1 to 3 Months	13	18	19	19	1				33	37
4 to 7 Months	11	9	10	10					21	19
8 to 12 Months	14	2	6	4					20	6
1 to 2 Years	13	9	3	5	2	2			18	16
3 to 4 Years	2	4	6	2		4	1		9	10
5 to 6 Years	4	2	1	2	1	3		1	6	8
7 to 8 Years	1	2			1	1			2	3
9 to 10 Years			3						3	
11 to 12 Years		2								2
13 to 14 Years	1		1						2	
15 to 19 Years	1								1	
20 Years and Over			1						1	
Total	114	89	88	85	6	10	2	1	210	185
DISCHARGES										
Number of Times Admitted to Mental Hospitals										
1	396	446	322	397	38	51	123	17	879	911
2	83	108	59	28	3	3	68	10	213	193
3	39	40	22	22		2	41	2	102	66
4	24	15	7	13	3	3	21	3	55	34
5	12	15	7	3		2	12	3	31	23
6	3	8	4	5			4		11	13
7	3	4					4		7	5
8	4	4					4	1	8	5
9		3					3		3	3
10	1	2								
11		2								2
12										
13	1								1	
15	1								1	
16	1	1							1	1
19	1	1							1	1
22		1							1	1
23	1								1	1
28		1							1	1
Unascertained			5	7					5	7
Total	570	651	426	519	44	61	280	37	1320	1268

CONDITION OF DISCHARGE										
With Psychosis										
Recovered	174	153	106	95	29	45			309	293
Improved	171	251	153	209			150	18	474	478
Unimproved	87	91	36	53	13	13	115	14	251	171
As Sane Under Section 1.11 R. S.			4	11					4	11
Total	432	495	299	368	42	58	265	32	1038	953
Without Psychosis										
Recovered	128	159	108	113	2	3			238	275
Improved	54	68	13	19			12	4	79	91
Unimproved	15	23	2	10			1	1	18	34
As Sane Under Section 1.11 R. S.			4	9					4	9
Others	3	1					2		5	1
Total	200	251	127	151	2	3	15	5	344	410
Grand Total	632	746	426	519	44	61	280	37	1382	1363
RE-ADMISSIONS										
Psychoses of Re-Admissions and Transfers										
With Psychosis										
Traumatic	2	3	1	1					3	4
Senile	4	1	1	3					5	4
With Cerebral Arteriosclerosis	10	14	24	24					34	38
General Paralysis	17	17	7	9		1			24	27
With Cerebral Syphilis	1	2							1	2
With Brain Tumor	1	1							1	1
With Other Brain or Nervous Diseases	5	8							5	8
Alcoholic	33	24	4	3			2		39	27
Due to Drugs or Other Exogenous Toxins	1	2		1					1	3
With Other Somatic Diseases	2	5							2	5
Manic-Depressive	79	69	57	52			4	2	140	123
Involution Melancholia	11	12	40						51	12
Dementia Praecox (Schizophrenia)	68	85		40	1	2	10	54	79	181
Paranoia or Paranoid Conditions	4	6							4	6
Epileptic Psychoses	15	8	4	5		1	1	3	20	14
Psychoneuroses and Neuroses	5	11	35	26			3	3	43	40
With Mental Deficiency	22	14	9	6		1			31	21
Undiagnosed Psychoses			3	1					3	1
Total with Psychosis	284	285	185	171	1	6	20	60	490	522
Without Psychosis										
Epilepsy without Psychosis		1					1	1	1	2
Alcoholism without Psychosis	47	57	38	37				1	85	95
Drug Addiction without Psychosis	13	28	3	4					16	32
Psychopathic Personality without Psychosis	6	5					1	1	7	6
Mental Deficiency without Psychosis	3	6	8	3	2	1			13	10
Post Encephalitis				1						1
Others without Psychosis			1						1	
Venereals	13	6							13	
Total without Psychosis	82	103	50	45	2	1	2	3	136	152
Grand Total	366	388	235	216	3	7	22	63	626	674

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT

Classification	Chippewa Falls Northern Colony			Union Grove Southern Colony			Total		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Population Fiscal Year 1933									
In Institution beginning of year	688	738	1426	348	281	629	1036	1019	2055
Away from Institution	183	108	291	62	66	128	245	174	419
First Admissions	96	83	179	69	55	124	165	138	303
Readmissions									
Transfers	16	29	45	1		1	17	29	46
Total on books	983	958	1941	480	402	882	1463	1360	2823
Discharges	7	7	14		1	1	7	8	15
Transfers	21	41	62	31	12	43	52	53	105
Died	25	23	48	12	3	15	37	26	63
Total	53	71	124	43	16	59	96	87	183
In Institution end of year	745	736	1481	369	315	684	1114	1051	2165
Away from Institution	185	151	336	68	71	139	253	222	475
Population Fiscal Year 1934									
In Institution beginning of year	745	736	1481	369	315	684	1114	1051	2165
Away from Institution	185	151	336	68	71	139	254	212	466
First Admissions	94	103	197	45	22	67	139	125	264
Readmissions	2	2	4				2	2	4
Transfers	5	15	20				5	15	20
Total on books	1031	1007	2038	482	408	890	1513	1415	2928
Discharges	173	138	311	2		2	175	138	313
Transfers	6	13	19				6	13	19
Died	32	34	66	4	1	5	36	35	71
Total	211	185	396	6	1	7	217	186	403
In Institution end of year	763	745	1508	399	327	726	1162	1072	2234
Away from Institution	57	77	134	77	80	157	134	157	291
Mental Status First Admissions 1933									
Idiot	32	20	52	11	7	18	43	27	70
Imbecile	30	32	62	31	32	63	61	64	125
Moron	24	22	46	17	16	33	41	38	79
Not Feeble-minded	2	5	7	6		6	8	5	13
Under Observation	5	4	9	4		4	9	4	13
Epileptics	3		3				3		3
Total	96	83	179	69	55	124	165	138	303
Mental Status First Admissions 1934									
Idiot	22	21	43	10	4	14	32	25	57
Imbecile	33	34	67	17	11	28	50	45	95
Moron	24	32	56	16	7	23	40	39	79
Not Feeble-minded	3	4	7	2		2	5	4	9
Under Observation	8	7	15				8	7	15
Epileptics	4	5	9				4	5	9
Total	94	103	197	45	22	67	139	125	264

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT—Continued

	Chippewa Falls Northern Colony		Union Grove Southern Colony		Total	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
Race						
White	175	192	122	65	297	257
Negro		1	2	2	2	3
Mexican	1	1			1	1
Indian	3	3			3	3
Total	179	197	124	67	303	264
Nativity First Admissions						
United States	169	193	122	66	291	259
Austria	2		1		3	
Denmark	1				1	
Finland	1				1	
Germany	2	1			2	1
Hungary				1		1
Poland		1				1
Russia		2				2
Syria			1		1	
Unascertained	4				4	
Total	179	197	124	67	303	264
Citizenship First Admissions						
Citizens by Birth	168	193	122	66	290	259
Citizens by Naturalization	7	4	1	1	8	5
Aliens			1		1	
Citizenship Unascertained	4				4	
Total	179	197	124	67	303	264
Age First Admissions						
Under 10 years	46	61	50	24	96	85
10 to 14 years	35	29	36	21	71	50
15 to 19 years	37	43	21	18	58	61
20 to 24 years	17	21	6	3	23	24
25 to 29 years	13	14	6	1	19	15
30 to 34 years	9	9	2		11	9
35 to 39 years	5	4	1		6	4
40 to 44 years	3	5	2		5	5
45 to 49 years	5	2			5	2
50 to 54 years	2	5			2	5
55 to 59 years	3	2			3	2
60 years and over	4				4	
Unascertained		2				2
Total	179	197	124	67	303	264
Environment First Admissions						
Urban	110	93	102	53	212	146
Rural	69	104	22	14	91	118
Unascertained						
Total	179	197	124	67	303	264
Economic Condition First Admissions						
Dependent	64	74	31	12	95	86
Marginal	70	46	81	42	151	88
Comfortable	1	6	8	6	9	12
Unascertained	44	71	4	7	48	78
Total	179	197	124	67	303	264
Marital Condition First Admissions						
Single	164	183	123	67	287	250
Married	10	10	1		11	10
Widowed	4	4			4	4
Divorced	1				1	
Separated						
Unascertained						
Total	179	197	124	67	303	264
Age—Discharges						
Under 10 years	5	11			5	11
10 to 14 years	2	7			2	7
15 to 19 years	2	24		1	2	25
20 to 24 years	3	66		1	3	67
25 to 29 years	2	78	1		3	78
30 to 34 years		52				52

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT—Continued

	Chippewa Falls Northern Colony		Union Grove Southern Colony		Total	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
35 to 39 years.....		43				43
40 to 44 years.....		14				14
45 to 49 years.....		8				8
50 to 54 years.....		5				5
55 to 59 years.....		1				1
60 years and over.....						
Unascertained.....		2				2
Total.....	14	311	1	2	15	313
Age—Deaths						
Under 10 years.....	12	15	3	3	15	18
10 to 14 years.....	7	11	2		9	11
15 to 19 years.....	13	18	5		18	18
20 to 24 years.....	4	9	2	1	6	10
25 to 29 years.....	4	4	3	1	7	5
30 to 34 years.....	4	3			4	3
35 to 39 years.....	1	3			1	3
40 to 44 years.....		2				2
45 to 49 years.....	3	1			3	1
Total.....	48	66	15	5	63	71
General Diseases						
Measles.....	3				3	
Influenza.....	8	6	1		9	6
Marasmus.....	8	10			8	10
Erysipelas.....			1		1	
Chronic Encephalitis.....		2				2
Syphilis.....	2				2	
Congenital Debility.....		1				1
Tuberculosis of Lungs.....	8	14	1		9	14
Diabetes.....		1				1
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....				1		1
Cancer.....		1				1
Nervous System						
General Paralysis.....			1		1	
Apoplexy (Cerebral Hemorrhage).....	1				1	
Epilepsy.....	1	3	4	1	5	4
Abscess, Cerebral.....		1				1
Circulatory System						
Endocarditis and Myocarditis.....	8	3	2		10	3
Respiratory System						
Bronchopneumonia.....	5	15	3	3	8	18
Lobar pneumonia.....		5				5
Bronchitis.....	1				1	
Digestive System						
Diarrhea and Enteritis.....			1		1	
Enteric Colitis.....		2				2
Genito Urinary System						
Acute Nephritis.....			1		1	
Chronic Nephritis.....						
Skin						
Gangrene.....	1				1	
Violence						
Exposure.....	1				1	
Accidental Traumatism.....		1				1
Gored by Bull.....	1				1	
Extensive Superficial Burns.....		1				1
Total.....	48	66	15	5	63	71

STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

	Statesan			Lake Tomahawk			Total		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Population Movement—Year Ending June 30, 1933									
In Institution beginning of year	99	117	216	41	41	41	140	117	257
First Admissions	93	70	163	49	49	49	142	70	212
Readmissions	4	5	9	1	1	5	5	5	10
Total	196	192	388	91	91	287	192	479	
Discharged	69	62	131	50	50	119	62	181	
Leave of Absence for Hospitalization				1	1	1		1	
Died	15	16	31			15	16	31	
In Institution at close of year	112	114	226	40	40	152	114	266	
Population Movement—Year Ending June 30, 1934									
In Institution beginning of year	112	114	226	40	40	152	114	266	
First Admissions	77	55	132	49	49	126	55	181	
Readmissions	8	7	15	6	6	14	7	21	
Total	197	176	373	95	95	192	176	268	
Discharged	77	56	133	48	48	125	56	181	
Leave of Absence for Hospitalization				6	6	6		6	
Died	19	11	30			19	11	30	
In Institution at close of year	101	109	210	41	41	142	109	251	
Progress of Disease 1933—First Admissions (only) Cases with Active Disease									
Pulmonary									
Minimal	10	11	21	18	18	28	11	39	
Moderately Advanced	28	25	53	24	24	52	25	77	
Far Advanced	34	21	55	5	5	39	21	60	
Other forms	1		1	2	2	3		3	
Observation	8	8	16			8	8	16	
Total	81	65	146	49	49	130	65	195	
Progress of Disease 1934—First Admissions (only) Cases with Active Disease									
Pulmonary									
Minimal	12	10	22	14	14	26	10	36	
Moderately Advanced	30	17	47	27	27	57	17	74	
Far Advanced	20	17	37	8	8	28	17	45	
Observation	5	10	15			5	10	15	
Total	67	54	121	49	49	116	54	170	

STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA—Continued

	Statesan		Lake Tomahawk		Total	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
Marital Condition First Admissions						
Single.....	84	72	31	26	115	98
Married.....	65	48	16	21	81	69
Widowed.....	10	9	2		12	9
Separated.....	2	2		1	2	3
Divorced.....	4	1		1	4	2
Total.....	163	132	49	49	212	181
Age Group First Admissions						
16 to 19 years.....	22	14	2	6	24	20
20 to 24 years.....	38	30	15	9	53	39
25 to 29 years.....	28	31	14	15	42	46
30 to 34 years.....	20	19	5	9	25	28
35 to 39 years.....	17	7	3	3	20	10
40 to 44 years.....	11	8	4	4	15	12
45 to 49 years.....	11	8	3	1	14	9
50 to 54 years.....	5	6	1	1	6	7
55 to 59 years.....	7	2	2	1	9	3
60 years and over.....	4	7			4	7
Total.....	163	132	49	49	212	181
Race						
White.....	158	130	49	49	207	179
Negro.....		1				1
Indian.....	5	1			5	1
Total.....	163	132	49	49	212	181
Nativity First Admissions						
United States.....	147	115	44	40	191	155
Albania.....			1		1	
Austria.....		1				2
Canada.....	1	1		1		2
Czecho-Slovakia.....		1		1		1
Denmark.....		1				1
England.....	1	2			1	2
Finland.....	2			1	2	1
Germany.....	6	4	1	2	7	6
Hungary.....	2				2	
Ireland.....		1				1
Italy.....		1	1		1	1
Jugo-Slavia.....		1				1
Lithuania.....			1		1	
Norway.....	1			1	1	1
Poland.....	2			1	2	1
Russia.....	1	2			1	3
Sweden.....		1	1	2	1	3
Total.....	163	132	49	49	212	181
Occupations						
Accountant.....	1			1	1	1
Bank Clerk.....		1	1		1	1
Barber.....		1	2		2	2
Bartender.....	2	2		1	2	3
Beautician.....	1	1			1	1
Blacksmith.....	1				1	
Bookkeeper.....	2	2	1		3	3
Brakeman.....	1	1		1	1	2
Brass Molder.....	2	1			2	1
Bus Driver.....			1		1	
Business Man.....		3				3
Cab Driver.....			1		1	
Care Taker.....			1		1	
Carpenter.....	1			2	1	2
Chauffeur.....				1		1
Cigar Maker.....			1		1	
Civil Engineer.....	1				1	
Clergyman.....		2				2
Clerk.....	6	6	7	2	13	8
Coal Dock Laborer.....			1		1	
Cobbler.....	1				1	
Construction Worker.....		2				2
Cook.....	2	2	1		3	2
Dancing Instructor.....	1				1	
Die Maker.....	1				1	

STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA—Continued

	Statesan		Lake Tomahawk		Total	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
Domestic.....	14	12			14	12
Draftsman.....			1		1	
Dry Cleaner.....	1		1		2	
Electrician.....						1
Elevator Operator.....				1		1
Engineer.....		3				3
Factory Worker.....	11	7	2		13	7
Farmer.....	24	13	5	2	29	15
Fireman.....		1				1
Foundry Worker.....		1				1
Furniture Work.....				1		1
Garage Work.....	1		2		3	
Housewife.....	29	19			29	19
Janitor.....	1				1	
Journalist.....			1		1	
Laborer.....	10	14	2	5	12	19
Linotype Operator.....			1		1	
Lumberjack.....	1				1	
Machinist.....		3	1	2	1	5
Marble Cutter.....				1		1
Mason.....				1		1
Mechanic.....	1	1		1	1	2
Merchant.....	1	1			1	1
Milk Delivery.....			1		1	
Mill Worker.....		1				1
Miner.....		1				1
Missionary.....	1				1	
Musician.....	1				1	
Newspaper Work.....	1				1	
None.....	3	3	1	1	4	4
Nurse.....	4	3			4	3
Office Work.....	5				5	
Painter.....	1	2		1	1	3
Pantry Boy.....			1		1	
Paper Mill Worker.....			2		2	
Paving Cutter.....		1				1
Physician.....	1	1			1	1
Plasterer.....				1		1
Plumber.....	1	1			1	1
Postal Clerk.....				1		1
Printer.....		1				1
Proof Reader.....			1		1	
Purchasing Agent.....		1				1
Railroad Man.....			1	1	1	1
Religious.....		1				1
Restaurant Work.....	1				1	
Salesman.....	1	1	1	1	2	2
Sales Promotion Mgr.....			1		1	
Sand Blaster.....	1				1	
School Teacher.....	3	1			3	1
Section Hand.....	1				1	
Shoemaker.....		2	2		2	2
Stage Hand.....		1				1
Stenographer.....	3	1			3	1
Stonemason.....	1			1	1	1
Student.....	10	6	3	9	13	15
Switchboard Engineer.....				1		1
Telegraph Operator.....	1			1	1	1
Telephone Operator.....	1			1	1	1
Theater Work.....	1				1	
Toll Test Board Operator.....				1		1
Tool Designer.....						1
Tool Grinder.....	1	1			1	1
Truck Driver.....	3		1	2	4	5
Upholsterer.....		1		1		2
Wood Worker.....			1		1	
Total.....	163	132	49	49	212	181

STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA—Continued

	Statesan		Lake Tomahawk		Total	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
Condition on Discharge (Excluding Deaths)						
Arrested and Apparently Arrested	37	51	44	44	81	95
Quiescent	8	8	2	4	10	12
Improved	37	23			37	23
Unimproved	24	23	3	1	27	24
Non-Tuberculous	23	23			23	23
Healed Tuberculous	1	3			1	3
Undiagnosed (Left Before Diagnosis was Made)	1	2			1	2
Total	131	133	49	49	180	182
Length of Stay of Discharges (Excluding Deaths and Non-Tuberculous)						
Less than 3 months	15	16	6	5	21	21
3 months and less than 6	19	15	7	5	26	20
6 months and less than 9	13	21	15	9	28	30
9 months and less than 12	8	8	5	15	13	23
12 months and less than 18	25	22	8	10	33	32
19 months and less than 24	8	8	1		9	8
2 years and less than 3	13	7	6	5	19	12
3 to 5 years	3	11	1		4	11
Over 5 years	4	2			4	2
Total	108	110	49	49	157	159

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1933			Year Ended June 30, 1934		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population						
Total enrollment.....	135	93	228	138	102	240
Students returned.....	119	80	199	116	89	205
Post graduates.....	3	1	4			
First Admissions.....	13	12	25	22	13	35
Left during school year.....	7	4	11	7	5	12
In Institution at close of school yr.	128	89	217	131	97	228
Graduated.....				5	4	9
Dropped at close of school year.....	4	1	5	3	1	4
Degree of Deafness						
Totally deaf.....	89	66	155	88	75	163
Partially deaf.....	46	27	73	50	27	77
Total Admissions.....	135	93	228	138	102	240
Age When Deafness Occurred						
At birth.....	56	47	103	58	51	109
After birth and under 2 years.....	33	18	51	31	18	49
2 to 4 years.....	23	14	37	25	16	41
5 to 7 years.....	8	5	13	9	5	14
8 to 10 years.....		2	2		3	3
11 to 14 years.....	2	1	3	1	1	2
Unknown.....	13	6	19	14	8	22
Total Admissions.....	135	93	228	138	102	240
Causes of Deafness						
Congenital.....	56	47	103	58	51	109
Diseases:						
Brain Fever.....	1	1	2	1	2	3
Convulsions.....	2	2	4	2	3	5
Diseases of Ear.....	3	3	6	4	5	9
Infantile Paralysis.....	3	2	5	1	2	3
Influenza.....	4	6	10	4	5	9
Mastoid.....		1	1		1	1
Measles.....	3	4	7	3	4	7
Pneumonia.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever.....	9	4	13	9	3	12
Sleeping Sickness.....		1	1		1	1
Spinal Meningitis.....	11	2	13	13	4	17
Typhoid Fever.....	1		1	1		1
Whooping Cough.....	1	1	2			
External causes:						
Falls and accidents.....	6	2	8	7	4	11
Other external causes.....	1		1	1		1
Unknown.....	33	16	49	33	17	50
Total Admissions.....	135	93	228	138	102	240
Age When Admitted						
4 years.....	4	5	9	5	2	7
5 years.....	12	14	26	12	14	26
6 years.....	31	17	48	34	19	53
7 years.....	17	12	29	19	13	32
8 years.....	9	7	16	9	8	17
9 years.....	12	7	19	12	8	20
10 years.....	8	2	10	9	2	11
11 years.....	4	7	11	4	6	10
12 years.....	10	4	14	11	5	16
13 years.....	8	5	13	6	4	10
14 years.....	5	4	9	5	5	10
15 years.....	7	3	10	7	3	10
16 years.....	2	3	5	3	7	10
17 years.....	2		2	3		3
18 years.....	1	3	4		2	2
19 years.....	2		2	2	1	3
20 years.....	1		1			
Total Admissions.....	135	93	228	138	102	240
Nativity						
Wisconsin.....	113	81	194	116	86	202
Other states.....	21	12	33	21	16	37
Russia.....	1		1	1		1
Total Admissions.....	135	93	228	138	102	240
Parentage						
Native parentage.....	132	93	225	136	102	238
Austrian.....	1		1			
Italian.....	1		1	1		1
Russian.....	1		1	1		1
Total Admissions.....	135	93	228	138	102	240

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1933			Year Ended June 30, 1934		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population						
Previously enrolled.....	74	62	136	84	66	150
First Admissions.....	17	17	34	14	11	25
Total Attendance.....	91	79	170	98	77	175
Discharged or left.....	4	3	7	14	7	21
Died.....		1	1			
In Institution at close of year.....	87	75	162	84	70	154
Age Group						
6 to 7 years.....	7	7	14	7	8	15
8 to 9 years.....	9	11	20	6	7	13
10 to 11 years.....	10	9	19	12	7	19
12 to 13 years.....	12	8	20	10	11	21
14 to 15 years.....	16	18	34	18	18	36
16 to 17 years.....	19	11	30	13	11	24
18 to 19 years.....	9	6	15	21	8	29
20 years and over.....	9	9	18	11	7	18
Total Admissions.....	91	79	170	98	77	175
Race						
White.....	86	74	160	93	73	166
Negro.....		1	1		1	1
Indian.....	5	4	9	5	3	8
Total Admissions.....	91	79	170	98	77	175
Nativity						
United States.....	91	79	170	98	77	175
Total Admissions.....	91	79	170	98	77	175
Parentage						
Native parentage.....	56	61	117	62	61	123
Mixed parentage.....	35	18	53	36	16	52
Total Admissions.....	91	79	170	98	77	175
Degree of Blindness						
Totally blind.....	25	20	45	27	19	46
Partially blind.....	66	59	125	71	58	129
Total Admissions.....	91	79	170	98	77	175
Age When Blindness Occurred						
At birth.....	61	55	116	67	51	118
After birth and under 2 years.....		2	2	4	2	6
2 to 4 years.....	6	7	13	5	7	12
5 to 9 years.....	10	8	18	10	8	18
10 to 14 years.....	8	3	11	10	6	16
15 to 19 years.....	2	2	4		1	1
Unknown.....	4	2	6	2	2	5
Total Admissions.....	91	79	170	98	77	175

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—Continued

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1933	Year Ended June 30, 1934
	Total	Total
Causes of Blindness—Topographical		
Eyeball		
Refractive Errors		
Myopia.....	12	11
Other refractive errors.....	6	7
Motor Anomalies.....	1	1
Develop. Anom. and Degen. Changes		
Albinism.....	3	6
Anophthalmos (Cong. only).....	3	3
Megalophthalmos (Infant Glaucoma).....	8	8
Microphthalmos.....	1	1
Disorganized Eyeball.....	21	20
Other Develop. Anom. and Degen. Changes	8	7
Panophthalmitis and Endophthalmitis.....	3	6
Cornea		
Interstitial Keratitis.....	5	4
Kerato-Conjunctivitis, Phlyctenular.....	2	2
Ulcerative Keratitis and Sequellae.....	4	3
Other Affections of Cornea.....	2	2
Iris and Ciliary Body		
Iritis.....	4	5
Crystalline Lens		
Lens Opacity (Cataract).....	23	26
Dislocated Lens.....	8	8
Choroid and Retina		
Uveitis.....	3	3
Disseminated Chorioretinitis.....	16	19
Detached Retina.....	1	1
Retinal Degeneration.....	4	4
Optic Nerve		
Optic Atrophy.....	18	16
Other Affections.....	2	1
Miscellaneous and Ill-Defined	13	11
	170	175
Causes of Blindness—Etiological		
Infectious Diseases		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		
Gonorrheal.....	1	1
Nature Not Specified.....	14	16
Septicemia.....	3	3
Syphilis		
Prenatal.....	10	10
Nature Not Specified.....	2	
Trachoma.....	2	3
Tuberculosis.....	2	2
Infections Not Specified.....	4	5
Traumatic and Chemical Injuries		
Non-industrial Injuries		
Firearms.....	1	2
Other Explosives.....	3	3
Street and Traffic Accidents.....	1	1
Other Non-indust. Injuries, Specified.....	3	5
Industrial Injuries.....	1	1
Injuries, Not Specified.....	2	1
Neoplasms		
Malignant.....	1	1
Non-Infectious Systemic Diseases		
Non-Infectious Diseases of Central Nervous System.....	5	5
Other Systemic Diseases, Specified.....	5	3
Systemic Diseases, Not Specified.....	3	1
Congenital and Hereditary		
Congenital or Prenatal.....	45	52
Hereditary or Familial.....	39	39
Etiology Not Specified.....	23	20
	170	175

REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

	Year June 30, 1933						Year June 30, 1934								
	Green Bay	Tay- chee- dah	Wau- pun	Wo- men Prison	Aggregate			Green Bay	Tay- chee- dah	Wau- pun	Wo- men Prison	Aggregate			
					M.	F.	T.					M.	F.	T.	
Population															
In Institution at Beginning of Year	776	91	1791		2535	123	2658	661	111	1767		2400	139	2539	
Admitted:															
First Admissions	440	79	578		1006	81	1087	317	52	518	17	835	69	904	
Readmissions		3	68		68	3	71		2	87	1	87	3	90	
Infants Born or Admitted with Mother		21			10	11	21		14			5	9	14	
Received by Transfer:															
State Prison	46				46		46	11				35	11	35	46
Prison for Women									1				1		15
Reformatory			11		11		11			11		4	11	4	18
Industrial School	4	8			4	8	12	11	7			11	7		
House of Correction															
Returned:															
Parole Violator	9	2	12		21	2	23	18	1	26	2	44	3	47	
Parole Temporarily in Good Standing	15	1	20		35	1	36	21	1	20		41	1	42	
Escapes from Institution	9	2	13		22	2	24	4		9		13		13	
Transfers from State Insane Hosps.	2		7		9		9	1		11		12		12	
Other Hospitals and Institutions	1	2	3		4	2	6		2	4		5	2	7	
Other Reasons			2		2		2			2		2		2	
Discharged:															
Expiration of Sentence	221	18	354		569	25	594	161	19	370	9	531	28	559	
By Order of Court			1		1		1	1	1	3		4	1	5	
Executive Action:															
Absolute Pardon	1		8		8		9	1		11		12		12	
Conditional Pardon	3		10		13		13	4		12	1	16	1	17	
Commutation of Sentence by Gov.								1				1		1	
Special Discharge			1		1		1	1	2		1	1	3	4	
Discharge for Deportation	1				1		1								
Transferred:															
Reformatory			47		47		47			11		11		11	
State Prison	11	1			11	1	12	11				11		11	
Prison for Women									4	35			39	39	
State Hospitals as Insane	4		36		38	2	40	3	1	36	1	39	2	41	
Hospitals for Medical Attention	4	3	5		9	3	12	2	1	2		4	1	5	
Other Institutions		12				12	12		5		1		6	6	

Escaped:	8	2	18		26	2	28	2		7		9		9
Died:	2		6		8		8	1		5		6		6
Paroled:	386	37	251		632	42	674	326	52	299	5	625	57	682
Infants Discharged, Paroled, Transferred		15			9	6	15		24			10	14	24
In Institution at End of Year	661	111	1767		2400	139	2539	531	82	1664	41	2197	121	2318
Life Prisoners														
In Institution at Beginning of Year			106		103	3	106			111		109	2	111
Admitted:			15		15		15			15		15		15
Transfer from State Prison											2		2	2
Total			121		118	3	121			126	2	124	2	126
Sentence Commuted:			2		1	1	2			1		1		1
Discharged:			1		1		1			1		1		1
Paroled:			1		1		1			1		1		1
Transferred to State Hospitals as Insane			4		4		4			5		5		5
Died:			2		2		2							
Transferred to Prison for Women										2		2		2
In Institution at End of Year			111		109	2	111			116	2	116	2	118
Parole Prisoners														
On Parole at Beginning of Year	221	19	195		407	28	435	323	24	237		551	33	584
Parole Violators at Large	5	9	35		38	11	49	10	9	37		45	11	56
Transfer from State Prison on Parole												9	9	9
Paroles During Year	384	37	242		621	42	663	325	52	292		617	57	674
Special Parole											1		1	1
Total	610	65	470		1066	81	1147	658	85	564	15	1213	111	1324
Discharges from Parole:														
Expiration of Sentence	158	23	172		325	28	353	246	37	196	4	442	41	483
Otherwise	75	6	4		79	6	85	56	1	12		59	10	69
Returned to Institution:														
Temporarily in Good Standing	14	1	8		22	1	23	20	1	8		28	1	29
For Violation	9	2	11		20	2	22	18	1	36	2	54	3	57
Committed to Other Institutions	4				4		4	9				9		9
Died While on Parole			2		2		2			1		1		1
Violated Parole and at Large	9		4		13		13	10	1	9		19	1	20
On Parole at End of Year	323	24	237		551	33	584	310	35	276	9	586	44	630
Violators at Large End of Year	10	9	37		45	11	56	13	10	41		52	12	64
Marital Condition														
Single	419	47	255		672	49	721	302	36	249	3	551	39	590
Married	59	16	203		261	17	278	31	13	211	9	242	22	264
Widowed	1	2	32		33	2	35		1	29	2	29	3	32

REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS—Continued

	Year June 30, 1933						Year June 30, 1934							
	Green Bay	Tay- chee- dah	Wau- pun	Wom- en Prison	Aggregate			Green Bay	Tay- chee- dah	Wau- pun	Wom- en Prison	Aggregate		
					M.	F.	T.					M.	F.	T.
Separated.....	10	11	61	-----	66	16	82	1	6	38	2	39	8	47
Divorced.....	1	4	106	-----	103	8	111	5	6	89	6	94	12	106
Total Admissions.....	490	80	657	-----	1135	92	1227	339	62	616	22	955	84	1039
Age Group														
15 to 19 Years.....	211	24	11	-----	222	24	246	151	20	10	-----	161	20	181
20 to 24 Years.....	243	41	100	-----	343	41	384	175	21	88	2	263	23	286
25 to 29 Years.....	34	15	170	-----	203	16	219	11	11	152	2	163	13	176
30 to 34 Years.....	2	-----	138	-----	134	6	140	2	5	123	6	125	11	136
35 to 39 Years.....	-----	-----	78	-----	74	4	78	-----	3	80	4	80	7	87
40 to 44 Years.....	-----	-----	63	-----	63	-----	63	-----	2	54	4	54	6	60
45 to 49 Years.....	-----	-----	38	-----	37	1	38	-----	-----	45	3	45	3	45
50 to 54 Years.....	-----	-----	34	-----	34	-----	34	-----	-----	24	1	24	1	25
55 to 59 Years.....	-----	-----	10	-----	10	-----	10	-----	-----	19	-----	19	-----	19
60 to 64 Years.....	-----	-----	10	-----	10	-----	10	-----	-----	10	-----	10	-----	10
65 to 69 Years.....	-----	-----	4	-----	4	-----	4	-----	-----	7	-----	7	-----	7
70 to 74 Years.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	3	-----	3
75 to 79 Years.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1
80 Years or Over.....	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Admissions.....	490	80	657	-----	1135	92	1227	339	62	616	22	955	84	1039
Education														
Illiterate.....	-----	1	56	-----	55	2	57	4	1	40	2	44	3	47
Can Read and Write.....	34	-----	256	-----	281	9	290	25	-----	246	-----	271	-----	271
Common School.....	310	56	178	-----	487	57	544	221	44	181	17	402	61	463
High School.....	140	22	145	-----	284	23	307	87	16	123	2	210	18	228
College.....	6	1	22	-----	28	1	29	2	-----	26	1	28	2	30
Total Admissions.....	490	80	657	-----	1135	92	1227	339	62	616	22	955	84	1039
Use of Alcohol														
Abstinent.....	271	19	165	-----	432	23	455	166	20	152	11	318	31	349
Moderate.....	102	60	369	-----	466	65	531	80	38	331	10	411	48	459
Intemperate.....	117	1	123	-----	237	4	241	93	4	133	1	226	5	231
Total Admissions.....	490	80	657	-----	1135	92	1227	339	62	616	22	955	84	1039

Race														
White.....	468	76	627	-----	1087	84	1171	327	54	574	18	901	72	973
Negro.....	13	2	13	-----	24	4	28	7	3	19	1	26	4	30
Indian.....	8	2	16	-----	22	4	26	5	5	20	3	25	8	33
Mexican.....	1	-----	1	-----	2	-----	2	-----	-----	3	-----	3	-----	3
Total Admissions.....	490	80	657	-----	1135	92	1227	339	62	616	22	955	84	1039
Nativity														
United States.....	475	77	584	-----	1049	87	1136	336	62	548	19	884	81	965
Africa.....	-----	-----	7	-----	8	-----	8	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1
Austria.....	1	-----	4	-----	7	-----	8	-----	-----	4	-----	4	-----	4
Canada (Includes Newfoundland).....	4	-----	4	-----	7	1	8	1	-----	2	-----	3	-----	3
Czecho-Slovakia.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Denmark.....	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	3	-----	3	-----	3
Europe (Not Otherwise Specified).....	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	7	-----	7	-----	7
Finland.....	-----	-----	3	-----	3	-----	3	-----	-----	3	-----	3	-----	3
France.....	-----	-----	2	-----	2	-----	2	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1
Germany.....	2	2	13	-----	14	3	17	-----	-----	14	1	14	1	15
Greece.....	-----	-----	3	-----	3	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Holland.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	2	-----	2
Hungary.....	1	-----	2	-----	3	-----	3	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1
Ireland.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1
Italy.....	1	-----	4	-----	5	-----	5	-----	-----	5	-----	5	-----	5
Jugo-Slavia.....	1	-----	2	-----	2	-----	2	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1
Lithuania.....	-----	-----	2	-----	2	-----	2	-----	-----	3	-----	3	-----	3
Mexico.....	-----	-----	3	-----	3	-----	3	-----	-----	5	-----	5	-----	5
Norway.....	-----	-----	3	-----	3	-----	3	-----	-----	3	-----	3	-----	3
Poland.....	2	-----	9	-----	11	-----	11	-----	-----	8	1	8	1	9
Roumania.....	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Russia.....	-----	-----	7	-----	7	-----	7	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1
Scotland.....	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1
Sweden.....	1	-----	5	-----	6	-----	6	-----	-----	4	1	4	1	5
Switzerland.....	-----	-----	2	-----	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Others.....	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Admissions.....	490	80	657	-----	1135	92	1227	339	62	616	22	955	84	1039
Parentage														
Native Parentage.....	274	54	314	-----	582	60	642	210	31	305	12	515	43	558
Mixed.....	64	11	99	-----	160	14	174	42	9	87	2	129	11	140
Foreign.....	137	11	218	-----	352	14	366	78	13	195	6	273	19	292
Unknown.....	15	4	26	-----	41	4	45	9	9	29	2	38	11	49
Total Admissions.....	490	80	657	-----	1135	92	1227	339	62	616	22	955	84	1039

Occupation	Year June 30, 1933							Year June 30, 1934						
	Green Bay	Tay- chee- dah	Wau- pun	Wo- men Prison	Aggregate			Green Bay	Tay- chee- dah	Wau- pun	Wo- men Prison	Aggregate		
					M.	F.	T.					M.	F.	T.
Agriculture, Forestry & Animal Husbandry														
Farmers and Farm Laborers.....	130		150		280		280	95		151		246		246
Gardeners, Florists & Nursery Men.....	1		4		5		5	1		8		9		9
Others in this Class.....	1		20		21		21			12		12		12
Miners.....			1		1		1							
Manufacturing:														
Bakers.....	5		6		11		11	2		6		8		8
Butchers.....	4		9		13		13	3		5		8		8
Boot, Shoe and Harness Maker.....	3		4		7		7	5		3		8		8
Mill and Factory Operatives.....	5	6	17		21	7	28		6	6		7	6	13
Printers, Lithographers.....	13		5		18		18	5		5		10		10
Others in this Class.....	3		3		6		6	8		1		9		9
Mechanical Pursuits:														
Blacksmiths.....	3		2		5		5			3		3		3
Carpenters.....	5		10		15		15	4		6		10		10
Electricians.....	8		8		16		16	2		5		7		7
Engineers and Firemen.....	3		14		17		17	3		11		14		14
Iron and Steel Workers.....	4		8		12		12	1		4		5		5
Masons.....			4		4		4			3		3		3
Mechanics.....	36		52		88		88	17		33		50		50
Painters.....	11		24		35		35	5		18		23		23
Plasterers.....	3		2		5		5			1		1		1
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....	5		5		10		10	2		3		5		5
Others in this Class.....	12		28		40		40	5		16		21		21
Transportation:														
Conductors and Brakemen.....										1		1		1
Conductors and Motormen (Electric).....			1		1		1			1		1		1
Railroad Laborers.....			4		4		4			2		2		2
Telegraph and Telephone Operators.....	1	2	3		4	2	6							
Chauffeurs, Truck Drivers, etc.....	15		22		37		37	13		29		42		42
Draymen and Teamsters.....	1		4		5		5			4		4		4
Others in this Class.....	1				1		1			4		4		4
Trade:														
Bankers, Brokers and Landlords.....			7		7		7			8		8		8
Wholesale and Retail Merchants.....			2		2		2			5		5		5
Insurance and Real Estate Agents.....			3		3		3			1		1		1
Salespeople and Clerks in Stores.....	1	3	27		27	4	31	5	1	26		31	1	32
Others in this Class.....			1		1		1			1		1		1
Public Service:														
Policemen, Sheriffs, etc.....										1		1		1
Others in this Class.....			2		2		2			1		1		1
Professional:														
Musicians.....	6		6		12		12	3		8		11		11
Lawyers.....			2		2		2							
Teachers.....	1	1	1		2	1	3			1		1		1
Physicians.....										1		1		1
Chemists.....	1				1		1							
Others in this Class.....			1		1		1			1		1		1
Domestic and Personal Service:														
Barbers and Hairdressers.....	5	1	9		14	1	15	3		13		16		16
Housewives.....		15	10		25		25		7		11		18	18
Janitors.....			2		2		2	1		3		4		4
Maids.....		37			37		37		31		9		40	40
Waiters.....								1				1		1
Waitresses.....		6			6		6		6				6	6
Laundresses.....		2			2		2						6	6
Others in this Class.....	4				4		4	6				6		6
Miscellaneous:														
Accountants, Bookkeepers and Cashiers.....	2	1	10		12	1	13	1		4	1	5	1	6
Attendant at Hospital.....	1	1			1	1	2		1			1	1	2
Clerks (Not Salespeople).....	4		10		14		14	3		11		14		14
Stenographers and Typists.....	1				1		1			1		1		1
Students.....	16		4		20		20	5		1		6		6
Others in this Class.....										1		1		1
Unclassifiable.....	175	5	150		325	5	330	138	10	187	1	325	11	336
Total Admissions.....	490	80	657		1135	92	1227	339	62	616	22	955	84	1039

Offense	Year June 30, 1933							Year June 30, 1934						
	Green Bay	Tay- chee- dah	Wau- pun	Wo- men Prison	Aggregate			Green Bay	Tay- chee- dah	Wau- pun	Wo- men Prison	Aggregate		
					M.	F.	T.					M.	F.	T.
Against Chastity:														
Adultery	4	15	22		23	18	41	4	10	24	6	28	16	44
Bigamy			1		1		1							
Crime Against Nature	1		9		10		10			9		9		9
Indecent Liberties			11		11		11			15		15		15
Incest	3		4		7		7	1	1	7		8	1	9
Fornication		13			7	13	13	2	9		1	2	10	12
Prostitution		4	10		7	7	14			4		4		4
Lewd and Lascivious Conduct	1	5			1	5	6		9			9		9
All Others in this Class		3				3	3		5	1		1	5	6
Against Public Policy:														
Delinquency	2				2		2	6				6		6
Possession of Burglary Tools	2				2		2	4				4		4
Drunkenness and Vagrancy	1	12	10		9	14	23		10	19	2	19	12	31
Violation of Probation			48		48		48			58		58		58
All Others in this Class	9		2		11		11	5		12		17		17
Against Person:														
Kidnapping	1		2		3		3							
Murder			23		23		23	1		26	1	27	1	28
Manslaughter	1	1	5		6	1	7	1		9	1	10	1	11
Abandonment, Desertion & Non-Support	7	2	24		31	2	33	2		5	1	7	1	8
Assault	9	1	111		120	1	121	10	1	111	1	121	2	123
Robbery	81		17		98		98	29		14		43		43
Bank Robbery	1				1		1	2				2		2
Rape	33		25		58		58	28		23		51		51
Carnal Knowledge	4				4		4			1		1		1
Failure to Stop After Injury	1	1	1		2	1	3	3		2		5		5
All Others in this Class	2	2	5		7	2	9		3	4	1	4	1	5
Against Property:														
Arson	4		10		14		14	2		14		16		16
Breaking and Entering									2		1		3	3
Burglary	180	1	112		291	2	293	135	1	116	1	251	2	253
Embezzlement			16		16		16	1		13	2	14	2	16

Larceny	78	5	122		198	7	205	51	3	78	2	129	5	134
Operating Auto without Owners Consent	32	1			32	1	33	36				36		36
Forgery	24	3	48		71	4	75	9		37	1	46	1	47
Obtaining Money or Property Under False Pretense	6	1	10		16	1	17	4	1	5	1	9	2	11
All Others in this Class	3		8		11		11	3	2	7		10	2	12
Unclassified		10	1		1	10	11		8	2		2	8	10
Total Admissions	490	80	657		1135	92	1227	339	62	616	22	955	84	1039
Sentence														
Maximum Periods:														
6 Months or Less		2				2	2		3	3		3	3	6
More than 6 Months but not over 1 Yr.	48	9	66		114	9	123	56	21	53	3	109	24	133
More than 1 Yr. but not over 2 Yrs.	169	43	192		354	50	404	106	22	183	9	289	31	320
2-3 Years	114	12	130		240	16	256	89	5	134	5	223	10	233
3-4 Years	25		28		53		53	22		20		42		42
4-5 Years	25	2	70		126	3	129	24		62	2	86	2	88
5-6 Years	5		11		16		16	10		17	2	27	2	29
6-7 Years	38		31		69		69	6		16		22		22
7-8 Years	2		12		14		14	4		16		20		20
8-9 Years										1		1		1
9-10 Years	19	1	39		58	1	59	6		45		51		51
10-15 Years	6		27		33		33	1		12		13		13
15-20 Years	3		22		25		25	2		12		12		12
20-25 Years			7		7		7	2		15	1	17	1	18
25-30 Years			3		3		3	2		9		11		11
30 Years and Over			5		5		5			6		6		6
Until 21	3	8			3	8	11	10	7			10	7	17
Until Cured		2				2	2		4				4	4
6 Months and Until Cured		1				1	1							
Life			14		14		14			12		12		12
Total Admissions	490	80	657		1135	92	1227	339	62	616	22	955	84	1039
Duration of Stay of Prisoners Paroled or Discharged														
Less than 6 Months		4	3		3	4	7		3		1		4	4
6 Months but Less than 1 Year	170	16	89		256	19	275	143	27	98		241	27	268
1-2 Years	314	25	264		570	33	603	244	36	228	9	472	45	517
2-3 Years	88	9	122		206	13	219	75	6	129	3	204	9	213
3-4 Years	26	1	70		96	1	97	22	2	96	2	118	4	122
4-5 Years	6		24		30		30	4		50	1	54	1	55
5-10 Years	3		38		41		41	1		43		44		44
10-15 Years			3		3		3			5		5		5
15-20 Years										1		1		1
Over 20 Years			1		1		1							
Total Paroled or Discharged	607	55	614		1206	70	1276	489	74	650	16	1139	90	1229

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1933			Year Ended June 30, 1934		
	Wau- kesha	Milwau- kee	Total	Wau- kesha	Milwau- kee	Total
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
Population						
In Institution beginning of year.....	423	245	668	415	225	640
Original Commitments.....	219	98	317	201	83	284
Transfers.....	1	2	3	2	3	5
Returned:						
From Parole.....	81	148	229	129	170	299
From Escape.....	15	45	60	23	59	82
From Leave of Absence.....		132	132	1	79	80
From Transfer.....		5	5	1	7	8
Total.....	744	675	1419	774	626	1400
Discharged.....	14	10	24	7	13	20
Paroled.....	280	231	511	308	259	567
Leave of Absence.....		137	137		71	71
Transferred.....	5	17	22	12	19	31
Escaped.....	22	55	77	62	58	120
Died.....	1		1	1		1
Returned to Court.....	7		7	8		8
In Institution at close of year.....	415	225	640	376	206	582
Average daily population.....	419	230	649	380	197	577
Parole.....						
On Parole beginning of year.....	357	211	568	484	235	719
Paroles:						
To Parents.....	228	58	286	179	47	226
To Relatives.....	28	30	58	38	34	72
Placed in Employment.....	25	143	168	92	178	270
Total.....	638	442	1080	793	494	1287
Discharged from Parole:						
By majority.....	64	48	112	87	77	164
By meritorious conduct.....		10	10		33	33
For other causes.....		1	1		4	4
Returned from Parole:						
Temporarily (in honor).....	15		15	13		13
Illness.....	4	34	38	11	40	51
Employment unsuitable.....	24	55	79	40	73	113
Misconduct.....	45	48	93	66	50	116
Other causes.....	2	11	13		7	7
Escaped from parole and not lo- cated.....					15	15
On Parole end of year.....	484	235	719	576	195	771
Age—Original Commitments and Transfers						
11 years.....					1	1
12 years.....	23		23	19	1	20
13 years.....	15	3	18	29	6	35
14 years.....	37	9	46	26	6	32
15 years.....	43	26	69	40	20	60
16 years.....	51	21	72	40	27	67
17 years.....	45	40	85	44	23	67
18 years.....	5	1	6	3	2	5
19 years.....	1		1	1	1	2
Total.....	220	100	320	203	86	289
Education—Original Commitments and Transfers						
1st Grade.....						
2nd Grade.....				1		1
3rd Grade.....	2		2	1	1	2
4th Grade.....	12		12	8	3	11
5th Grade.....	21	4	25	20	3	23
6th Grade.....	25	9	34	28	3	31
7th Grade.....	30	22	52	33	16	49
8th Grade.....	71	28	99	53	13	66
Above 8th Grade.....	53	37	90	58	43	101
Ungraded.....	6		6	1	4	5
Total.....	220	100	320	203	86	289
Race—Original Commitments and Transfers						
White.....	204	92	296	185	77	262
Negro.....	4	6	10	11	2	13
Indian.....	12	2	14	6	7	13
Mexican.....				1		1
Total.....	220	100	320	203	86	289

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—Continued

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1933			Year Ended June 30, 1934		
	Wau- kesha	Milwau- kee	Total	Wau- kesha	Milwau- kee	Total
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
Nativity—Original Commitments and Transfers						
United States.....	218	98	316	220	86	306
Canada.....	2		2	3		3
Norway.....		1	1			
Germany.....		1	1			
Total.....	220	100	320	223	86	309
Offense—Original Commitments and Transfers						
Offense Against Persons:						
Murder.....		1	1			
Rape.....	4		4	1		1
Assault with Intent.....	6		6	3		3
Abandonment of Child.....		1	1			
Robbery.....	1		1			
Offense Against Property:						
Burglary.....	27		27	26		26
Forgery.....	3		3	4		4
Larceny.....	89	4	93	80	4	84
Auto and O.A.W.O.C.....	19		19	18		18
Offense Against Chastity:						
Sex offenses.....	4	77	81	7	56	63
Offense Against Public Policy:						
Weapons.....	1		1			
Drinking.....					1	1
Vagrancy.....		1	1	1		1
Incorrigibility.....	65	13	78	60	20	80
Truancy (School).....					1	1
Truancy from Home.....		2	2		2	2
Delinquent.....		1	1		2	2
Others.....	1		1	3		3
Total.....	220	100	320	203	86	289

DEPENDENT, NEGLECTED AND CRIPPLED CHILDREN
STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1933			Year Ended June 30, 1934		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population						
In Institution beginning of year.....	287	215	502	324	201	525
Admitted:						
Original Commitments.....	109	72	181	89	65	154
From Foster Homes.....	36	34	70	38	29	67
From Vacations.....	3	6	9	3	7	10
From Other Institutions.....		6	6	4	11	15
From Elopement.....	4		4	14		14
Total.....	152	118	270	148	112	260
Discharged:						
Placed in Foster Homes.....	77	87	164	86	62	148
Released.....	13	9	22	23	12	35
Transferred.....	12	17	29	5	8	13
Eloped.....	2		2	17		17
Died.....	6	4	10	4	2	6
On Visits Home.....	5	14	19	10	14	24
Returned to County.....		1	1			
Total.....	115	132	247	145	98	243
In Institution end of year.....	324	201	525	327	215	542
No. Crippled Children end of year included in above.....	10	7	17	6	6	12
Placements						
Under Supervision beginning of yr..	285	251	536	308	289	597
Placed.....	83	92	175	110	70	180
Total.....	368	343	711	418	359	777
Removed from list during year:						
Discharged.....	2	4	6	7	6	13
Died.....		1	1		1	1
Returned to S.P.S.....	36	34	70	38	29	67
Released from jurisdiction through Marriage.....					2	2
Kidnapped by Mother.....	1		1			
Adoptions.....	12	14	26	4	6	10
Eloped.....	8		8	10	2	12
Com. Vacated.....	1	1	2	1		1
Trans. Directly to another institution.....				1	2	3
Total.....	60	54	114	61	48	109
Under Supervision at end of year..	308	289	597	357	311	668
Previous Placements						
1.....	56	53	109	70	74	144
2.....	23	27	50	35	31	66
3.....	1	8	9	3	12	15
4.....	4	5	9	6	9	15
5 or more.....	4	14	18	6	9	15
Not previously placed.....	220	182	402	237	176	413
Total.....	308	289	597	357	311	668
Stay in Institution Before Placed						
Placed Direct.....	10	10	20	21	16	37
Less than 1 month.....	8	9	17	7	12	19
1 to 2 months.....	14	18	32	11	12	23
2 to 3 months.....	15	14	29	10	12	22
3 to 4 months.....	11	9	20	11	8	19
4 to 5 months.....	8	5	13	11	3	14
5 to 6 months.....	16	15	31	26	17	43
6 to 12 months.....	37	56	93	38	63	101
1 to 2 years.....	77	69	146	78	71	149
2 to 3 years.....	41	24	65	56	32	88
3 to 4 years.....	30	12	42	30	14	44
4 to 5 years.....	14	18	33	20	17	37
5 years and over.....	26	30	56	38	34	72
Total.....	308	289	597	357	311	668

DEPENDENT, NEGLECTED AND CRIPPLED CHILDREN
STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL—Continued

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1933			Year Ended June 30, 1934		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age on Admission—Original Commitments						
Under 1 year.....	22	19	41	19	9	28
1 year.....	9	5	14	3	5	8
2 years.....	2	1	3	6	3	9
3 years.....	4	4	8	8	3	11
4 years.....	3	4	7	2	5	7
5-7 years.....	20	9	29	11	9	20
8-10 years.....	24	17	41	15	16	31
11-13 years.....	18	6	24	19	6	25
14-16 years.....	7	7	14	6	9	15
Total.....	109	72	181	89	65	154
Race of Original Commitments						
White.....	101	71	172	78	57	135
Negro.....	4	—	4	—	—	4
Indian.....	4	1	5	11	8	19
Total.....	109	72	181	89	65	154

TABLE I—DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES DEFINITELY BEFORE WISCONSIN TRIAL COURTS OF GENERAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION, BY PROCEDURAL OUTCOME AND OFFENSE—1932

Statistics Represent 105 Out of 109 Courts; for the Remaining Courts, Comprising the Municipal Court, Western District, Waukesha County, and the Circuit Court in Columbia, Jackson, and Pepin Counties, no Reports were Received.

Offense Classification	Total No. of Defendants Definitely Before Trial Court			Disposed of Without Conviction							Found Guilty of Offense Charged				Found Guilty of Lesser Offense				Cases Pending Before Trial Court at End of Year
	All Cases	Cases Carried Over	New Cases	Total	Dismissed by Prosecution	Dismissed by Court on Motion of Defense	Jury Waived Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	Never in Custody	Other No penalty Dispositions	Total	Plea Guilty	Jury Waived Court Finds Guilty	Jury Verdict Guilty	Total	Plea Guilty	Jury Waived Court Finds Guilty	Jury Verdict Guilty	
All offenses.....	23520	1016	22504	7130	3451	874	111	138	68	2488	15004	12768	2003	233	104	78	18	8	1282
Murder.....	60	1	59	27	3	-----	-----	3	-----	21	23	11	2	10	1	-----	-----	1	9
Manslaughter.....	57	8	49	26	6	5	-----	2	-----	13	24	8	5	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	7
Robbery.....	360	8	352	135	19	-----	-----	4	-----	112	212	177	20	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	13
Aggravated assault.....	265	15	250	131	52	12	-----	6	1	60	109	72	23	14	2	1	-----	1	23
Other assault.....	746	77	669	297	212	22	42	3	9	9	381	264	105	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	68
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	1374	51	1323	540	101	27	1	9	4	398	762	683	64	15	5	5	-----	-----	67
Larceny, exc. auto-theft.....	2428	148	2280	908	544	84	11	11	5	253	1353	1150	186	17	29	9	18	2	138
Auto theft.....	406	19	387	177	43	17	1	4	1	111	207	178	25	4	6	6	-----	-----	16
Embezzlement and fraud.....	1249	75	1174	733	487	91	5	11	9	130	378	294	72	12	1	1	-----	-----	137
Stolen property.....	106	7	99	41	19	4	-----	-----	-----	18	55	46	8	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	10
Forgery & counterfeiting.....	603	44	559	250	61	7	-----	2	5	175	313	279	29	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	40
Rape.....	441	19	422	212	40	8	-----	11	-----	153	204	162	33	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	25
Prostitution & commercialized vice.....	118	8	110	35	16	1	-----	2	6	10	64	51	10	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	19
Other sex offenses.....	1158	73	1085	469	237	22	2	8	3	197	617	473	120	24	1	1	-----	-----	71
Violations of narcotic drug laws.....	41	-----	41	15	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	14	26	18	7	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Carrying, etc., deadly weapons.....	147	6	141	18	10	2	1	-----	-----	5	113	94	19	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	16
Nonsupport or neglect of family or children.....	1377	214	1163	757	415	21	4	1	10	306	451	324	121	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	169
Violations of liquor laws.....	17	2	15	4	3	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	12	11	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Driving while intoxicated.....	722	13	709	126	109	6	6	3	-----	2	568	495	73	4	4	-----	-----	-----	24
Violations of road and driving laws.....	1441	16	1425	364	149	164	4	1	-----	46	989	900	88	1	3	3	-----	-----	85
Parking violations.....	243	1	242	7	4	2	-----	-----	-----	1	235	235	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Other violations of motor vehicle laws.....	1273	9	1264	424	112	207	4	2	2	97	756	682	72	2	41	41	-----	-----	52
Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....	1972	11	1961	238	129	19	5	-----	1	84	1712	1409	300	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	22
Vagrancy.....	3932	6	3926	278	161	36	-----	-----	-----	81	3626	3325	301	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	28
Gambling.....	86	11	75	22	10	8	-----	-----	3	1	38	27	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	26
All other offenses.....	2898	174	2724	896	508	109	25	54	9	191	1776	1400	308	68	11	7	-----	4	215

Statistical Tabulation Prepared by Bureau of Census from Reports Gathered and Furnished by the State Board of Control.

TABLE II—DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES DEFINITELY BEFORE TRIAL COURTS OF GENERAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION, BY PROCEDURAL OUTCOME AND OFFENSE—WISCONSIN, 1933*

(Statistics Represent 107 Out of 108 Courts; No Report Received from Circuit Court of St. Croix County)

Offense Classification	Defendants Definitely Before Trial Court			Disposed of Without Conviction							Found Guilty of Offense Charged				Found Guilty of Lesser Offense				Cases Pending Before Trial Court at End of Year
	Total Number	Cases Carried Over	New Cases	Total	Dismissed by Prosecution	Dismissed on Motion of Defense	Jury Waived Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	Never in Custody	Other No Penalty Dispositions	Total	Plea Guilty	Jury Waived Court Finds Guilty	Jury Verdict Guilty	Total	Plea Guilty	Jury Waived Court Finds Guilty	Jury Verdict Guilty	
All offenses	22157	1011	21146	4020	2418	476	260	159	16	691	16927	14881	1817	229	102	65	28	9	1108
Murder	50	10	40	20	6	1	3	10	6	21	9	2	10	5	2	3	4		
Manslaughter	49	8	41	21	6	1	4	20	11	6	11	3	6	5	4	1	3		
Robbery	276	16	260	60	20	2	1	146	25	197	146	29	22	7	3	4	12		
Aggravated assault	189	12	177	78	36	2	7	30	80	47	22	11	14	2	8	4	17		
Other assault	755	63	692	267	185	25	29	20	427	309	111	7	11	5	5	1	50		
Burglary	923	52	871	143	57	9	10	58	709	642	45	22	6	5	1		65		
Larceny, exc. auto theft	2108	107	2001	487	304	71	33	11	4	1490	1311	161	18	11	9	2	120		
Auto theft	367	14	353	75	31	3	6	1	3	31	272	251	20	1			20		
Embezzlement and fraud	1306	123	1183	426	242	98	14	11	6	55	751	553	191	7			129		
Stolen property	126	8	118	40	16	2	1	7	14	70	50	18	2				16		
Forgery	299	35	264	65	33	5	1	1	25	191	164	22	5	1	1		42		
Rape	340	25	315	104	48	3	6	19	28	201	155	27	19	10	5	5	25		
Prostitution & com. vice	125	13	112	38	7	3	3	1	24	78	59	13	6	4	4		5		
Other sex offenses	905	76	829	251	136	18	16	7	74	590	469	105	16	9	8	1	55		
Violating drug laws	14		14							14	12	2							
Carrying weapons, etc.	147	12	135	31	19	3	3	2	4	105	88	17					11		
Nonsupport or neglect	838	157	681	336	234	12	43	2	1	44	324	228	87	9			178		
Violating liquor laws	45	5	40	7	6					1	34	30	3	1			4		
Driving while intoxicated	447	6	441	80	64	9	5	2		360	307	47	6	2	2		5		
Road and driving laws	688	5	683	103	64	19	2	2		16	575	554	21	1	1		9		
Parking violations	93	1	92	1		1				91	87	4					1		
Other motor vehicle laws	857	14	843	206	90	96	5	1		14	641	590	48	3			10		
Disorderly conduct and drunkenness	1999	11	1988	180	138	12	16	6		8	1805	1602	186	17			14		
Vagrancy	6052	5	6047	189	152	6	27			4	5856	5471	385	2	2		5		
Gambling	170	28	142	59	21	14	1			23	99	91	8	1	1		11		
All other offenses	2989	205	2784	753	503	61	27	48	1	113	1926	1645	240	41	13	11	1	297	

Statistical Tabulation Prepared by Bureau of Census from Reports Gathered and Furnished by the State Board of Control.

TABLE III—DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED BY WISCONSIN TRIAL COURTS OF GENERAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION, BY SENTENCE OR TREATMENT AND OFFENSE—1932

(Statistics represent 105 out of 109 court; for the remaining courts, comprising the Municipal Court, Western District, Waukesha County, and the Circuit Court in Columbia, Jackson, and Pepin Counties, no reports were received)

Offense Classification	Total No. of Defendants Sentenced	State Prisons and Reformatories (For Adults)			Institution for Juvenile Delinquents Only	Local Jails, Work-Houses Etc.			Fine, Costs or Other Money Payment Only				Probation or Suspended Sentence with Supervision			Probation or Suspended Sentence Without Supervision	Death Penalty	Others
		Total	With Money Payment also	Without Money Payment		Total	With Money Payment also	Without Money Payment	Tot :	Fine With or Without Other Money Payment	Costs Only	Resti-tution or Sup-port Order With or Without Costs	Total	With Money Pay-ment also	With-out Money Pay-ment			
All Offenses.....	15108	1276	29	1247	22	3408	597	2811	4625	4150	340	135	1846	934	912	3886		45
1-A Murder.....	24	24		24														
1-B Manslaughter.....	18	7		7		5	1	4					6	4	2			
2 Robbery.....	218	167	2	165	1	17		17	1	1			27	11	16	5		
3-A Aggravated assault.....	133	44		44	1	34	10	24	11	10	1		42	17	25	1		
3-B Other assault.....	359	29		29		106	17	89	184	182		2	21	4	17	18		1
4 Burglary-breaking or entering.....	767	298	5	293	5	124	2	122	8	7	1		312	161	151	18		2
5-A Larceny, except auto-theft.....	1382	212	15	197	4	319	89	230	344	335	3	6	316	133	183	166		21
5-B Auto theft.....	213	59		59	5	26	1	25	24	24			92	28	64	6		1
5-C Embezzlement and fraud.....	379	47		47	1	75	15	60	116	92	3	21	74	49	25	64		2
5-D Stolen property.....	55	11		11		19	3	16	13	13			8	2	6	4		
6 Forgery and counterfeiting.....	313	103	1	102	1	84	3	81	9	7	1	1	104	85	19	12		
7-A Rape.....	204	64	2	62	2	35	2	33	52	51	1		50	35	15	1		
7-B Prostitution and com. vice.....	64	5		5		16	8	8	37	36	1		4	3	1	2		
7-C Other sex offenses.....	618	79	1	78	2	89	11	78	243	231	3	9	107	61	46	96		2
8 Violations of narcotic drug laws.....	26	5		5		15		15	5	5			1		1			
9 Carrying deadly weapons.....	113	3	1	2		20	6	14	68	67	1		4	1	3	18		
10 Nonsupport or neglect of family or children.....	451	37		37		75	13	62	28	2	1	25	297	216	81	13		1
11 Violations of liquor laws.....	12					2	2		7	7						3		
12-A Driving while intoxicated.....	572	1		1		94	52	42	433	429	4		39	25	14	4		1
12-B Violations of road and driving laws.....	992	1		1		146	119	27	812	592	219	1	19	4	15	12		2
12-C Parking violations.....	235					1		1	234	231	3							
12-D Other violations of motor vehicle laws.....	797	4		4		80	21	59	612	581	31		35	14	21	64		2
13-A Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....	1712	9		9		743	123	620	506	480	25	1	157	32	125	297		
13-B Vagrancy.....	3626	7	1	6		907	9	898	8	5	2	1	15	5	10	2689		
14 Gambling.....	38					2		2	35	35						1		
15 All other offenses.....	1787	60	1	59		374	90	284	835	727	40	68	116	44	72	392		10

*Statistical Tabulation Prepared by Bureau of Census from Reports Gathered and Furnished by the State Board of Control.

TABLE IV—DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED BY TRIAL COURTS OF GENERAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION, BY SENTENCE OR TREATMENT AND OFFENSE—WISCONSIN, 1933*

(Statistics Represent 107 out of 108 Courts; No Report Received from Circuit Court of St. Croix County)

Offense Classification	Total No. of Defendants Sentenced	State Prisons and Reformatories (For Adults)			Institution for Juvenile Delinquent Only	Local Jails, Work-Houses Etc.			Fine, Costs or Other Money Payment Only				Probation or Suspended Sentence with Supervision			Probation or Suspended Sentence Without Supervision	Death Penalty	Others
		Total	With Money Payment Also	Without Money Payment		Total	With Money Payment Also	Without Money Payment	Total	Fine With or Without Other Money Payment	Costs Only	Restitution or Support With or Without Costs	Total	With Money Payment also	Without Money Payment			
All Offenses.....	17029	1133	47	1086	26	4309	888	3421	3892	3209	529	154	1959	1031	928	5430		280
Murder.....	25	23	1	22		2		2		2								
Manslaughter.....	26	15		15	1	5		5	2	2			3	3				
Robbery.....	204	162		162	4	20	1	19					17	9	8		1	
Aggravated assault.....	94	30		30		38	3	35	8	8			15	9	6		1	2
Other assault.....	438	25	4	21		118	34	84	216	204	12		27	11	16		42	10
Burglary.....	715	256	6	250	3	119	3	116	12	6	4	2	321	184	137	4	4	
Larceny, except auto theft.....	1501	152	8	144	10	537	188	349	297	251	38	8	365	149	216	134	5	6
Auto Theft.....	272	86		86	5	47	10	37	5	4	1		124	91	33		5	
Embezzlement and fraud.....	751	39	8	31		194	138	56	246	61	159	26	223	177	46	11	12	5
Stolen property.....	70	5		5		12	4	8	26	22	4		15	4	11		44	
Forgery.....	192	55	3	52	2	57	1	56	6	5		1	70	49	21		2	
Rape.....	211	55		55		42	6	36	21	19	1		90	69	21		2	1
Prostitution and com. vice.....	82	7		7		16	11	5	43	43			8	3	5		7	1
Other sex offenses.....	599	112	8	104	1	176	79	97	128	112	2	14	109	39	70	68	5	5
Violating drug laws.....	14	1		1		8		8					3	2	1		2	
Carrying weapons, etc.....	105					54	28	26	31	30	1		6	3	3	14		
Nonsupport or neglect.....	324	16		16		56	4	52	30	1		29	213	103	110		7	2
Violating liquor laws.....	34	2		2		2		2	24	21	3						6	
Driving while intoxicated.....	362	3	1	2		111	85	26	222	219	2	1	18	8	10		6	2
Road and driving laws.....	576	1		1		32	10	22	514	438	76		7	5	2	20		2
Parking violations.....	91					1		1	87	77	10					3		
Other motor vehicle laws.....	641	5		5		62	35	27	494	391	102	1	48	35	13	31		1
Disorderly conduct and drunkenness.....	1805	12		12		638	37	601	773	745	26	2	59	9	50	186		137
Vagrancy.....	5858	12	2	10		1533	3	1530	12	12			50	2	48	4184		67
Gambling.....	100					1	1		93	90	3		4	4	2			
All other offenses.....	1939	59	6	53		428	207	221	602	448	85	69	164	63	101	647		39

*Statistical Tabulation Prepared by Bureau of Census from Reports Gathered and Furnished by the State Board of Control.

INSTITUTIONAL REPORTS

TWENTY-SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL
FOR THE INSANE

MENDOTA, WISCONSIN

FOR THE

BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE
Mendota, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

M. K. GREEN, M. D.....	<i>Superintendent</i>
AUGUST SAUTHOFF, M. D....	<i>Asst. Superintendent & Clinical Director</i>
J. S. SMITH.....	<i>Steward</i>
THERESA G. LONG.....	<i>Matron</i>

LOCATION

The site of this institution is in the Town of Westport, Dane County, about six miles from Madison on State Highway 113 and the C. & N. W. Railway. The postoffice and railway station are at Mendota. Transportation to the institution is by automobile, railroad, bus and taxicab.

The original four story building 65 by 120 feet, was completed in 1860. Subsequently east and west wings 250 feet in length and two transverse wings 87 feet long were constructed as needed. In 1904 a three story addition to the rear of the main building afforded room for a general dining room, additional male ward, general bath rooms, bakery, etc. In later years buildings added have included a new power house, laundry and shops, nurses' home, a fifty bed structure for convalescent male patients, greenhouses, a 65 car garage, farm and other buildings as well as sewerage disposal and other improvements.

The hospital building stands a third of a mile from Lake Mendota. The intervening space is a beautiful, well-wooded lawn sloping to the lake and affording adequate room for outdoor recreation for patients and employees.

PURPOSE

To provide hospitalization for acute insane. Also to serve as a place for treatment of narcotic drug addicts, inebriate or alcoholic persons and those having venereal diseases.

ADMISSION

Commitment. By judge or jury of a county or district court of record from the following counties, which comprise the State Hospital District; Adams, Barron, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, La Crosse, Lafayette, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Racine, Richland, Rock, Rusk, St. Croix, Sauk, Sawyer, Trempealeau, Vernon, Walworth, Washburn, Waukesha. (Section 51.05.)

Voluntary. Upon application to the superintendent supported by certificate of at least two qualified physicians. (Section 51.10).

Date Opened.....	1860	
Institutional Bed Capacity.....	750	
Farm Colonies		
Owned.....	40	
Rented.....	66	106
Total Available Beds.....		856
Number of Patients June 30, 1933.....		866
Number of Patients June 30, 1934.....		876
Areas of Grounds, Acres.....		103
Acreage Under Cultivation.....		1307
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1934.....	\$1,041,298.07	
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1934.....	259,129.90	
Expenditures	Year Ending	Year Ending
	June 30, 1933	June 30, 1934
Operation.....	\$288,458.00	\$265,095.00
Repairs and Maintenance.....	24,534.00	26,270.00
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis).....	\$312,992.00	\$291,365.00
Permanent Improvements.....	1,317.00	5,185.00
Total Expenditure.....	\$314,309.00	\$296,550.00
Average Daily Number of Patients.....	887	877
Per Capita Cost Per Week (Operation and		
Repair and Maintenance).....	\$6.78	\$6.39
Average Number of Officers and Employees.....	168	165

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

Complying with the provisions of the Wisconsin Statutes, I wish to submit for your approval the Twenty-sixth Biennial Report of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane for the period ending June 30, 1934.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

During the period of the last biennium, there have been the following changes, affecting the personnel of this hospital, insofar as it applies to the heads of departments and those holding positions of authority and responsibility:

John Eichman, who had held the position of Baker for fifty years, resigned his position December 31, 1932, because of ill health.

John R. Leitsch, who had been Supervisor of Attendants since October, 1923, died on June 14, 1933.

On July 1, 1933, James O. Luster, who had been filling the position of Assistant Supervisor of Attendants, was promoted to the position of Supervisor of Attendants, to fill the position formerly held by John R. Leitsch.

Thomas Larken was appointed to the position of Upholsterer on February 1, 1933, to fill the position formerly held by Omer Ertel.

On July 1, 1933, Roy McFadden, who had been filling the position of Assistant Baker, was promoted to the position of Baker, to fill the position formerly held by John Eichman.

Charles D. Eppenberger, who had been filling the position of Charge Attendant, was promoted to the position of Assistant Supervisor of Attendants on August 1, 1933. He fills the position formerly held by James O. Luster.

On August 1, 1933, William H. Ramsay, who had been filling the position of Steward, was transferred to the position of General Farm Foreman.

On August 1, 1933, James S. Smith, who held the position of Steward at the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital for a number of years, was appointed Steward of the Wisconsin State Hospital. Mr. Smith now holds the position of Steward at both institutions.

On August 1, 1933, Dr. Ralph H. Ware, Senior Physician, was changed to Senior Physician, part time, at the Wisconsin State Hospital and Senior Physician, part time, at the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital.

Louis Sheppler, who had held the position of Lawnman and Gardener for thirty-five years, died on December 25, 1933.

John A. Mottier was appointed to the position of Gardener on May 15, 1934, to fill the position formerly held by Louis Sheppler.

This institution has had a very large increase in the number of admissions during the past biennium. Attention is called to the fact that in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, there were admitted to this hospital 609 patients. During the following fiscal year the number admitted was 683. During the succeeding years there was a steady increase in the admission rate. In the twelve months preceding June 30, 1933, there were 976 admissions and in the past fiscal year 984 patients admitted to this institution, which shows nearly fifty-two per cent increase in admissions during the past biennium as compared with ten years ago.

From July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1933, a total of 1871 patients received care and treatment and during the past fiscal year 1879 patients requiring hospital care were treated in this institution. Attention must be called to the fact that all these patients were subjected to a thorough physical and mental examination at the time of admission, and required at some time or other during their hospitalization medical and nursing care. A large number, especially those suffering from Manic Depressive Insanity, Phychosis with other Somatic Diseases, Acute Alcoholism, those suffering from Psychosis due to Drug and other exogenous toxins, Involution Melancholia, Psychoneurosis, Psychosis with Cerebral Syphilis, General Paralysis of the Insane, and those suffering from venereal diseases required special medical attention and nursing care.

Although there was this large increase in the number of patients, there was no material increase in the personnel that was to care for these patients. The number of doctors and nurses remained un-

changed, and there was only a slight increase in the number of attendants.

This large increase would ordinarily have produced an overcrowding of the wards, but due to the fact that the contagious hospital was turned into an employees' building and rooms of the employees on the wards thrown open to patients, and also due to the fact that the farm colonies were established, which accommodate 108 patients, the tendency to overcrowding was obviated to some extent.

The number of voluntary patients has steadily increased until at the end of the last year about one-third of the admissions came voluntarily.

During the past few years there has been a growing tendency on the part of County Judges to send patients to the institution on an order of detention for observation. Where these patients were found to be without psychosis they were permitted to return to their homes, but where they were psychotic they were subsequently detained through regular commitment.

Increasing efforts have been made to induce guardians and relatives to pay the actual cost of patients' maintenance in order to relieve the State and Counties to some extent of the financial burden incident to the operation expense, but due to the economic conditions which prevailed during this period, we have not met with the success we had hoped for in this respect.

REPORT OF THE CLINICAL DEPARTMENT

In arriving at the diagnoses of the various forms of psychoses we adhered closely to the classification prepared by the American Psychiatric Association.

On examining the table of first admissions and readmissions it becomes apparent that the largest group of cases fall under the heading of Dementia Praecox. In attempting to restore these patients to usefulness, occupational therapy seemed to offer the best results. The advantages of this form of treatment consist in physical exercise which keeps the body fit; second, strengthening the power of concentration in inducing the patient to keep his attention on what he is doing and in removing it from his various fancies; third, building up confidence in himself by causing him to realize that he may again become useful at home.

The second largest group consisted of cases of Manic Depressive Psychoses. It will be noticed that the women are more numerous than the men. This is thought to be due to the fact that this is essentially a disturbance of the emotions and that women are more emotional than men. In the treatment of this group hydrotherapy was most effective. This consisted of neutral baths of an average of eight hours duration, and cold packs of variable duration.

The next largest group was formed by the cases of Psychoses with Cerebral Arteriosclerosis. This diagnosis was made only when the individual revealed the physical and functional symptoms of cerebral arteriosclerosis in addition to mental symptoms. The treatment of this group consisted of sedatives, stimulants, hydrotherapy, and rest.

During the period an unusually large number of cases of Alcoholic Psychoses were admitted, both among the admissions and readmissions, and if the alcoholics who were not insane were added to the alcoholics with psychosis, this would represent by far the largest group.

Among the admissions without psychosis there were in the first year twenty-eight men and ten women suffering from syphilis; nine men and ten women suffering from gonorrhoea, and one man was suffering from both diseases. During the second year there were thirteen men and twenty women afflicted with syphilis; ten men and eight women afflicted with gonorrhoea; one man and two women had both diseases.

During the first half of the biennium there were among the first admissions to the hospital twenty-three men suffering from General Paralysis and two men suffering from Cerebral Syphilis; seven women were suffering from General Paralysis. During the second half there were twenty-four men suffering from General Paralysis, one from Cerebral Syphilis; nine women with General Paralysis, two with Cerebral Syphilis. Among the readmissions during the biennium there were during the first year twelve men and five women suffering from General Paralysis, and one man with Cerebral Syphilis. During the second half of the period there were seven men and ten women with General Paralysis, one man and one woman with Cerebral Syphilis. In offering treatment to these new admissions and to those of this class already in the institution, there were administered the treatments indicated in the adjoining table.

Treatments	Year Ending June 30, 1933			Year Ending June 30, 1934		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Intramuscular						
Mercury Salicylate.....	2090	600	2690	2423	724	3147
Thio Bismol.....	439	72	511	317	9	326
Bismuth Tartrate.....	193	23	216	2	6	8
Total.....	2722	695	3417	2742	739	3481
Intravenous						
Neosphenamine.....	1330	521	1851	1676	651	2327
Tryparsamide.....	123	159	282	---	26	26
Mapharsan (No. 158).....	1128	193	1321	104	52	156
N. A. (No. 190).....	---	---	---	46	36	82
Acetarson.....	20	---	20	---	---	---
Total.....	2601	873	3474	1826	765	2591
Grand Total.....	5323	1568	6891	4568	1504	6072

VENEREALS

	July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1933						July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	1st Admis.	Re-Admis.	Total	1st Admis.	Re-Admis.	Total	1st Admis.	Re-Admis.	Total	1st Admis.	Re-Admis.	Total
Syphilis	23	5	28	4	6	10	11	2	13	16	4	20
Gonorrhoea	8	1	9	9	1	10	10	-----	10	8	-----	8
Syphilis and Gonorrhoea	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	2	-----	2
Total	32	6	38	13	7	20	22	2	24	26	4	30

In certain cases of Neuro-syphilis in which it was thought that the patient was in such physical condition that he could undergo a course of malaria, the patient was inoculated and permitted to develop a fever for a period of about two weeks; the fever was then terminated with quinine. During the first year fourteen men and three women were inoculated with malaria, and during the second year fourteen men and five women were subjected to this form of treatment. Of these, seventeen showed a noticeable improvement; three of them died, one within a month and two within six months. The others remained unchanged.

Another large group are the patients suffering from Psychoneurosis. The greater number of these, as a result of the treatment given them, showed improvement so that they were able to return to their homes, and finally, a group that was noteworthy in point of numbers was Psychoses with Mental Deficiency. In these cases the treatment depended on the form that the psychosis assumed. Many of these patients were benefited by the treatment that resulted from their hospital residence as they were taught how to lead a regular mode of life and to apply themselves to some useful occupation.

During the biennium a surprisingly large number of patients were admitted who were not insane. Most of these were alcoholics; a few were drug addicts, many were venereals, a few were mentally deficient, and a few were psychopathic. All of these cases were benefited to the point where they could be permitted to leave the institution and return to their home.

As soon as a patient is admitted to the institution the patient is put to bed and a clinical record is kept for several days. If at the end of that time the patient has no physical ailment that necessitates his remaining in bed, he is permitted to be up and about. As soon as possible after admission each patient is subjected to a complete physical, neurological, and mental examination. He is given a blood Wassermann test and whenever the neurological findings or condition of the blood suggest the advisability, he is subjected to lumbar puncture. The blood Wassermann tests and blood chemistry examinations are made at the Psychiatric Institute of the University of Wisconsin. Special examinations of urine, blood counts, and bacteriology tests are made at the State Laboratory of Hygiene. Whenever the symptoms suggest it, basal metabolism tests are made at the University of Wisconsin Medical School. We have free access to the X-ray machine at the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital, and X-ray examinations are made whenever indicated.

The number of cases of diphtheria have been very few and we had no cases of small pox, due to the fact that routine vaccinations are made against diphtheria and small pox.

During the period we had eight obstetrical cases. In most instances the infants were nursed by their mother for a period of three months before they were removed. When it was thought advisable the mother and her child were permitted to return to their home. In rare cases it was not deemed to the infant's best interest to have the mother nurse it.

Routine gynecological examinations are made as soon as advisable after admission and whenever indicated appropriate treatment is administered. In cases where it is thought to the best interest of the patient, surgical interference is recommended.

An examination of the table of movement of population shows that during the first year twenty-two per cent of the psychotic patients left the institution as recovered, while twenty per cent left the institution as improved. During the second year twenty-one per cent were recovered and thirty-five per cent were improved.

Because of our close affiliation with the State of Wisconsin General Hospital, and due to the fact that this institution is not provided with proper facilities for doing major surgical work, many cases have been sent to that hospital for operations during the past two years. During the course of a year a large number of cases are admitted and hospitalized here who are suffering from some physical ailment, the diagnosis of which is not clear or definitely made. These cases have been subjected to further examination by members of our consulting staff or sent to the Wisconsin General Hospital for examination and observation by the members of the staff of that hospital, which staff is made up of specialists in the various fields of medicine and surgery.

A large number of cases suffering from mental disorders are so afflicted because of various infections, states of physical exhaustion, cardio-renal diseases, chest diseases, pathological conditions of the elementary tract, traumatism, or any affliction such as syphilis or any of the communicable diseases. All of these physical ailments are scientifically treated here.

PHYSICAL AILMENTS OF HOSPITAL POPULATION

During the biennium the general health of the ambulatory cases has been fairly good. The institution has been free of epidemics. We have had two cases of diphtheria, two cases of chicken pox, one case of scarlet fever and a few cases of erysipelas. We have not had any cases of measles or smallpox. We have had quite a large number of cases of influenza, practically all of which were of a mild form, and several cases of tonsillitis. We attribute the comparatively small number of contagious diseases to the fact that all such cases are properly isolated, and every effort made to prevent the spread of disease.

PHYSICAL AILMENTS OF HOSPITAL POPULATION DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD

	Male	Female	Total
Infectious Diseases			
Diphtheria.....	1	1	2
Erysipelas.....	2	15	17
Chicken Pox.....	0	2	2
Scarlet Fever.....	1	0	1
Typhoid Carrier.....	1	0	1
Infectious Sore Throat.....	19	33	52
Tonsillitis.....	2	9	11
Acute Rheumatic Fever.....	0	4	4
Common Cold.....	80	94	174
Upper Respiratory Infections.....	26	91	117
Asthma.....	1	2	3
Broncho-Pneumonia.....	49	25	74
Lobar Pneumonia.....	7	6	13
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	6	6	12
Pleurisy with Effusion.....	1	1	2
Cardio-Vascular Disorders			
Chronic Myocarditis.....	15	36	51
Chronic Valvular Heart Disease.....	2	3	5
Acute Myocarditis.....	0	4	4
Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease.....	1	4	5
Acute Rheumatic Endocarditis.....	0	3	3
Paroxysmal Tachycardia.....	0	2	2
Phlebitis, Chronic.....	0	2	2
Metabolic and Glandular Disorders			
Diabetes.....	1	4	5
Hyperthyroidism.....	0	1	1
Digestive Disorders			
Stomatitis.....	2	5	7
Acute Gastro-enteritis.....	59	13	72
Gall Bladder Disease.....	2	2	4
Peptic Ulcers.....	1	1	2
Hemorrhoids.....	15	6	21
Rectal Fistula.....	3	1	4
Hernia.....	6	2	8
Hernia, Strangulated.....	1	0	1
Genito-Urinary Disorders			
Urethral Strictures.....	6	0	6
Cystitis.....	5	6	11
Pyelo-nephritis, Acute.....	0	1	1
Chronic Nephritis.....	3	1	4
Epididymitis.....	5	0	5
Nervous Disorders			
Acute Mania.....	17	21	38
General Paralysis.....	36	8	44
Status Epilepticus.....	3	4	7
Delirium Tremens.....	6	0	6
Convulsions of Cerebral Syphilis.....	14	2	16
Cerebral Accident, Thrombosis, Hemorrhage, Embolism.....	10	3	13
Neuritis.....	6	5	11
Herpes Zoster.....	0	3	3
Skin Diseases			
Pediculosis.....	0	3	3
Scabies.....	26	0	26
Epidermophytosis.....	31	7	38
Dermatitis.....	14	5	19
Urticaria.....	0	2	2
Ace.....	0	3	3
Impetigo.....	1	0	1
Bone and Joint Disorders			
Chronic Infectious Arthritis.....	18	5	23
Contractures.....	0	3	3
Charcot Joint.....	1	0	1
Sacro-iliac Strain.....	0	1	1
Disorders of Special Sense Organs			
Conjunctivitis.....	40	5	45
Hordeolum.....	6	4	10
Iritis.....	1	1	2
Senile Cataract.....	1	3	4
Otitis Media.....	12	11	23
Rhinitis.....	0	3	3
Local Conditions			
Infections.....	111	14	125
Abscesses.....	17	6	23
Furuncles.....	82	9	91

PHYSICAL AILMENTS OF HOSPITAL POPULATION DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD—Continued

	Male	Female	Total
Carbuncles.....	12	3	15
Lymphadenitis, Suppurative.....	0	3	3
Ulcers of Tertiary Syphilis.....	5	0	5
Decubitus Ulcers.....	10	8	18
Varicose Ulcers.....	14	1	15
Lacerations and Contusions.....	111	15	126
Bruises.....	39	19	58
Burns.....	14	5	19
Sprains.....	21	2	23
Fractures.....	13	2	15
Fractures, Skull.....	2	0	2
Dislocations, Jaw.....	0	1	1
Miscellaneous			
Cancer of Colon.....	0	3	3
Cancer of Mouth.....	4	0	4
Bone Sarcoma.....	0	1	1
Abscessed Teeth.....	2	4	6
Obstetrical Cases.....	0	8	8
Brain Tumor.....	1	0	1

DAILY REPORTS

The ward physicians make daily notes of any unusual occurrences relating to the patients. Any sudden or noticeable change in the condition of a patient, either mental or physical, is reported to the Clinical Director by the members of the medical staff, nurses or supervisors. The Clinical Director compiles the information in proper form and has a stenographical record made of same. A copy of the daily reports is delivered to the Superintendent's desk. The reports relating to each patient are then placed in the respective records.

STAFF MEETINGS

The members of the staff hold two meetings on the male side and two meetings on the female side each week. All newly admitted patients are presented to the staff; the history is read, and the diagnosis is either confirmed or corrected. Recommendations regarding the treatment are then brought up for discussion.

As far as possible, cases that have recovered or have improved are presented at these meetings, and the advisability of parole is taken under consideration, bearing in mind the home surroundings, and the conditions which the patient will be obliged to meet.

Patients suffering from chronic psychoses, who cannot be benefited by remaining longer in this institution, are recommended for transfer to the various county asylums in order to make room for the constantly incoming new patients. These cases are brought before the staff to determine the advisability of the transfer.

STUDENT INSTRUCTION

There are at all times from one to four senior medical students in the hospital who remain for a period of two weeks. They make

rounds with the ward physicians, attend staff meetings and are taught to make mental examinations. In their daily contacts with the patients they learn to differentiate the different forms of psychoses and become familiar with the mode of treatment. After graduation many of them practice in the different parts of the State. They are then better able to detect psychotic symptoms in their beginning, will be better fitted to advise the Court in the case of commitment, will be able to inform the relatives concerning the hospital, and the treatment that the patient will receive.

HYDROTHERAPY

Hydrotherapy is practiced extensively in this institution. We have at our disposal nineteen bath tubs especially equipped for the giving of prolonged neutral baths. The water flowing to the tubs is from our general softened water supply. Before entering the tubs it passes through an apparatus especially constructed to heat cold water to a proper temperature with steam. This apparatus is provided with a recording gauge, which makes it possible to keep a record of the temperature of the water at all times when the tubs are in operation. The prolonged or neutral bath continues to be our most effective form of treatment in agitated, restless, excited or delirious states so frequently found in cases of Manic Depressive Insanity, cases of Involution Melancholia, Infective exhaustive states, disturbed epileptics, excited Paretics, cases of Delirium Tremens and occasionally in cases of Dementia Praecox. Patients suffering from Dementia Praecox, Manic Depressive Insanity, Involution Melancholia and Alcoholism represent the largest percentage of our admissions. The prolonged neutral bath promotes elimination, increases the desire for nourishment, produces sedation and induces sleep, all contributing factors in improving patients' conditions and enhancing recovery.

We operate the continuous baths both day and night. The routine method is to place a group of disturbed patients in the tubs in the morning, remove them in the evening and place another group in the tubs for the night period. By transferring the particularly noisy and troublesome patients from the wards to the hydrotherapy department, we remove this annoyance from the sleeping quarters of other patients.

In addition to the continuous baths many patients are subjected to the hot and cold wet packs. These packs are particularly beneficial in the treatment of certain types of mental disturbances, and are also prescribed for certain patients who are not suitable cases to be placed in the continuous bath tubs.

The following table shows the number of baths and packs administered during the biennial period:

	1932-1933			1933-1934		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Neutral Continuous Baths.....	6,414	7,157	13,571	6,416	6,690	13,106
Packs.....	2,575	302	2,877	1,818	170	1,988

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Over a period of many years occupational therapy has been recognized as one of the outstanding therapeutic measures in the treatment of mental cases. This hospital was one of the first to adopt its use and develop a successful occupational therapy program. This form of treatment makes it possible to interest or stimulate the inactive, unconcerned, morose or stupid patients, and to divert the minds of the violent, noisy, destructive or otherwise troublesome patients to some form of useful activity. It is especially valuable in the treatment of patients suffering from Manic Depressive Insanity, Dementia Praecox, Mental Deficiency with Psychosis, cases of Involution Melancholia, Paretics and those suffering from Alcoholic Psychosis or from the various Neuroses. It is particularly useful in our efforts at rehabilitation of the cases suffering from Dementia Praecox. The Dementia Praecox cases represent a very large per cent of our hospital admissions.

We have been greatly handicapped in carrying out our occupational therapy activities because of insufficient facilities. The indoor work has been carried on in the basement of the nurses' home, which has inadequate floor space, is poorly ventilated and lighted. The department has never had an adequate amount of machines and materials with which to operate, and we have not had sufficient funds to employ the proper personnel to supervise the work.

The farms, gardens and other outdoor activities contribute largely in providing occupational therapy for male patients during the spring, summer and fall months.

The following is a list of the types of indoor activities, carried on in this department:

Male Activities:

- Basketry: Flower baskets, clothes hampers and sewing baskets.
- Toy making: Including animals, wheeled and stationary toys.
- Rugs, weaving: Old materials used; made by foot and hand looms.
- Rugs, hooked: Materials used: Yarns, discarded blankets, mill ends, and old burlap.
- Leather craft: Bill folds, bookends and underarm purses.
- Seat weaving: Cane webbing, rush, reeds and splint.

Furniture making: Art fibre and wood. Wood carving; inlaid work.

Decorative painting: Furniture, baskets and plaque.

Oil painting: Pictures and china.

Art metal: Hammered copper and brass desk sets; pewter wear.

Brushes: Floor brushes, hand brushes, scrubbing brushes, etc.

Female Activities:

Needle work: Japanese net work, needle point, tapestry, Italian embroidery, quilting, patch work, yarn pictures, afghans, fancy pillows, cross stitch, etc.

Tied and dye work: Scarfs, handkerchiefs, pillows, lamp shades.

Rug making: Crocheted, braided, cross stitched.

Hooked rugs: Materials used: Yarn, silk stockings and old materials, including old burlap.

Block printing: Textiles, scarfs, curtains and greeting cards.

Wax craft: Candle sticks, baskets.

Decorative painting: Baskets and plaques.

Batik: Scarfs, handkerchiefs, pillows and lamp shades.

Oil painting: Pictures and china.

DENTAL SERVICE

Over a period of several years the hospital has had the part time service of a dentist. The work is carried on by a dentist from Madison, who visits the institution on two days of each week. The major portion of his time is taken up in doing the dental work for patients whose relatives or guardians are in position to furnish the funds for this work. A number of patients who were in urgent need of dental work, but who had no funds, were taken care of and the cost for the dentistry was charged to the County in which the patient had a legal settlement. A large number of patients hospitalized during the biennium were in need of dental work but there were no funds available for this purpose.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Religious services have been conducted in this institution at irregular intervals over a period of years, but there was no suitable place in which to hold these services until June 1933, at which time the new Chapel was completed. The new Chapel is so constructed as to make it possible for the various denominations to hold services. Mass is read every Sunday morning by the Rev. Father Mueller, of St. Mary's of the Lake Parish, who has visited the patients of Catholic faith at this institution for the past twenty-seven years. Protestant services are conducted by ministers from the City of Madison. These ministers are selected from the various

denominations. This arrangement makes it possible for patients having various religious beliefs to attend services of their particular faith.

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT

We have at this institution limited facilities for providing desired amusements and recreation for persons hospitalized here. We have provided the patients with various forms of amusement, such as weekly dances, weekly motion picture shows, occasional musicals and theatricals, which have been held in the general dining room. Efforts have also been made to interest the patients in card games and playing checkers, and they have been furnished with books, magazines and daily newspapers. Each ward is provided with a radio, which makes it possible for the patients to have radio programs at any hour during the day. This has been a source of great satisfaction to the patients, and is found to be one of their chief forms of entertainment.

During the summer months the patients are given an opportunity to witness ball games and other outdoor sports. The ambulatory cases take daily out-of-door exercise on the expansive lawn which extends from the main building to the lake shore. This gives them an opportunity to view the beautiful flower beds, shrubbery and trees, and enjoy other pleasant sights about the grounds.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a resume of the activities of the Social Service Division.

During the intervals that Worker was in the hospital, contacts were had almost daily with patients in the wards and many conferences with patients were held in Worker's office. Many expressed a desire that Worker make an effort to secure suitable employment for them when their conditions warranted their release from the hospital; others made requests that Worker call at their homes or on relatives when in their community for the purpose of getting information concerning the home conditions and welfare of the members of the family, especially the children, or other information of vital importance to the individual.

The principal duty of the Social Worker is to visit patients who are at large on parole from the institution. These patients are under the jurisdiction of the hospital and are subject to more or less hospital management over what may be a two year period. The Worker visits these parole patients as often as it may seem necessary during this parole period. Her objective is to find out how patient is getting on at home, or at his or her place of abode. She must endeavor to get the facts relative to patient's mental and physical condition; must investigate as to the home conditions; try and find out whether patient is being properly cared for or has a suitable environment; whether patient is receiving the ordinary necessities of

life; is provided with proper occupation; if patient is troublesome at home, causing family conflicts or creating disturbance in the neighborhood. When patients are not getting on satisfactorily the Worker reports the situation to the Superintendent and arrangements are made to cause patient's return to the institution for further care and treatment.

Frequently patients are returned because of unintelligent family supervision, friction and misunderstandings. They expect patient to re-act or conduct himself or herself as any normal individual. If he or she is irritable, cross and slow in adjusting himself or herself, they feel the patient should be returned to the hospital immediately. After a visit to the home the family or friends are advised to overlook the peculiarities of patient, urged to be more tolerant and adopt different tactics in dealing with the patient.

A Social Worker has many problems to meet. She must endeavor to be of the greatest possible help to the patient during hospitalization, and after patient has returned to his or her home. She assists in providing reading matter; writing letters for patients or encouraging patients to write letters to their home folks; securing financial aid for the family through local organizations; adjusting conflicts between members of the families, which often causes anxiety and impedes patient's improvement; contacting relatives and friends when they call at the hospital for the purpose of securing information concerning the social and family history, which information often times is of great importance to the physicians and others having to do with the patient's care during his or her hospitalization; assisting in the different communities in the spreading of information which will bring about a better understanding of mental diseases and a knowledge of the particular needs of the mentally handicapped members in their community. Cooperation on the part of the community is an important factor in the patient's ultimate recovery.

Patients are admitted to the hospital for care, observation and treatment. Often times we find that the relatives or friends have little or no conception of the needs of the patient; the type of treatment they should receive, and it frequently happens that relatives fail to realize how troublesome some patients are or the amount of care they require. They often fail to realize the true nature of patient's mental condition, and as a result make requests for a patient's release when the patient is not in fit condition to be discharged or paroled from the hospital. Home conditions are often found unsuitable for patient's return. Worker frequently finds that citizens residing in patients' home community are averse to having them returned because they feel that patient is unsafe to be at large.

It frequently happens that the children of patients have been exposed to infection, such as tuberculosis or syphilis, and when

these cases are brought to the attention of Worker she immediately takes the matter up with the local health department or the visiting nurses. On a number of occasions this has resulted in the children or other members of patient's family, receiving treatment or care that they would not otherwise get. At times it is necessary for the Worker to refer these cases to the Clinic or if there is no Clinic in the vicinity an appeal is made to the family or some other physician for help.

When it has been discovered that some member of the family was suffering from tuberculosis the case was immediately called to the attention of the proper authorities, arrangements made through the proper channels for the patient to be placed on the waiting list for admission to a sanatorium, but in almost every case so discovered the patient was admitted to a sanatorium without delay. The home was fumigated, cleaned up, and examinations of the other members of the family made. In some instances it required persistent efforts on the part of the Worker to overcome the opposition of the patient or members of the family when it seemed very urgent that patient should be removed from the home.

Worker has on many occasions been instrumental in getting employment for members of the families visited by having them placed on the pay rolls of the various Federal Relief projects.

Number of patients visited.....	603
Home supervision, visits made in interests of patients, relatives and friends.....	567
	<hr/>
Total number of visits.....	1,170

EXTRAMURAL CLINIC

The Clinic for Nervous and Mental Diseases at Beloit, which was inaugurated in 1920, was continued during the period. Meetings were held once a month in the City Health Office. These meetings were sponsored by the Board of Health and conducted by Dr. August Sauthoff, Clinical Director of the Wisconsin State Hospital.

During the period there were registered one hundred forty-five visits. Eighty-one were made by new patients, twenty-five were returned patients, and thirty-nine were made by relatives or friends inquiring about patients at the Clinic or patients at Mendota. Most of the cases were referred to the Clinic by their physician; some by the county or city nurse; some by the Red Cross, some by the Charities, and some patients came who had read the notice in the daily paper.

In offering advice regarding the course of treatment, most of the patients were referred to their physician with whom the Director then went into consultation.

Two mentally deficient boys were recommended to be sent to the Southern Colony and Training School at Union Grove. One boy

who had had poliomyelitis was advised to go to the State of Wisconsin General Hospital. One mentally deficient boy with irresistible impulses was sent to Mendota. One case of Dementia Praecox and one of Manic Depressive Psychosis were advised to go to an institution, while two Psychoneurotics were sent to the State of Wisconsin General Hospital. Several individuals who were mentally backward were advised to go to the Vocational School.

As stated in previous reports, the purpose of the Clinic is to bring to the locality all the experience gained in an institution for nervous and mental diseases without subjecting the individual to the feeling of strangeness or awe, that is often experienced by persons when visiting a Psychopathic Hospital.

INSTITUTIONAL FARM ACTIVITIES

During the past biennium we have been operating eight farms, two or which are state owned and the others are rented on a cash basis. All of these rented farms, with the exception of one, are located in the Town of Westport and are in fairly close proximity to the hospital. The total acreage in the eight farms under operation is 1,430, 1,307 of which are tillable and devoted to the raising of general farm crops and garden produce. We are conducting successfully farm colonies for male patients on four of these farms.

The hospital farm proper comprises 354 acres. Practically all of this farm is tillable. The soil is clay and is in a fairly high state of fertility. The farm buildings consist of a horse barn, large modern dairy barn, a young stock barn, granary, machine sheds, piggery, and several poultry houses. The acreage is devoted largely to the raising of general farm crops. In addition about 40 acres is used for garden purposes and orchard.

Colony Farm No. 1, or the O'Malley Farm, is three and a half miles from the hospital on Highway 113. It is ideally located. This farm has 225 acres. The soil is of prairie silt loam. The entire farm is tillable and very productive. The farm is particularly adapted for intensive farming and the raising of garden produce. The house was remodeled in 1930 and a large addition added to it. It provides sleeping dormitories, has a large dining room, a model kitchen, reception room for patients, recreation hall and bathrooms. It is heated by steam and has hot and cold running water throughout and other conveniences. It offers splendid facilities for the housing of the farm foreman, his family and a colony of forty patients. In the summer of 1932 and winter of 1933 a large dairy barn of modern construction was erected on this farm, and among other improvements may be mentioned a large machine shed and two concrete silos. These silos are 16 feet in diameter and 62 feet in height.

In the winter of 1930 the Hogan Farm, a short distance from Colony Farm No. 1, was rented on a cash basis and leased for a

period of years. This farm comprises 160 acres. The soil is similar in type to that of the O'Malley Farm and is in a high state of fertility, and is especially adapted for dairy purposes, the raising of general farm crops, intensive gardening, the raising of tobacco, sugar beets, etc. It has a good set of farm buildings and has accommodations for the farm foreman and 16 patients.

Another farm known as the Welsh farm, located near the Westport Town Hall, is also rented on a cash basis and leased for a period of years. It has 148 acres, and a fairly good set of farm buildings. The farm provides ample facilities for housing a farm foreman and 12 patients. The soil is mostly clay, is fertile, and adapted for general farm purposes. There are several large hog houses on this farm and other facilities which makes it possible to raise hogs in large numbers. It is known as our hog farm. There are times when there are six or seven hundred young pigs and fattening hogs on this farm.

Another one of our Colony Farms is known as the Normandy Farm. This farm has 215 acres and is located five miles west of Madison on the old Speedway Road. The soil is of the clay type and most of the acreage is very productive. This farm is provided with a splendid set of buildings. It has a large brick house and another building for additional sleeping quarters. These buildings provide adequate quarters for the proper housing of the farm foreman, his wife and 40 patients. In addition it has an amusement hall for patients, a very large modernly constructed barn, dairy, a good granary, machine sheds, large root house and other out buildings. Because of the modern type and large capacity of the dairy barn, and other facilities provided, a large dairy herd is kept on this farm continuously. Gardening is carried on extensively and the large acreage of fertile soil makes it possible to raise general farm crops in vast quantities. The buildings are ideally situated and the surroundings on this farm are especially pleasant. Because of the facilities afforded on this farm, a large number of patients are provided with desirable occupation at all seasons of the year.

In addition to the Colony Farms we operate an 80 acre farm immediately adjoining the hospital premises. Another farm of 155 acres, located one and a half miles East of the institution, is rented for the raising of general farm crops. The work on these two farms is practically all done by patients who are taken directly from the hospital wards.

We also rent a farm of 80 acres, which immediately adjoins the Welsh farm. A large acreage on this farm is devoted to the raising of vegetables. About a third is used for the pasturing of young stock.

We have operated these farms efficiently and profitably. The primary reason for this extensive farm program is to provide out-

of-door employment and exercise for as large a number of male patients as possible. Secondly, for the purpose of supplying a sufficient amount of vegetables, fruits, milk and cream for our institutional needs, and for the production of a large amount of feed for our dairy herds, horses, hogs and poultry. For some years we have taken care of our requirements of potatoes and other vegetables over a twelve month period. The following tables will show an itemized list of the farm products and vegetables produced on our institutional farms for the years 1932 and 1933. This report will also give a list of the fruits and vegetables canned in the institution kitchens covering this same period. Until recent years much of these food stuffs had to be procured from outside sources.

These farms have provided occupation and out-door exercise for several hundred patients during the biennium. The colony farms take care of 108 patients at one time. These patients reside on these colony farms. They receive plenty of good wholesome, nourishing food, have comfortable sleeping quarters, and aside from the work they are assigned to, they are provided with a certain amount of amusement.

In addition to the large number of patients who live on the colony farms, at one time or other during the year, some two hundred and fifty patients are given employment on the hospital and adjoining rented farms. The type of patients selected for the farm colonies are those who are considered reasonably safe to be housed in quarters where only a limited amount of supervision is provided, patients whom we believe will not attempt to escape, and those who are particularly adapted for farm and garden work. The physical and mental condition of the patients is always carefully considered before they are chosen for this out-door life. Patients who have the following forms of mental derangement are the ones generally selected for the farm colonies and to do work on other farms and gardens under our operation: Dementia Praecox, Manic Depressive Insanity, Mental Deficiency, Involution Melancholia, Arterio-sclerosis, Presenile Dementia, Paranoia and some cases of Paresis.

A very large number of these patients make complete recoveries while working on the various farms. An impressive percentage improve sufficiently to warrant their release on parole. Naturally a certain percentage make no improvement, and remain at the colonies over a considerable period of time, or are returned to the hospital and later transferred to institutions for the chronic insane. Fresh air, sunshine, outdoor life, suitable occupation, freedom and special liberties given these patients, the realization that confidence has been placed in them and that they are able to produce subsistence for those unable to work, all are contributing factors in bringing about recoveries and improvements in the patients provided with this out-door occupational therapy.

Realizing that our extensive farm program is likely to be a permanent one because of the unquestioned beneficial effects on so large a number of patients, and because it reduces so materially the operation costs, we have endeavored to increase the fertility of the soil on the state owned farms, and have also made an effort to keep up the land on rented farms to as high a state of productivity as possible. We make applications of lime and phosphates to fields found deficient in these materials. There is produced each year a vast amount of barnyard manure on the various farms. In addition, a considerable amount of commercial fertilizer is purchased and distributed each year. These fertilizers are applied to the best advantage to the farm acreage, regardless of whether or not the property is state owned or leased over a period of years.

Our dairy herd has in recent years been changed from a small unprofitable grade herd, comprising about 75 head of cattle of various ages, to a herd of Holsteins, which is nearly one hundred per cent pure bred. The dairy inventory, which follows, shows the classification and number which make up our herds. These cattle are distributed about the farms and housed to the best advantage.

Our herds are regularly tested by a representative of the milk testers' association, which makes it easy to determine which cows are profitable to keep in the herd, and which are no longer suitable for milk production. All of the animals are subjected to tuberculin tests at regular intervals, and are tested for abortion reaction.

ACREAGE DEVOTED TO VARIOUS CROPS 1932 AND 1933

	1932	1933
Potatoes.....	87 acres	85 acres
Peas.....	22 acres	22 acres
Sweet Corn.....	20 acres	9 acres
Field Corn.....	340 acres	310 acres
Barley.....	240 acres	205 acres
Oats.....	32 acres	
Garden.....	62 acres	68 acres
Mangels.....	35 acres	46 acres
Sugar Beets.....	5 acres	10 acres
Tobacco.....	28 acres	20 acres
Pasture.....	267 acres	277 acres
Orchard.....	16 acres	16 acres
Hay, Alfalfa.....	103 acres	180 acres
Hay, Timothy.....	63 acres	
Hay, Clover.....	5 acres	62 acres
Hay, Mixed.....	35 acres	19 acres
Total.....	1,360 acres	1,329 acres

Whenever an animal is found to react to the tuberculin test, it is immediately disposed of. Fortunately our herd has been free of tuberculosis over a period of years. Any animal responding to the abortion test in the slightest degree is either immediately disposed of or segregated on one of our outlying farms.

Our hospital herd is one of the most outstanding herds in the state. Many of the animals in this herd have received the highest awards at the various county, state and national dairy shows.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933 our herds produced 1,248,581 lbs. of milk, and during the year ending June 30, 1934 we had a milk production of 1,510,194 lbs. This vast amount of

CROP ACREAGE, YIELD, AND VALUE—1932 SUMMARY—ALL FARMS

Items	Acres	Yield	Value
Apples	765 Trees	1,996 Bu.	\$1,053.60
Apples, crab	40 Trees	152 Bu.	45.00
Asparagus	1/5 Acre	65 Doz. Bchs.	32.50
Barley	240 Acres	10,472 Bu.	4,182.80
Beans, Soy	15 Acres	30 Ton.	300.00
Beans, String	2 Acres	284 Bu.	163.45
Beet Greens		30 Doz. Bchs.	3.00
Beets, Sugar	5 Acres	145,982 Lbs.	341.35
Beets, Table	12-5/12 Acres	1,012 Bu.	291.95
Cabbage	3-1/2 Acres	51,602 Lbs.	288.55
Carrots	3 Acres	574 Bu.	157.65
Cauliflower	1/3 Acre	14 Bu.	11.50
Celery	1/2 Acre	573 Doz. Bchs.	179.00
Cherries	49 Trees	325 Qts.	32.50
Cherries, Ground	1/16 Acre	75 Qts.	3.75
Corn, Field	340 Acres	8,855 Bu.	2,213.75
Corn, Sweet	20 Acres	105,700 Ears	647.28
Corn, Sweet (Canned)		973 Gal.	77.84
Cucumbers	1 Acre	84 Bu.	75.00
Currants	281 Bushes	521 Qts.	32.80
Ensilage		985 Tons	3,940.00
Gooseberries	117 Bushes	95 Qts.	4.75
Grapes	542 Vines	2,237 5-qt. Baskets	43.36
Hay, Alfalfa	113 Acres	345 Tons	4,485.00
Hay, Clover	5 Acres	6 Tons	66.00
Hay, Mixed	35 Acres	58 Tons	628.00
Hay, Timothy	63 Acres	88 Tons	968.00
Kohlrabi	1/8 Acre	31 Doz. Bchs.	6.20
Lettuce	1/2 Acre	312 Doz. Bchs.	41.20
Lettuce (Head)		19 Bu.	7.00
Mangels	35 Acres	440 Tons	1,760.00
Oats	32 Acres	1,476 Bu.	295.00
Onions, Dry	3-1/2 Acres	258-1/2 Bu.	108.50
Onions, Green		953 Doz. Bchs.	137.80
Parsley		2 Doz. Bchs.	.40
Parsnips		1 Bu.	.60
Peas, Canned	20 Acres	256 Doz. Cans	248.45
Peas, Green	1-3/4 Acres	116 Bu.	120.00
Peppers, Green and Red	1/8 Acre	28 Bu.	23.75
Pickles, Dill		100 Gal.	20.00
Pie Plant (See Rhubarb)			
Plums	122 Trees	21 Bu.	12.00
Potatoes	87 Acres	10,188 Bu.	4,601.08
Potatoes, Sweet		2 Baskets	3.15
Pumpkins	1/2 Acre	199 Doz.	80.80
Radishes	1-1/4 Acres	550 Doz. Bchs.	100.50
Raspberries	4,678 Bushes	584 Qts.	68.00
Rhubarb	1-1/2 Acres	17,730 Lbs.	177.30
Rutabagoes	2-5/6 Acres	649 Bu.	259.60
Rye	20 Acres	269 Bu.	107.60
Salsify	1/8 Acre	18 Doz. Bchs.	5.40
Sauerkraut		3,500 Gal.	350.00
Spinach	1/2 Acre	250 Bu.	97.00
Squash	3/4 Acre	145 Doz.	107.60
Straw		132 Tons	924.00
Strawberries	1-1/4 Acres	3,500 Qts.	350.00
Swiss Chard	1/2 Acre	2,405 Lbs.	24.05
Tobacco	28 Acres	30,004 Lbs.	1,050.15
Tomatoes	1-1/2 Acres	1,206 Bu.	450.25
Turnips	2-1/2 Acres	529 Bu.	284.05
Misc. Truck Garden			250.00

\$32,339.81

milk made it possible for us to give our patients plenty of whole milk for drinking purposes. It supplied the kitchens with a sufficient amount to be used in the preparation of foods; an abundance of cream was provided for the tables of both patients and employees,

and a large amount of cream went into the manufacture of butter. A considerable amount of whole milk was fed to growing calves, and a large amount of skimmed milk was fed to pigs and chickens.

During the past several years we have found hog raising to be a very profitable undertaking because of the large quantities of

CROP ACREAGE, YIELD, AND VALUE—1933 SUMMARY—ALL FARMS

Items	Acreage	Yield	Value
Apples	765 Trees	239 Bu.	\$ 153.95
Asparagus	1/5 Acre	62 Doz. Bchs.	30.20
Barley	205 Acres	3,005 Bu.	2,853.75
Beans, Soy	94 Acres	85 Tons	510.00
Beans, String	6 Acres	750 Bu.	638.25
Beets, Canned	5 Acres	78,095 Lb.	244.77
Beet Greens		52 Doz. Bchs.	7.44
Beets, Sugar	10 Acres	209,595 Lbs.	451.93
Beets, Table	12-1/4 Acres	1,517-1/2 Bu.	595.15
Cabbage	3-1/2 Acres	54,420 Lbs.	549.05
Carrots	3-1/2 Acres	1,000 Bu.	388.20
Cauliflower	1/3 Acre	24 Bu.	17.60
Celery	3/4 Acre	1,253 Doz. Bchs.	507.10
Cherries	49 Trees	310 Qts.	31.00
Cherries, Ground	1/16 Acre	420 Qts.	21.00
Corn, Field	310 Acres	8,650 Bu.	4,526.60
Corn, Sweet	9 Acres	78,900 Ears	484.20
Corn, Sweet (Canned)		860 Gal.	215.00
Cucumbers	1 Acre	259 Bu.	140.50
Currants	281 Bushes	445 Qts.	40.60
Dill		6 Bunches	3.00
Egg Plant	1/16 Acre	19 Bu.	13.15
Ensilage		1,344 Tons	4,332.00
Gooseberries	117 Bushes	60 Qts.	3.00
Grapes	542 Vines	45 Bu.	27.00
Hay, Alfalfa	180 Acres	383 Tons	4,596.00
Hay, Clover	62 Acres	48 Tons	528.00
Hay, Mixed	19 Acres	25 Tons	225.00
Kohlrabi	1/8 Acre	18 Doz. Bchs.	3.60
Lettuce	1/2 Acre	924 Doz. Bchs.	154.65
Lettuce (Head)		1 Bu.	.50
Mangels	46 Acres	511-1/2 Tons	1,278.76
Onions, Dry	2-3/4 Acres	358 Bu.	267.55
Onions, Green	3/4 Acre	1,644 Doz. Bchs.	271.70
Parsley		4 Doz. Bchs.	.80
Parsnips	1-5/16 Acres	343-1/2 Bu.	326.78
Peas, Canned	20 Acres	194 Doz. No. 2 Cans	197.90
Peas, Green	1-3/4 Acres	16 Bu.	16.75
Peppers, Green and Red	1/8 Acre	18 Bu.	13.25
Pie Plant (See Rhubarb)			
Potatoes	85 Acres	5,651 Bu.	4,356.45
Pumpkins	1/2 Acre	191-1/2 Doz.	140.48
Radishes	1 Acre	432 Doz. Bchs.	44.15
Radishes, Winter	1/4 Acre	25 Bu.	15.00
Raspberries	4,678 Bushes	1,172 Qts.	93.76
Rhubarb	1-1/2 Acres	13,470 Lbs.	134.70
Rutabagoes	1-1/2 Acres	430 Bu.	262.05
Sauerkraut		3,350 Gal.	804.00
Spinach	1/2 Acre	141 Bu.	130.50
Squash	3/4 Acre	199-1/2 Doz.	160.50
Straw		115 Tons	575.00
Strawberries	1-1/4 Acres	500 Qts.	44.36
Swiss Chard	9/16 Acre	5,050 Lbs.	50.50
Tobacco	20 Acres	17,697 Lbs.	1,061.82
Tomatoes	1-1/2 Acres	1,431 Bu.	797.80
Turnips	3-1/2 Acres	987 Bu.	405.20

\$33,741.35

corn, barley and other grains raised on the institutional farms at a low cost, and because of the great amount of garbage made available from this and the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital. During the spring and fall months we have as many as seven or eight hundred

pigs and brood sows on our hog farm. The raising of large numbers of hogs enables us to supply the institution at all times with a sufficient amount of fresh pork, and during the biennium we have sold a considerable number of live hogs to the packing plant. This revenue has been credited to our farm revolving fund.

We continued to raise poultry on a large scale. We keep on hand about 2,000 laying hens, which provides fresh eggs for the institution. A like number of cockerels are raised and fattened for hospital consumption. Seven thousand dozen eggs is an average yearly production.

MEAT, EGGS, MILK AND BUTTER PRODUCED AND CONSUMED DURING THE BIENNIUM

July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1933

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Value</i>
Beef.....	3,252 Lbs.	\$206.62
Pork.....	59,201 Lbs.	3,229.87
Veal.....	6,900 Lbs.	434.97
Chicken.....	5,757 Lbs.	559.08
Eggs.....	6,248 Doz.	1,144.53
Milk.....	1,248,581 Lbs.	19,339.11
		\$24,914.18

July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Value</i>
Beef.....	545 Lbs.	\$46.33
Pork.....	92,571 Lbs.	4,844.97
Veal.....	2,748 Lbs.	175.83
Chicken.....	8,000 Lbs.	754.01
Eggs.....	8,217 Doz.	1,347.41
Milk.....	1,510,194 Lbs.	22,366.14
Butter.....	6,487 Lbs.	1,488.07
		\$31,022.76

INVENTORY OF DAIRY HERD AS OF JULY 1, 1934

Registered Cows over 2 years of age.....	167
Registered Yearling Heifers.....	48
Registered Heifer Calves.....	44
	259
Registered Bulls over 1 year of age.....	7
Registered Bull Calves.....	10
	17
Grade Cows.....	6
Grade Yearlings.....	5
Grade Calves.....	4
Grade Bulls.....	0
	15
Grand total of all cattle owned.....	291

1932 CANNING REPORT

OFFICERS' KITCHEN

In 2 Qt. Glass Mason Jar Containers

134	Qts. Strawberries
76	Qts. Strawberry Jam
216	Qts. Beets
60	Qts. Cherries
30	Qts. Raspberries
22	Qts. Raspberry Jam
44	Qts. Pears
468	Qts. Tomato Juice
164	Qts. Grape Juice
68	Qts. Mince Meat
64	Qts. Vegetables for Soup
866	Qts. Tomatoes
7	Qts. Tomato Preserve
41	Qts. Green Tomato Pickle
43	Qts. Chow Chow Pickle
60	Qts. Cherry Pickle
190	Qts. Peach Pickle
86	Qts. Cucumber Mustard Pickle
120	Qts. Sour Pickle
44	Qts. Icicle Pickle
92	Qts. Mustard Pickle, Mixed
50	Qts. Dill Pickle
25	Qts. Olive Oil Pickle
68	Qts. Apple Pickle
6	Qts. Watermelon Pickle
72	Qts. Pear Pickle

In One-half Pint Jelly Glasses

42	Glasses Strawberry Jam
210	Glasses Currant Jelly
217	Glasses Raspberry Jelly
277	Glasses Grape Jelly
106	Glasses Plum Jelly
19	Glasses Watermelon Conserve
Total Quarts 3116	
Total Glasses 871	

LARGE KITCHEN

In One Gallon Metal Containers

1196	Gals. Crabapple Pickles
552	Gals. Rhubarb
118	Gals. Wax Beans
369	Gals. Green Beans
224	Gals. Catsup
10	Gals. Ripe Cucumber Pickles
266	Gals. Pear Sauce
141	Gals. Plum Sauce
598	Gals. Peach Sauce
61	Gals. Watermelon Pickles
633	Gals. Apple Sauce
12	Gals. Green Tomatoes
2121	Gals. Tomatoes
51	Gals. Tomatoes, Yellow
21	Gals. Pepper Relish
115	Gals. Corn Relish
1447	Gals. Chow Chow
1192	Gals. Beets
1176	Gals. Carrots
189	Gals. Mixed Vegetables for Soup

In 20 Gallon Open Crocks

973	Gals. Corn
Total: 11,465 Gallons	
Grand Total: Gallons 11,465	
Quarts 3,116	
Glasses 871	

1933 CANNING REPORT

SMALL KITCHEN

In 2 Quart Mason Jars

46	Qts. Beets
70	Qts. Rhubarb
34	Qts. Cherries
38	Qts. Raspberry Jam
50	Qts. Raspberry Sauce
444	Qts. Tomatoes
422	Qts. Tomato Juice
50	Qts. Pear Sauce
42	Qts. Peach Sauce
13	Qts. Pimento
8	Qts. Pimento Relish
24	Qts. Pimento Pickles
76	Qts. Mustard Pickles
107	Qts. Dill Pickles
268	Qts. Sweet Pickles
81	Qts. Pear Pickles
48	Qts. Stuffed Peppers

Total— 1,821 Qts.—455¼ Gallons

LARGE KITCHEN

In 1 Gallon Tin Containers

1,018	Gals. Rhubarb
646	Gals. Wax Beans
730	Gals. Green Beans
899	Gals. Tomato Puree
3,980	Gals. Tomato-Vegetable
12	Gals. Watermelon Pickles
1,616	Gals. Beets
860	Gals. Corn
766	Gals. Chow Chow
1,875	Gals. Carrots
25	Gals. Pepper Relish
191	Gals. Grape Jam

Total—12,628 Gallons

In Half-Pint Jelly Glasses

188	Glasses Raspberry Jelly
133	Glasses Raspberry and Currant Jelly
492	Glasses Grape Jelly
505	Glasses Apple Jelly

Total— 1,318 Glasses

Total Gallons Canned:
 12,628 Gallons—Large Kitchen
 455¼ Gallons—Small Kitchen
 13,083¼ Gallons

INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Power House: The personnel of the power house, augmented by patient help, takes care of all the repair work necessary to keep the steam, water, plumbing, electrical, heating and refrigeration systems, and the water softening unit, in proper operating condition. During the biennium a vast amount of repair work has been done in this department, and a considerable amount of new construction has been done. The power plant has been run in a very efficient manner and a large amount of money has been saved by this department in doing work that was formerly done at a great expense in private plants.

Carpenter Shop: The personnel in the carpenter shop erected the large barn on the colony farm, and in addition has been kept very busily engaged in doing the general carpenter work about the institution.

Upholstery Department: The upholstery shop has renovated hundreds of mattresses, repaired rugs, made a large number of tub and restraint sheets, and has reupholstered many chairs and couches. It has also taken care of the repair and replacement of the window shades throughout the main and other buildings.

Paint Shop: The head painter, with one assistant and a number of patients, has done a large amount of interior decorating throughout the main and other buildings, and has also painted a number of the buildings on the premises.

Masonry: The hospital mason, with the help of patients, has taken care of all of the general repair work in the way of plastering, brick laying and cement work.

Laundry: The laundry, which has a personnel of twelve paid employees and an average of about twenty patients daily, is doing all the laundry work for the patients and employees of both the State Hospital and the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital.

Sewing Room: The two seamstresses, with the help of a number of patients, have made a large amount of clothing for patients, uniforms for employees, have taken care of the general mending and have turned out a very large number of sheets, pillow cases, towels, curtains, nightgowns, etc. during the biennium.

Bakery: Our bakery, which is operated under the supervision of an experienced baker and in which a number of patients are daily employed, bakes all the bread, buns, biscuits, cookies, pies, cakes, etc., for this institution as well as the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital.

Barber Shop: The tonsorial work for the patients and employees is done in the hospital barber shop.

Kitchens: In addition to the daily preparation of foods for the patients and employees, the chef with his helpers has canned several thousand gallons of fruit and vegetables, has made large quantities of jams, jellies and pickles, and has made great quantities of butter, cheese, lard, etc. The force in the officers' kitchen has also prepared vast quantities of jelly, marmalade, jam, pickles, and has done a great deal of canning of fruit and vegetables.

Florist: The florist has charge of the green houses and acts as landscape gardener, and with the assistance of a number of patients, has made his department outstanding. Under his supervision thousands of potted plants of various kinds and a vast amount of cut flowers have been grown for the State and Memorial Hospitals. This has made it possible to have plants and flowers on all of the wards of the institution and in the quarters of the employees throughout the year. Thousands of plants are grown for the flower beds scattered about the lawns of the institution. The personnel of this department also cares for the trees, shrubbery and some sixty acres of lawn.

NEW BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Chapel: One of the outstanding improvements made during the biennium was the remodeling of the large hall on the third floor in the rear of the main building into a Chapel. This hall had formerly been used for motion picture shows, weekly patients' and employees' dances, musical entertainments, amateur theatricals and religious services. This hall has been in need of much repair work for many years. It was not suitably arranged nor conveniently located for an amusement hall and was not properly equipped nor furnished for religious services. Much of the plaster which had become loose and badly cracked was removed and replaced. The old worn floor was torn out, a new oak floor put in and lighting and ventilating systems were changed. Pews were substituted for the old benches, an altar was purchased and installed and other furnishings and equipment provided. The whole hall was transformed into a very fine Chapel, and fitted with proper facilities for the conducting of both Protestant and Catholic services.

New Barn: During the summer of 1932 and the winter of 1933 we erected a new modern dairy barn on Farm Colony No. 1 (O'Malley Farm). The barn is built in the Gothic style of architecture. It is built in the form of an "L." The long portion, which runs north and south, is 192 feet in length; the shorter one is 56 feet long. The lower portion of the barn or ground floor is of concrete throughout. The walls are 12 inches in thickness, which support a 6 inch reinforced slab, which forms the ceiling for the first story and a floor for the hay mow. The part of the barn above the concrete is of wooden construction, has arched rafters and the roof is

shingled with asphalt tapered shingles. The first floor is lined with vitrified tile, has 50 large windows equipped with specially designed steel frames and sash. The window sash are weighted and operated similarly to the windows in an automobile. The sash may be raised and lowered with ease and the windows are so constructed that the sash may be held at any level. This part of the barn is equipped with very efficient automatically operating ventilating system throughout. The long or main part of the barn is equipped with James-way stanchions, with individual drinking and salt cups attached. The floor of the stalls is of cork tile. The gutters are equipped with drainage and the whole lower floor of the barn is supplied with running water.

The wing portion of the barn has large roomy pens on one side for freshening cows and a number of calf pens on the other side, which are provided with individual stanchions. The first floor of the barn accommodates 76 milch cows and has ample room for 30 calves.

The hay mows afford room for the storage of large quantities of hay, straw and shredded corn stalks. This makes it possible to keep these valuable commodities dry and conveniently stored for ready use. In addition there are large bins on the second floor for the storage of grains and other dairy feeds.

Immediately adjacent to the barn are two large concrete silos, 16 feet in diameter and 62 feet in height. These silos have adequate capacity for ensilage to supply the herd over a twelve months period.

The barn is provided with a specially designed bull pen and exercise yard.

New Terrazzo Floors: During the past year two wards on the male side were completely remodeled. The old wooden floors were removed, steel beams and concrete slabs installed and terrazzo laid throughout the halls, alcoves and sleeping rooms. Much of the old plaster was removed and replaced with new and the wards were redecorated. They now offer a pleasing appearance. The wards are sanitary and this improvement has reduced the fire hazard to a minimum in this section of the building. This was one of the C. W. A. projects. The state purchased the materials used.

Ventilation of Laundry: A very complete and efficiently operating ventilating system was installed in our laundry. This was one of the C. W. A. projects. The materials and equipment were paid for out of our Miscellaneous Capital Fund.

Granary Extensions: Another C. W. A. project was the erection of an addition to the granary. This building is two stories, and has large bins for the storage of grain on the upper floor. A feed grind-

ing machine and feed mixing apparatus will be installed in the lower floor. This room is well lighted, heated and ventilated, and we now have facilities for taking care of the vast amount of feed grinding and mixing of feeds required throughout the year.

Engineer's House: Much needed improvement was made in the Engineer's house. Several of the rooms were replastered, some new floors put in, all rooms completely redecorated, and considerable improvement made in the heating, plumbing and water systems. The exterior of the house was also painted.

Heating, Lighting, Plumbing, Electrical and Water System Repairs and Replacements: A great deal of new plumbing and heating equipment has been installed during the biennium. Defective plumbing and heating pipes have received attention. The boilers and furnaces have been kept in a good state of repair.

Improvements have been made to the water softening equipment to make the softener more positive in its action and to operate at less expense. The large elevated water tank was cleaned and repaired. The old worn lining was removed, the tank was sand-blasted, holes in the bottom welded, pit holes in the side walls filled and the entire inside was coated with No-Oxid grease.

All main water lines have been put in proper condition. Some of the pipes have been increased in size and other pipes have been covered to prevent sweating.

A great deal of conduit has been installed to replace the open wiring in the electrical system. The old type open switches have been replaced and equipment put in to comply with the electrical code.

A number of additional radiators have been put in, radiator steam traps, vacuum valves, return traps, oil traps and oil separators have been installed, and several thousand feet of steam pipe have been insulated, all of which has helped to make the heating system operate more economically and efficiently.

A new electric line was put in extending from the power house to the residences occupied by the engineer and steward.

The power plant has been supplied with additional plumbing, electrical, blacksmith, steam fitters and weld tools, and there was recently purchased an engine lathe, large drill press, power hack saw, complete welding outfit and the power house store room has supplies to take care of the necessary repair jobs.

Painting and Redecorating: Several wards and a number of rooms in the employees' quarters, and three sun porches on the male side have been redecorated. The residence occupied by the Farm Foreman, the new barn on the colony farm, granary, garage, the dynamo and boiler rooms and machine shops in the power house,

and the basement halls and rooms in the rear of the main building have been repainted during the biennium.

Kitchen Repairs: The large kitchen has been repainted, new equipment added and re-arrangement of equipment made. A service room has been fitted up adjoining the kitchen. All food stuffs, such as meats, groceries, vegetables, etc., are distributed from this service room. All food supplies are requisitioned and properly checked before going to the kitchens.

Dairy: One of the large rooms in the basement has been converted into a dairy room. It is fitted up with all the necessary equipment for butter and cheese making.

Lounging and Recreation Rooms: Two large rooms in the basement in the rear of the main building have been replastered, painted and equipped with chairs, benches and tables for the use of paroled male patients for lounging and recreation rooms.

Horse Barn: New flooring was put in all stalls in the horse barn.

New Roads and Improvements to Old Ones: The road extending north from the power house to Highway 113 has been widened and graded.

A new road has been put in on Colony Farm No. 1 (O'Malley Farm), which was a much needed improvement. It extends from the dairy barn to the north line fence. This road takes care of much of the farm traffic which was formerly carried on on the public highway. The road is now used entirely for the hauling of farm crops from the fields, the hauling out of fertilizer and the transportation of farm machinery. This does away with the hazard of transporting of patients and materials on the public highway.

A new road was laid from a point adjacent to the entrance to the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital, running south and extending to the lake shore drive. This road will take care of the touring visitors and will be used as a service road for the hauling of vegetables and farm crops raised on the acreage south of the main building and on Governor's Island.

A concrete road was put in extending from the rear of the main building to the concrete road running east and west, located north of the buildings.

I am herewith calling your Board's attention to a list of new buildings and other projects requested for this institution on previous occasions, but for which funds have not been made available: Psychopathic Building, Occupational Therapy Building, Houses for Married Physicians, Dental Equipment, Laboratory Apparatus, Amusement Hall and Gymnasium, Green House Units, Fire Walls, New Generating Unit, Additional Fire Escapes, Root Cellar, Horse

Barn at Colony Farm, Additional Water Mains, Hydrants and Reservoirs for Fire Protection, Concrete Barnyards, Additional Concrete Walks, Dairy Building, Lime Reclamation Tanks, Radiator Guards, Additional Furniture and Furnishings for Main and Other Buildings, Floor Replacements, and Storm Sewers.

DESIRED APPROPRIATIONS FOR SPECIAL CAPITAL

Psychopathic Building.....	\$140,000.00
Amusement Hall and Gymnasium.....	40,000.00
New Green House.....	8,000.00
Generating Unit.....	8,000.00
Occupational Therapy Building.....	32,000.00
Horse Barn, Colony Farm.....	5,000.00
Concrete Reservoir for Fire Protection.....	5,000.00
Water Pump for Fire Protection.....	3,500.00
Fire Protection	
Fire escapes, fire exits, fire walls, as recommended by Industrial Commission.....	10,000.00
Addition to Young Stock Barn.....	4,000.00
Hog House.....	4,000.00
Extension of Water Mains and Hydrants for Lake Water Supply.....	3,600.00
Root Cellar.....	3,500.00
Building for housing Additional Personnel.....	75,000.00
Residences for Married Physicians.....	10,000.00

PSYCHOPATHIC BUILDING

In several previous biennial reports I called your Board's attention to the advisability of erecting a psychopathic building at this institution. The present buildings are of old construction and are not conveniently arranged or adequately equipped to make it possible to carry on the type of service desired for patients who are acutely ill mentally or physically.

I am again recommending that funds be appropriated for the erection of a clinical or psychopathic building at this institution. The building should be two stories and basement, of stone construction, to be in harmony with the present buildings, fire-proof and conveniently planned to make it conform with modern hospital construction. This building should be of sufficient size to accommodate one hundred patients. It should be provided with a large number of single rooms and dormitories of various sizes for patients, lounging rooms for patients, reception rooms for visitors, offices for physicians, examining rooms, laboratory, x-ray room, operating room, rooms for hydro, physio and other therapy, dining room and kitchen.

Over a period of many years the receiving wards on both the male and female side have been over-crowded, due to the large number of admissions. The necessity of hospitalizing these newly admitted patients in the present receiving wards has made it necessary to keep the disturbed patients in close proximity to the ones

who are convalescing. Many of these newly admitted patients are noisy and are a constant disturbing element to the quieter patients. Increasing the bed capacity of this institution would relieve the constant congestion on the wards of the main building, would add little additional overhead for operation, and would result in the lowering of the per capita cost of hospitalizing patients here, and would enable us to take care of many patients suffering from certain types of psychosis for a longer period of time.

It will be necessary to appropriate in the neighborhood of \$140,000.00 for the erection of the type of building desired.

AMUSEMENT HALL AND GYMNASIUM

For a long time it has been necessary for us to use the general dining room for motion pictures, musicals, theatricals and other entertainments. The dining room is not suitable to use as an amusement hall. Whenever entertainments or amusements of any kind are held it is necessary to remove the dining room tables, resulting in much inconvenience and trouble. I earnestly request that funds be provided in the amount of \$40,000 for the erection of an amusement hall and gymnasium. This building should be of sufficient size to take care of all our amusements and indoor recreation. It is proposed that a separate fire-proof building be erected, the first floor to be used for an auditorium and the basement to be used for a gymnasium, where handball, basket-ball games, calisthenics and exercise may be held, with additional facilities for bowling alleys, card rooms, pool and billiard games. The institution is provided with insufficient facilities for the carrying on of a proper exercise program, which is very essential to the mental and physical welfare of the patients and employees.

NEW GREEN HOUSES

We have at this institution two small green houses of modern type and in addition two old green houses, which are in a dilapidated state. It is very desirable to have sufficient quantities of flowers and to provide plants and flowers to properly decorate the lawns during the summer months. Funds should be provided to replace the two old green houses, which are in such poor condition. I recommend that \$8,000.00 be appropriated for the erection of two new units, and also recommend that the green houses be moved to a site in the rear of the main building, and that the old green houses and other unsightly buildings in the neighborhood of the green houses, be razed and the grounds put in proper condition for lawn purposes. This change would improve the appearance of the park directly in front of the male wards.

GENERATING UNIT

It is recommended that funds be provided in the amount of \$8,000.00 for the purchase of a new generating unit to take the

place of the old one, which has been in operation for many years, and is too small to carry the necessary load.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY BUILDING

I am again recommending that funds be provided for the erection of an occupational therapy building. The proposed building should be a one story building with a basement, of fire-proof construction and of sufficient size to take care of the occupational therapy activities for both the male and female side.

Practically all of the leading hospitals for mental diseases in the country have facilities for carrying on occupational therapy on an extensive scale. It has been recognized over a period of years that occupational therapy is essential as a therapeutic measure in the treatment of nervous and mental cases. It is especially useful in the treatment of depressed cases. It acts as a stimulant in arousing patients from introspection and mental lethargy, diverts their thoughts, stimulates their efforts to useful employment and gives them pleasure of accomplishment. It diverts the thoughts of the more or less disturbed and troublesome cases. It puts them in a state of mind whereby they are less annoying to the advanced convalescent cases.

FIRE PROTECTION

The management of this hospital strongly advises that there be additional fire protection for this institution. Fire walls should be installed separating the front center section of the main building from the wards, additional fire escapes and exits provided, extension made to the fire mains, an eight inch pipe should be put in surrounding the main building and a number of hydrants added. Provisions should be made for a large reservoir in the rear of the main building, and a large pump purchased, which would provide an adequate supply of water in case of fire. A complete survey of the water system of this institution has been made by Mr. John Glaetli, Construction Engineer for your Board, and the carrying out of this project has the recommendation of the State Engineering Department and is supported by the Industrial Commission. Under amounts listed for Special Capital and Miscellaneous Capital there is an itemized list of the materials necessary for this project, with an estimate of the cost of same.

ADDITION TO YOUNG STOCK BARN

We are urgently in need of more room to house the large numbers of young stock we have on hand continually. The present young stock barn on the hospital grounds should be extended to meet the horse barn. This improvement will cost in the neighborhood of \$4,000.00.

HORSE BARN — COLONY FARM

We are badly in need of a horse barn for Colony Farm No. 1 (O'Malley Farm). A portion of the machine shed was temporarily equipped for the care of the horses on that farm. A horse barn of sufficient size to house fourteen horses should be erected. The architecture and structure of the barn should harmonize with the dairy barn located there. It will take at least \$5,000.00 for materials for this structure. We are prepared to do the work with our own help.

HOG HOUSE

I am also recommending that there be funds made available for the erection of a new hog house. The sum of \$4,000.00 will be required for this purpose.

ROOT CELLAR

The sum of \$3,500.00 should be appropriated for an additional root cellar. The institution farms raise a vast amount of vegetables each year and we do not have adequate storing facilities to take care of the amount of vegetables raised. In recent years we have been obliged to store thousands of bushels of potatoes and other vegetables under our horse barn and in poorly constructed and ventilated cellars, located on rented farms. This has resulted in considerable loss and much inconvenience.

BUILDING FOR HOUSING ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL

In the event that additional personnel is provided, as recommended in this report, it will be necessary to erect a building for the housing of these added employees. This building should be of sufficient size to give these employees comfortable quarters. The building should be fire-proof and constructed of material, which will harmonize with other buildings on the premises. It is estimated this building, with furnishings, will cost about \$75,000.00.

RESIDENCES FOR MARRIED PHYSICIANS

I am recommending that there be funds made available for the erection of two houses for married physicians. We have no accommodations at the present time for physicians who are married. It is a difficult matter to induce experienced medical men to enter the state service. In the past we have on several occasions failed to secure the services of desirable and well qualified married physicians, and I may say the institution has lost the services of several good men who desired to get married and reside at the institution, but proper quarters were not available. The management of a great many institutions in other states have seen the fallacy of failing to provide quarters for married physicians and have secured funds for the erection of homes for the members of their medical staff who were married. The materials and furnishings for the proposed residences would cost in the neighborhood of \$10,-

000.00. We are prepared to erect these buildings with our own help.

LAND AND LAND IMPROVEMENTS

Concrete Walks and Drives: It is very desirable that there be new concrete walks put in on the grounds between the main building and the lake, for the use and convenience of female patients when they take their out-door walks. Additional concrete walks through the main park will make it possible to permit both female and male patients to be out-of-doors at one and the same time without coming in close contact or inter-mingling with each other.

DESIRED APPROPRIATIONS FOR MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL

LAND AND LAND IMPROVEMENTS	
Material for Concrete Barnyards	\$ 1,000.00
Material for Concrete Walks and Drives	1,100.00
STRUCTURES AND ATTACHED FIXTURES	
Dairy Building	2,500.00
Poultry House	2,200.00
Lime Reclamation Tanks	600.00
Radiator Guards	400.00
Machine Shed—Remodel	800.00
Laundry Floor Covering	450.00
Fire-Proof Filing Room	2,000.00
Lightning Rods for Main and other Buildings	1,200.00
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	
Food Carts (R. & M. \$150.00)	350.00
General Utility Tools and Miscellaneous Equipment for Power Plant	700.00
Floor Sander	350.00
Equipment for Dairy Building	1,915.00
Milk Cooler	\$275.00
Milk Vats	200.00
Pasteurizing Machines	1200.00
Milk Can Sterilizer	150.00
Sinks	90.00
Extractor for Laundry	2,200.00
Steam Heating Unit, Farm Foreman House	650.00
Fire Equipment	600.00
Alpine Sun Lamp	450.00
Ventilation Power House	400.00
Miscellaneous	250.00
Poultry House Feeders, 8 @ \$12.00	96.00
Poultry House Water Fountains, 12 @ \$6.00	72.00
Vacuum Cleaners	140.00
Shelving for Cold Storage Rooms	400.00
Ice Cream Equipment	400.00
Pipe Threading Dies and Cutters	160.00
Materials for Water System Improvement	12,200.00
New Soft Water Pumps	\$ 800.00
Power House Piping Changes	1500.00
Filling line and suction to new reservoir	700.00
New 8 inch fire main and suction line	2600.00
New Baffle in water softener	100.00
Electrical work	1000.00
Contingencies	1000.00
Supervision by Engineering Department	3000.00
Plans and Specifications	1500.00

FURNITURE AND PERMANENT FURNISHINGS

Filing Cabinets	\$	425.00
Dressers, 10		160.00
Tables, 6		42.00
Chiffoniers, 6		108.00
Rugs, Employees Quarters, 10		200.00
Beds, Single, Attendant's Quarters, 6		60.00
Rockers, Employees' Quarters, 20		200.00
Chairs, Employees' Quarters, 24		96.00
Mirrors, Employees' Quarters, 20		50.00
Chairs, Medical Offices, 6		108.00
Chairs, for Wards, 100		500.00
Chairs, for Ward Dining Rooms, 60		90.00
Rugs, Bedrooms on Wards, 60		180.00
Rugs, Officers' Quarters, 3		180.00
Mattresses, Physicians' Quarters, 4		120.00
Typewriter		85.00
Desks for Doctors' Offices, 2		70.00
Couches for Wards, 6		120.00
Rugs, Hall for Nurses' Home		200.00
Chairs and Rockers for male and female solariums		700.00

LABORATORY APPARATUS

Equipment for Dental Office		900.00
Miscellaneous Laboratory Equipment, including surgical instruments, etc.		500.00
Instrument Sterilizers		200.00

DESIRED APPROPRIATIONS FOR REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

LAND AND LAND IMPROVEMENTS

Walks and Drives	\$	350.00
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STRUCTURES AND ATTACHED FIXTURES

Refrigeration Rooms, Repairs		300.00
Heating System Repairs, General		3,200.00
Boiler Repairs		1,400.00
Boiler Furnace Repairs, Including Stokers		2,100.00
Plumbing, General		1,400.00
Electric System, Replacement and Repairs		1,400.00
Painting and Decorating		2,700.00
Masonry and Plastering		1,600.00
Carpentry		2,400.00
Miscellaneous Roof Repairs		900.00
Glass Replacements		325.00
Gutters and Down Spouts, Main and Other Buildings		360.00
Change Steam and Water Pipes in Nurses' Home		975.00
Floor Replacements; Male Wards 1 and 3, Female Wards 2 and 4, Including Fourth Floor Dormitories	11,000.00	
Floor Replacement, Male Bathroom		400.00
Floor Replacement in Corridors of Employees' Quarters in Rear of Main Building		800.00
Sundry Repairs		1,200.00
Wages, per year		
Carpenters		2,160.00
Painters		2,160.00
Mason		1,440.00
Upholsterer		930.00
General Repair Men		1,020.00
Food Carts (Misc. Capital \$350.00)		150.00
Food Elevator Repairs		350.00
Fences		400.00

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Engine Repairs.....	1,200.00
Pump Repairs.....	700.00
Water Softener System Repairs.....	450.00
Heater Repairs.....	640.00
Motor Repairs.....	700.00
Electrical Equipment Repairs.....	560.00
Refrigeration Equipment Repairs.....	500.00
Laundry Machinery Repairs, General.....	900.00
Heating System Repairs, Farm Colony.....	100.00
Replace Fire Hose, Fire Equipment and Hydrants.....	1,200.00
Replacements:	
Bathroom Fixtures.....	425.00
Carpenter Shop Machinery Repairs.....	200.00
Planer, Jointer, Band Saw, Wood Lathe, and Minor Car- penter Shop Implements and Tools.....	1,000.00
Drainage and Sewerage System.....	500.00
Farm Machinery:	
Wagons, 3 @ \$70.00.....	210.00
Harnesses, 2 sets @ \$75.00.....	150.00
Harrow, Three Section.....	45.00
Cultivators, 3 @ \$50.00.....	150.00
Plows, Walking, 4 @ \$23.00.....	92.00
Cultivators, Single 4 @ \$8.00.....	32.00
Corn Binder.....	200.00
Mower, Horse Drawn.....	70.00
Manure Spreader.....	130.00
Lawn Mowers, 12 @ \$24.00.....	288.00
Truck and Tractor Repairs.....	800.00
Miscellaneous Farm Implement Repairs.....	900.00
Truck.....	800.00
Sundry Replacements.....	600.00

FURNITURE AND PERMANENT FURNISHINGS

Typewriters, 4.....	240.00
Chairs, Wards, 30 @ \$3.00.....	90.00
Chairs, Employees' Quarters, 24 @ \$2.00.....	48.00
Rugs, Medical Office, 2.....	265.00
Rugs, Stenographers' Office, 2 @ \$70.00.....	140.00
Upholstery Shop Repair Material.....	800.00
Miscellaneous Furniture Replacements.....	500.00

RECOMMENDATIONS

WARD PERSONNEL

Your Board has been cognizant of the fact that this hospital has been operated over a period of years with insufficient help to give the kind of care and supervision that the patients hospitalized here should receive, and the kind of service that the public rightfully demands. The population of the institution has materially increased in recent years, but the number of physicians and nurses has remained stationary and there has been no material increase in the number of ward attendants. Your Board and the Superintendent of this hospital have discussed on a number of occasions the matter of medical service, nursing care and attendant supervision provided the patients confined in this institution.

The salary paid attendants is low as compared to remuneration received by those in other lines of work. Up to 1930 many of the experienced attendants remained in the service of this hospital for a comparatively short period. They would drift about from one state institution to another or take up other lines of work because the salary paid attendants in state hospitals offered little or no inducement for them to remain in the state service. These same attendants could, without difficulty, obtain employment in other lines of work such as in factories, stores, restaurants, garages, etc., or take up other vocations which made it possible for them to earn more money, have more freedom, work shorter hours, have fewer responsibilities, and enjoy the attractions and amusements offered in cities. This situation resulted in a large turn over of attendants continuously. Because of the low wage, long hours of service required of ward attendants, and lack of proper facilities to give these employees desirable recreation and entertainment, the ward personnel has often been depleted of the type of persons one would desire and hope to keep in the service.

During the past three or four years the turn over of the ward personnel has been much less noticeable. This is due to the economic conditions which have prevailed throughout the country during this period. It is quite likely that the present economic situation will improve within a reasonable time and that labor will again be in demand, in which case it will again be a difficult matter to retain good help in the service or induce desirable persons to enter the state service unless the salary paid attendants is increased. The long hours exacted of attendants, insufficient pay, lack of suitable living quarters and failure to provide these employees with suitable recreation and entertainment creates a situation whereby these employees fail to render their very best service.

The attendants are divided into day and night shifts. The day attendants work from six in the morning to six in the evening, and from six in the morning to eight in the evening on alternate days. The night attendants are employed from eight in the evening until six in the morning. The average compensation is \$45.00 per month.

The work of the attendants who are assigned to the receiving and all of the disturbed wards is extremely arduous and creates a constant mental and physical strain on the employee. A large number of patients admitted are suffering from some acute form of mental or physical ailment. A considerable number are markedly debilitated, are in a state of low resistance, and many are suffering from chronic physical disorders affecting the vital organs. A goodly number of those hospitalized are noisy, violent and destructive, very troublesome and annoying to others and require a great deal of care every hour of the day and often during the night. Other patients, because of their delusional state, are constantly dissatisfied, inclined to find fault without just cause, they make unfounded

complaints relative to the care received, they are continually discontented, and imagine they are incarcerated unjustly. Some patients are stupid, inactive, resistive and often oppose all efforts on the part of attendants to assist or guide them.

A large number of beds on the infirmary wards are constantly occupied by patients who, because of some mental or physical ailment, are partially or wholly unable to help themselves. Others are confused, restless, agitated, and in a constant state of psychomotor excitement. Many of these patients remove their garments, remove or destroy their bedding, or leave their beds at frequent intervals. Many are untidy and filthy in their habits and require frequent change of clothing or bedding. There are also a number of these wards who put their room in a state of marked disorder at every opportunity. A noticeable percentage of the patients hospitalized on these wards either refuse food or do not take a sufficient quantity to meet their requirements. The ward help must use much patience and often times tedious persuasion to get this type of patient to take sufficient nourishment.

It must be readily apparent to anyone familiar with the fact that there are from eighty-five to ninety patients admitted to this hospital every month, suffering from all types of mental disorders and many afflicted with some form of physical ailment, often times of a serious nature, that the infirmary and receiving wards are necessarily filled to capacity or overly crowded continually. The wards hospitalizing patients suffering from acute mental disorders, the troublesome, the helpless or those afflicted with physical diseases or infirmities, have never been provided with a sufficient number of graduate nurses or experienced attendants to give to these patients the kind of nursing care and attendant supervision they should receive. The wards hospitalizing the ambulatory cases have always operated with insufficient help.

This situation has existed all these years because the management has endeavored to operate the institution as economically as possible, as this has been the expressed wish of those having to do with the appropriation of funds. We have been obliged to economize in all departments. Your Board, we know, has made strenuous efforts during each session of the Legislature to secure larger appropriations for the operation of this and other institutions under your supervision. The time has come, however, when sufficient funds must be made available to operate this hospital in a manner which will meet the public demand. In order to give these patients the kind of care we think they should have, and the type of service they are entitled to, funds must be available for the employment of a greatly enlarged personnel.

I earnestly recommend that the nurses and attendants be put on an eight hour basis, and that the attendants be paid a higher

salary. I believe the attendants should be paid a minimum or beginning salary of \$50.00 a month, with full maintenance, and that the monthly wage be increased according to length of service, with \$60.00 a month as a maximum for attendants, and \$75.00 a month be paid to those assigned to the position of charge of a ward. As stated many times by members of your Board, and others who are interested in the state service, the State should not require its employees to work more hours per week than private concerns are permitted to have their help employed.

I propose that two physicians be added to our medical staff and that the nursing staff of this hospital be increased from the present number to twenty-one. In the event that the attendants are put on the eight hour basis and in order to have a sufficient number on each ward at all times, it will be necessary to add forty-eight more attendants to our present force together with seven additional charge attendants.

Your Board's attention is drawn to the following tables which will indicate the number of nurses, charge attendants, and attendants required on the various wards in order to give the patients the kind of care and supervision they should have.

NURSES AND ATTENDANTS
EIGHT HOUR SYSTEM

Superintendent of Nurses.....	1	
General Night Nurse.....	1	
General Day Nurse.....	1	
Relief Nurse.....	2	
Nurse for Male Flat 5 and 6, Nights.....	1	
Nurse for Female Flat 5 and 6, Nights.....	1	
Nurses for Male Wards.....	7	
Nurses for Female Wards.....	7	
	21	
Male Charge and Assistant Charge Attendants.....	10	21
Female Charge and Assistant Charge Attendants.....	8	
Attendants for Male Wards.....	54	
Attendants for Female Wards.....	47	
	119	
		119
Total.....		140

MALE WARDS
EIGHT HOUR SYSTEM
NURSES—CHARGE ATTENDANTS—ATTENDANTS

	6:00 A. M. to 2:00 P. M.		2:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.		10:00 P. M. to 6:00 A. M.	Attendants	Charge Attendants	Nurses	Total
	Charge	Att.	Charge	Att.					
Ward 1	1	3	1	2	2	7	2	-	9
Ward 2	1	4	1	4	2	10	2	-	12
Ward 3	1	1	1	-	1	2	2	-	4
Ward 4	1	5	1	4	2	11	2	-	13
Ward 5 Infirmery	Nurse 1	4	Nurse 1	3	1 Nurse 1	8	--	3	11
Ward 6	Nurse 2	6	Nurse 1	5	2 Nurse 1	13	--	4	17
Ward 7	1	2	1	1	--	3	2	-	5
	8	25	7	19	12	54	10	7	71

FEMALE WARDS
EIGHT HOUR SYSTEM
NURSES—CHARGE ATTENDANTS—ATTENDANTS

	6:00 A. M. to 2:00 P. M.		2:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.		10:00 P. M. to 6:00 A. M.	Attendants	Charge Attendants	Nurses	Total
	Charge	Att.	Charge	Att.					
Ward 1	1	2	1	1	1	4	2	-	6
Ward 2	1	4	1	3	2	9	2	-	11
Ward 3	1	1	1	-	1	2	2	-	4
Ward 4	1	5	1	4	2	11	2	-	13
Ward 5 Infirmery	Nurse 1	4	Nurse 1	3	1 Nurse 1	8	--	3	11
Ward 6	Nurse 2	6	Nurse 1	5	2 Nurse 1	13	--	4	17
	7	22	6	16	11	47	8	7	62

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL

Because of the large number of patients admitted to this institution and the extensive turn over, it is obvious that we have a very large number of patients' records, correspondence and various reports to be filed. This material must be compiled and properly filed so that it is available for reference at any time. There is also a considerable amount of statistical material to prepare each year.

This work has been carried on heretofore by members of the stenographic force. This takes up much of their time daily and interferes materially with the performing of their stenographic duties. The above work should be done by one person, one who is experienced in filing and has some statistical ability. I recommend that your Board authorize the employment of a filing clerk.

With the increase in ward personnel it will be necessary to make provision for the employment of two additional waitresses, two more laundresses and two maids.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

May I again call your Board's attention to the advisability and importance of re-establishing in this institution a training school for nurses. It is a difficult matter to secure the services of persons properly trained or adapted to care for nervous and mental cases, and I propose that arrangements be made whereby we may give a course in training covering a period of a year. These pupils would be taught the usual didactic studies as outlined in the standard training schools for nurses and general hospitals, together with bedside work and instructions in the care of patients mentally or physically ill. A properly conducted school for nurses' training in this hospital would undoubtedly be an incentive to a large number of young women in the state who have a high school education to enter this profession. It is my opinion that arrangements may be made whereby with the proper affiliation with general hospitals these pupils will be permitted to go on with their work and receive additional two years training in these hospitals in order to complete their courses for graduation and registration.

It would also be advisable to try to induce general hospitals throughout the state to send their pupils in training to this institution for a course in psychiatric nursing. We are fully equipped to give these pupils valuable training in the care of nervous and mental cases.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

I am again recommending to your Board that some action be taken to bring before the Legislature the advisability of passing some legislation which will create a pension or retirement system for state employees. We have in the personnel of this institution, and I know there are in other institutions and departments, many employees who have given their best years to the service of the state. Most of these employees have worked for a comparatively small salary or low wage and as a result have failed to accumulate sufficient funds with which to provide them with a livelihood after they have reached old age or because of infirmities have become unable to render efficient service and are obliged to resign their position. In recognition of the service these employees have ren-

dered the state, and as an incentive for men and women of the proper type to enter the service, it is hoped that some provision will be made whereby these employees may expect and will receive at the end of a certain number of years, a pension which will adequately provide for them after it is necessary for them to leave the service.

Appended hereto will be found the prescribed statistical tables, which are a part of this biennial report.

Grateful acknowledgment is extended to the Staff of the State of Wisconsin General Hospital for the splendid cooperation given and the services rendered to this institution. We are greatly indebted to the Psychiatric Institute and State Laboratory of Hygiene for the work they have done for us.

I wish to thank the members of our consulting staff for the assistance and advice given us on many occasions.

I desire to express my gratitude to the personnel of the institution for the splendid loyalty and cooperation they have shown.

In conclusion I desire to express to your Honorable Board my appreciation for the support and helpful service given me in the administration of the affairs of this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

M. K. GREEN,
Superintendent.

TWENTY-SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE
INSANE

Winnebago, Wisconsin

FOR THE
BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

J

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Winnebago, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

GILBERT E. SEAMAN, M. D.....	<i>Superintendent</i>
CARL SCHMIDT	<i>Steward</i>
MARY PEEBLES	<i>Matron</i>

LOCATION

The Northern Hospital for the Insane is ideally located on the shores of Lake Winnebago at Winnebago, Wisconsin, about four miles from Oshkosh. The Hospital is served by the C. & N. W. and Soo Railroads, as well as by automobile and bus and taxi service from Oshkosh over U. S. Highway 41 and County Trunk A.

Besides a spacious institutional site the State owns 650 acres of land at this institution of which approximately 470 acres are tillable.

PURPOSE

To provide treatment for acute insane. Also to serve as a place for treatment of narcotic drug addicts, inebriate or alcoholic persons, and those having venereal diseases.

Date Opened.....		1873
Institutional Bed Capacity.....		712
Farm Colonies		
Owned.....	15	
Rented.....	13	28
Total Available Beds.....		740
Number of Patients June 30, 1933.....		857
Number of Patients June 30, 1934.....		753
Area of Grounds, Acres.....		139
Acres Under Cultivation.....		830
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1934.....	\$1,146,477.03	
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1934.....		274,944.08
Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1933	Year Ending June 30, 1934
Operation.....	\$ 244,410.00	\$ 233,804.00
Repairs and Maintenance.....	25,917.00	27,448.00
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis).....	\$ 270,327.00	\$ 261,252.00
Permanent Improvements.....	20,002.00	11,861.00
Total Expenditure.....	\$ 290,349.00	\$ 273,113.00
Average Daily Number of Patients.....	879	825
Per Capita Cost Per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance).....	\$ 5.91	\$ 6.09
Average No. of Officers and Employees.....	158	155

ADMISSIONS

Commitment: By judge or jury of a county or district court of record from the following counties, which comprise the Northern Hospital District; Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Calumet, Dodge, Door, Florence, Fond du Lac, Forest, Green Lake, Iron, Kewaunee, Langlade, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marinette, Marquette, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Portage, Price, Shawano, Sheboygan, Taylor, Vilas, Washington, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago, Wood. (Section 51.05).

Voluntary: Upon application to the superintendent supported by certificate of at least two qualified physicians. (Section 51.10.)

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit herewith the twenty-sixth biennial report of the Northern Hospital for the Insane for the period ending June 30, 1934.

During most of this period the hospital was under the charge of Superintendent Peter Bell, until his resignation February 26, 1934. For the period of February 26 to March 11, 1934, when the undersigned was appointed, Dr. William F. Lorenz acted as Superintendent.

POPULATION

Detailed figures relating to population and classification of cases are indicated in the tables appended hereto but it may be useful to point out that during the biennial period of 1932-34 the first admissions have shown a decrease of 99 in the last year, however, the decrease between the present biennial period and the previous one shows a decrease of only 13.

The re-admissions show a decrease of 19 during the two year period and a decrease of 27 between the previous biennial period and the present one.

During the biennial period there were discharged from the institution 741 the first year and 740 the second year, totalling 1,481 for the entire period, showing 186 increase in discharges for the period.

Patients suffering from alcoholic psychosis show a decrease of 11 during the second year of the biennial period and a decrease of 14 over the previous biennial period. Alcoholic patients without a psychosis show a decrease of only 3 for the second year. However, alcoholic patients without psychosis show an increase of 20 over the previous biennial period.

During the biennial period there were no first admissions with psychosis due to drugs; during the first year there were admitted 5 men and 4 women, totalling 9, suffering from drug addiction without psychosis; during the second year there were 5 men and

3 women, totalling 8. The re-admissions showed only 1 woman suffering from psychosis due to drug addiction.

The total number of deaths occurring in the hospital was 173; 88 the first year and 85 the second year. Of this number 52 in the first year died of diseases of the circulatory system and 25 the second year. Diseases of the respiratory system were responsible for 19 deaths the first year and 37 the second year. In the second year 1 suicide by drowning and 1 by strangulation occurred.

GENERAL HEALTH

During the biennium the general health of the personnel has been good. The following cases of communicable disease were cared for by the institution. One case of typhoid fever in a male employee, source unknown, recovered. Two cases of undulant fever, source unknown, 1 of which recovered. The condition of the other was complicated by acute glomerular nephritis and acute cardiac condition. One case of chicken pox. Seven cases of scabies. Two cases of erysipelas. Two cases of Vincent's Angina. It is gratifying to note that in no instance was there any spread of these communicable diseases within the institution.

A. A. Johnson, who had been employed as carpenter since July 1, 1905, died Oct. 8, 1933, following a cerebral hemorrhage.

Mrs. Susan Green, who was employed as occupational therapy aide, was granted leave of absence due to illness in July, 1932 and died while on leave.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

Dr. Gilbert E. Seaman was appointed Superintendent of the hospital March 11, 1934, succeeding Dr. Peter Bell who resigned Feb. 26, 1934.

M. J. Pescor, M. D., was appointed senior assistant physician July 7, 1932, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. N. F. Schwartz.

Elizabeth (Evenson) Edwards was appointed as registered nurse Sept. 15, 1932, as an addition to the nursing staff.

R. C. Morrison, M. D., was appointed as senior assistant physician Dec. 1, 1932, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of M. J. Pescor, M. D.

Emma Maude (Johnson) Witte, was appointed as registered nurse Dec. 14, 1932, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Marie Priebe.

Byron J. Hughes, M. D., was appointed as senior assistant physician Jan. 6, 1933, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Claude M. Dunlap, M. D.

cedures conducted at the hospital by visiting surgeons with aid of the resident staff. They included:

- 1 cholecystectomy.
- 2 appendectomies.
- 1 removal of carcinoma of the breast.
- 1 salpingectomy
- 2 tonsillectomies
- 1 strangulated inguinal hernia.
- 1 traumatic varicocele.
- 1 iridectomy and cataract extraction.
- 1 urethral-lithotomy.

The resident staff performed:

- 4 tonsillectomies.
- 2 biopsies, one for carcinoma of the breast and the second for rectal malignancy.
- 2 blood transfusions, citrated method.
- 5 diagnostic cisternal punctures were done, where the lumbar puncture was technically prohibited.
- 5 pregnant mothers were delivered; children are living; uneventful convalescence of mothers.

DENTAL SERVICE

The work of the dental department, particularly along the line of dental hygiene, has been continued with close cooperation between the dentist and physicians. The dental work is closely checked by X-ray and laboratory studies. It is believed that the health and comfort of the patients is materially advanced by careful dental work and supervision. The following table indicates the scope of the work done:

	1932-33	1933-34
Prophylaxis.....	4,239	4,980
Local treatments.....	684	754
Post operative treatments.....	82	16
Extractions.....	1,325	728
Impacted teeth, surgically removed.....	10	12
Fillings (amalgam).....	139	186
Fillings (porcelain).....	103	94
Gold inlays.....	14	5
Bridges.....	2	3
Full dentures.....	54	29
Partial dentures.....	52	31
Denture repairs.....	78	75
Bridge repairs.....	8	2

STAFF CONFERENCES

Three regular staff conferences are held each week, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, where cases are presented either for diagnosis or parole after careful study has been made and where other matters relating to the diagnosis, care, classification and treatment of patients are fully discussed.

LABORATORY

The institution is equipped with a modern clinical and roentgenological laboratory. The department is under the supervision of a member of the medical staff, Dr. B. J. Hughes, and a well trained technician is employed. The clinical laboratory is equipped to do blood counts, urinalysis, spinal fluid cell counts, examinations of direct smears, blood cultures, kidney function tests, basal metabolisms, stool examinations, coagulations, blood typing, examination of gastric contents and autopsies. During the biennium 4,509 procedures were carried out. Four autopsies were performed by the resident staff and two were performed by the resident staff with a consulting pathologist.

The X-ray department performed 1,727 examinations of which 1,359 were dental X-rays. The others included 264 skeletal X-rays, 66 chest X-rays, and the remainder included gall bladder, X-ray following barium meal, and barium enemas.

NURSING SERVICE

At the present time the hospital is employing 1 chief nurse and 6 registered nurses. It is believed that the use of trained nurses is a very important element in the treatment and recovery of our type of patients. The service should be improved and extended. I recommend four additional trained nurses.

SOCIAL SERVICE FIELD WORKER

For reasons frequently set forth in previous biennial reports it is requested that early consideration be given to the employment of a social service field worker, for the purpose of aiding the medical staff in obtaining the necessary information concerning patients within the institution and for the additional purpose of contact with parole patients in order that necessary domestic and economic adjustments may be made with the object in view of continuing these parole patients in their environment outside the institution.

RECREATION AND OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

Much thought and attention has been given to providing increased recreation and outdoor activities for the benefit of patients and employees as well. Accordingly, there has been provided a new baseball diamond, one additional horse shoe court, one tennis court, and facilities for bathing and swimming. A small bath house has been erected providing sixteen small rooms. The bathing beach and pier has been improved, which selected patients under strict supervision and employees are permitted to use. These facilities have greatly encouraged the outdoor life. Baseball has been particularly the favorite recreation and this and other games have been organized and supervised by the supervisor of male service, Mr. Stryzewski. Teams have been organized from both patients and

Patient Dances. moving pictures

employees. It is hoped that other recreation facilities may be provided in the future since it is believed that this is an important factor in the betterment and recovery of patients. The participation of patients is with the advice and consent of the medical staff.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Occupational therapy in all available cases continues to be used as an important aid in the treatment and restoration of patients with gratifying results. It is believed that this work should be extended and that serious and early consideration should be given to providing a suitably arranged building for that purpose. Efforts are now being made to provide additional and more suitable temporary quarters for occupational therapy, and the employment of an additional occupational therapy aide is recommended. A recent study of the subject reveals the fact that 51% of the male patients and 47% of the female patients do some form of useful work, in periods varying from one to six hours per day, in addition to those working in the occupational therapy department under the direct supervision of the occupational therapy aide.

NEW BUILDINGS

Occupational Therapy Building: Frequent recommendation has been made for the erection of an Occupational Therapy Building and an item for that purpose incorporated in the budget. This recommendation is renewed.

Housing of Officers and Employees: The necessity for better facilities for the housing of officers and employees has been set forth in previous biennial reports and the reasons stated. It is believed that adequate and proper quarters for the married members of the medical staff is of great importance in rendering the best possible care of patients under their charge.

I renew the recommendation previously made and strongly urge that immediate steps be taken for the proper housing of two married physicians and request that sufficient sums be provided for this purpose.

Employees Building: Recommendations have frequently been made for the erection of an Employees Building. It is our desire to provide suitable living quarters for married couples and single men, many of these employees are now housed in rooms located on the wards and in places not conducive to their contentment and well being. The individual serving in the care of mentally afflicted patients, with long hours and trying work in this branch of the service, would be greatly benefited and the patients better served by the proper housing and more home-like surroundings of a well established Employees Building.

Herdsmen's Cottage: It is also requested that money be made available for a herdsman's cottage. The herdsman now is being tem-

*Revolving
Account*

*Shomby
outside Main*

*Complete
Herdsman's
Cottage*

out

porarily housed in a building remodeled and desired for a married physician. The dwelling in question can be constructed with our own labor and thus minimize the cost of erection.

Granary: It is again recommended that funds be appropriated for the construction of a centralized granary on the main farm. We are without proper space which will allow the centralized storing of all grain products. Grain is now being stored in numerous farm buildings and it is impossible to accurately requisition grain to the different departments. It is unsatisfactory and results in considerable waste in handling.

Hog and Slaughterhouse: It is again recommended that sufficient funds be allowed to provide for the remodeling of the hog house and the construction of a slaughterhouse in connection with the same, to replace the slaughterhouse destroyed by fire two years ago. The present hog house is in a dilapidated and unsanitary state. There are no accommodations for feed storage and it is necessary to transport feed products daily for the animals. It is our hope that moneys will be made available for this project in as much as the pork and pork products supply the institution all year around, thereby saving considerable money and assuring the hospital population of an excellent quality of pork.

Store Room Addition and Cold Storage: It is recommended that an addition be built between the store room and the present main building to house the store room. The present space is entirely inadequate in size. It is our recommendation to revamp the present store for the much needed enlargement and proper centralization of refrigeration. Under the present conditions we are not able to take advantage of low prices offered on certain commodities, holding them in storage for future use, thereby saving considerable money. Poultry, such as chickens, ducks, and geese, which are consumed on Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays should be prepared and put in storage during the month of August, thereby reducing the food cost considerably. This applies to the storage of pork which is being raised in great quantities to supply the needs of the institution. Not having proper cold storage facilities we are compelled to feed hogs beyond the weight limit which is a waste of money and could be eliminated by proper cold storage facilities.

New Laundry Building. A new laundry building is asked for in our budget to replace an old addition of two stories now attached to the main hospital building and used as a laundry wash room on the first floor and an ironing room on the second floor. There are approximately 50 patients employed in this building. The building is old and not properly located, being attached to the main building and the power plant, and there is always the fear of a fire in as much as the floor and roof are of wood construction.

Refused

R. **Addition to Greenhouse:** We are asking and have put on the budget a certain sum of money for an addition to the greenhouse. This addition was requested eight or nine years ago and the money provided for at that time, but for some reason was never constructed and the money reverted back to the general fund. An addition to the greenhouse is asked at this time, for the reason that more space should be provided for the growing of green vegetables during the winter months.

R. **Machine Shed and Poultry House, West Farm:** It is requested that a sum of money be asked for in our budget, for the erection of a machine shed and poultry house on the West Farm. These two buildings are badly needed to complete the building program on this farm.

R. **New Power House:** It is recommended and an item included in the budget, for the construction of a new power plant. The present power plant is located and incorporated into the main building. It is inadequate in performance. Practically all the power plant equipment, such as the generating units, are of the old type D. C. 110 construction and are approximately 40 years old. Six boilers which are approximately 35 years old are of the old hand fed type. This applies to all pumps and motors which are of old construction and must necessarily be replaced from year to year. The power plant building on account of its location, in case of fire, if originating in the main building or in the power plant building itself, may at any time curtail all efforts to control a fire by interfering with the water pumps, boilers and equipment in the engine room. Since the present equipment has been installed there has been a markedly increased demand, with additions being added yearly, for more power and steam, and in years to come the burden will become heavier with decreased efficiency, and it is recommended that a survey be made for the proper location of a new power house to fit in with the thought in mind for the future development of the institution.

FIRE HAZARDS

Recommendations have been made in numerous previous reports by former administrators of this hospital setting forth the fire hazards that exist here and making suggestions for the diminishment of such hazards and appropriation requested in the budget.

R. We again ask and have placed certain sums in our budget for the construction of fire doors between all ward sections.

Further, that all vents, shafts, and duct chutes now terminating in the attic shall be connected to single outlets terminating on the roof into proper ventilators, thus eliminating one of the greatest fire hazards that exists in the main building.

It is also requested in our budget that sufficient money be appropriated to purchase a chemical truck that may be used to good

fire prone Roof

advantage on our outlying buildings and the main buildings at the same time.

A new six inch water main is requested to supply the hydrant line around the buildings. It is believed that the present four inch water main supplying the hydrants will not stand the pressure required in case of fire. This line has been in the ground since the construction of the building and is deteriorating.

Hydrants should be replaced as they are of an obsolete type and are not reliable in case of fire.

A fire escape should be provided on the east side of the chapel and two fire escapes on the patients' main dining room. These fire escapes are urgently requested as there are not now adequate fire escapes on the two rooms mentioned.

Most of the items mentioned above were strongly recommended in a report given out by the State Department of Insurance on June 18, 1930.

It is my earnest hope that something constructive can be done as soon as possible to eliminate the fire hazard now existing. The fear of fire in an institution for the insane where most of the patients are disabled mentally and physically and behind locked doors is always present to the persons responsible for their safety and welfare.

Revised
IMPROVEMENTS ACCOMPLISHED

It is with satisfaction that we report upon the improvements which have been made during the past two years. With the approval of the State Board of Control, the following improvements were completed:

The main kitchen has been entirely remodeled and an efficient ventilating system has been installed; new Allegheny counters have replaced the old type of wooden tables and a new battery of oil burning ranges have been installed, reducing the cost of operation to a minimum of \$1.18 per day. The floor of the kitchen has been tiled and the walls wainscoted and a new elevator installed, operating between the kitchen and main dining room, and we have now a modern, up-to-date and efficient kitchen arrangement.

The building housing the patients' main dining room on the second floor and the employees' dining room and store room on the first floor has been reinforced with steel construction to take care of the additional weight of tiling the main patients' dining room, employees' dining room, and scullerys.

The patients' dining room was completely re-plastered and re-decorated, tile floor and base put in and the old stage heretofore located on the north end of the main hall removed to allow more space for the serving of patients.

Here Safety

Improvement Rep

in

Electric Traction

Removal of Bakery

repl. complete steam & electric

more on Capital Service

Various projects under construction

new water tanks replastering of different parts cleaning tubular sink

dict. kitchen improvements

M.P.A. water line to kitchen

Order service in power

repl. complete steam & electric

Revised

The scullery adjacent to the main dining room has also been remodeled, floors have been tiled and new dish washing equipment installed.

Part of the old scullery was partitioned off and three employees' rooms and bath were made out of the space available.

Two cafeteria counters were installed in the main patients' dining room.

It has been the desire of the State Board of Control and the hospital management to install an efficient food service. After investigating several institutions of similar nature in various states, we came to the conclusion that cafeteria service may be made practical and economical, allowing the patients to receive hot food and at the same time giving them an opportunity to call for their own food at the cafeteria counter, thereby stimulating self confidence and avoiding the old institutional routine of filing in, sitting down at a signal, and starting to eat at a signal, which is annoying to say the least. Up to the writing of this report the cafeteria service has not been placed in operation but we expect to have the same functioning August 20th of this year.

All wash rooms and lavatories on the male side have been tiled and wainscoated, old plumbing lines have been replaced and modern fixtures have been installed. This completes one of the most needed improvements on the male wards.

A new, modern operating room has been completed and is now in operation located on the first floor, and adjacent thereto, an examining room has been provided.

A new drug room and laboratory also located on the first floor are completed and in operation.

Most of the painting of the interior of the main building has been completed.

The building formerly known as the old Receiving House has been remodeled into a modern and attractive looking dwelling.

A new steam line was completed and installed into the Nurses Home.

The bath rooms in the Nurses Home were tiled and wainscoated, old plumbing replaced, and new modern fixtures installed.

IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED

Receiving Cottages: These cottages are directly supervised by graduate nurses where patients are housed and studied for a sufficient period to determine a diagnosis and suggest a disposition. They are just now undergoing renovation and an attempt is being made to temporarily meet the problem of ventilation. It is believed however that this problem can only be properly met by extensive

drive on Cafeteria

*Sterilizing Room
Washing Room*

Workings

*new electric
cable
Washing 2 floors*

to Nurses

#

Library

alteration and adequate installation for ventilation. It is recommended that this matter be carefully studied with a view of definite action at the earliest possible time in order to render these buildings fully fit for the purpose for which they are intended.

Plumbing Remodeling: It is requested that sufficient money be appropriated and item included in the budget to allow the completion of the plumbing remodeling on the female wards. The toilets on the wards as well as the lavatories and plumbing lines should be replaced with a modern type of fixture and eliminate the unsanitary and antiquated range closets and fixtures which have been in use for many years. They are obsolete and are in great need of replacement. There will also be included in this requirement sufficient money for adequate shower facilities on the male and female side and replacing of old plumbing which will be done by our state plumber, Mr. Groskopf. With the number of inmates it is essential that proper sanitary facilities be provided.

Heating: A sum of money is asked for in our budget and it is requested that the now encased wooden heating units in the basement under the male wards be replaced with galvanized insulated heating units as was done ten years ago under the female wards. This will assure a more efficient and economical use of steam.

Terrazzo Floors: A sufficient sum of money is requested for the replacement of the old wooden floors with a hard surface product such as terrazzo on wards 3 and 4 and 5 and 6 north and south. The inmates of the wards mentioned are mostly deteriorated and unclean patients and it is difficult to maintain the wood floors in a clean and sanitary condition.

Porches: A sum of money has been placed in the budget and it is recommended that four sun porches be constructed, two on the female side and two on the male side three floors high, similar to those constructed at the State Hospital at Mendota.

Weather Stripping and Insulation: We are asking for a sum of money for the weather stripping of windows for the main building, nurses' home, steward's house and superintendent's house; also insulation of the attic of the main building. These items were recommended by the Engineering Department.

Hospital Ground Lighting: It is recommended that an appropriation be allowed and a certain sum of money has been placed in the budget for an extension to our outside lighting system. Our present lighting system is insufficient for the illumination of the hospital grounds.

Dumb Waiters: We are asking and placing in our budget a sum of money to replace three dumb waiters on the male side conveying food from the basement to the various ward dining rooms. The female side dumb waiters were replaced two years ago.

Complete Plumbing with

Plumbing

Some replaced by W.P.A.

Working Done

↑

↑

↑

↑

↑

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Tiling: A sum of money is requested in our budget for the tiling of the hall leading to the main dining room on the second floor and the tiling of the hall leading to the main kitchen. These improvements are to replace old wooden floors, and this will then finish the completion of this section of the building with a fire proof and hard surfaced product.

P

Ward Refrigerators: It is requested and a sum of money placed in our budget for six ward dining room refrigerators. No cooling space is now provided in these dining room wards where butter and food materials are kept.

ouch

New Bake Oven: A sum of money is asked for in our budget for the placement of a new bake oven in our bakery. The bake oven now in use is of the old type, 40 years old, front fire system. The replacement of this oven is badly needed.

4360

Paving: It is recommended that sufficient moneys be appropriated for the paving of the streets directly in front of the hospital and leading to the North and South Cottages. These streets in rainy weather are sometimes almost impassable and unsightly in appearance. This paving is a very necessary improvement.

P

Sidewalks: It is recommended that an appropriation be allowed and a certain sum of money has been placed on the budget for cement sidewalks in various places. The Institution grounds are practically devoid of any cement sidewalks.

P

*Drainage system
Springer system
for Barber*

FARM

We have under cultivation at the present time approximately 830 acres of farm land, 300 acres on the main farm, 204 acres on the West Farm colony owned by the State, and 221 1/2 acres on the Hotz Farm which adjoins our West Farm colony and was leased during the late spring of 1930. This lease expires in the spring of 1935, and it is requested that this farm be bought or re-leased from the present owner.

Plant

The Keese Farm leased during the spring of 1931 provides 60 acres for cultivation, and the Hohler Farm of 75 acres adjacent to our West Farm was leased in 1932.

The West Farm inmate colony has continued to function satisfactorily. It provides accommodations for 15 male patients who are cared for by two employees, a man and his wife.

The Hotz Farm, with a farm house of 12 rooms, is used as an inmate colony and there are accommodations for 13 patients. During the year approximately 200 patients were employed in various types of work on our farms, and this has served as one of our best sources of therapy as well as financial assistance from the standpoint of institutional maintenance.

All farm machinery is being repaired and painted each year and obsolete farm machinery is replaced where necessary.

Should have one extra oil

The University of Wisconsin is giving assistance in soil testing and other farm improvement work.

The crops during the years of 1933 and 1934 were good.

Our vegetable garden produced fresh vegetables for all inmates and employees while in season and has permitted the canning of approximately 17,000 gallons a year.

The pork supply from our own pens has been sufficient for the care of the institution needs, eliminating the purchase of pork.

The amount of poultry produced allows the serving of fowl to inmates and employees on holidays.

The amount of eggs produced partially sustains our needs.

During the period from November, 1933, until March, 1934, the Federal Government employed approximately 80 C.W.A. men at this institution. Various improvements were undertaken such as moving our old cemetery of 750 graves to a more desirable location; filling in and landscaping in front of the hospital, but not completed. A drainage ditch was dug on the West Farm. Drainage ditches were also constructed and re-opened from the hog pen and from the dairy barns to the lake. Trees were trimmed and culled out in our groves. Two steam fitters, two plasterers and one painter were also employed under this project, and some of the long needed work and improvements were completed under this Federal Work Program.

Revised facts

*Frank
at
Frank*

Carroll

DAIRY ACTIVITIES

During the past two years the dairy has produced 2,595,000 pounds of milk. The major portion of this was consumed as whole milk and the balance was used to produce 45,874 pounds of 35% cream and 30,526 pounds of butter.

On June 30, 1934, the herd totaled 203 head made up as follows: Herd sires 3, milking cows 84, dry cows 24, bull calves 22, and heifer calves 70. This is an increase of 14 head over the total number on June 30, 1932. However, during this two year period 67 animals were sold or traded, 63 animals were slaughtered and 34 animals died and the balance are pure bred bulls sold to Wisconsin farmers for herd sires. The animals slaughtered are made up of the undesirable bull calves which are used for veal and the unprofitable dairy cows culled from the herd.

Frank

The health of the herd throughout has been good. No reactors to the blood test for abortion have been found during the last two years and we now have our certificate from the State Veterinarian showing that 184 head have passed three negative tests at intervals of six months. We are also on the Accredited List for Tuberculosis. Dr. Strange, State Board of Control Veterinarian, makes regular visits to inspect the herd and take care of all breeding troubles and other necessary veterinarian work. Dr. Strange also does all blood

Crusery should be enlarged

sampling for testing of Bangs Disease and the T. B. testing. An average of thirty cows are on semi-official test at all times. During the last two years 66 cows have completed records. Four of these produced over 1,000 pounds of butter in 365 days and a two year old heifer, Winnebago Pietertje DeKol Hartog broke the state record for her age by producing in 365 days 19,906 pounds of milk and 780 pounds of butter fat or 975 pounds of butter. The thousand pound cows are:

Winnebago Daisy Cornucopia 1159770..milk	24,190,	butter 1,052
Winnebago Ollie Pieterje Segis 102733 milk	23,815,	butter 1,027
Calamity Snow Belle Hartog 1351133..milk	22,906,	butter 1,011
Winnebago Ollie Lucy 1249144.....milk	23,265,	butter 1,002

These records are a credit to the hospital and State of Wisconsin in general.

With the abundance of good alfalfa hay for the coming winter it is our purpose to purchase for the dairy as little commercial feed as possible.

LAND

It is again requested that provision be made for the purchase of 16 1/2 acres of land lying directly west of the hospital property and known as the Pickett land. We are of the opinion that unless this strip of land is acquired by the State there will in a short time be built undesirable dwellings and structures such as gasoline stations and food stands parceled out by the present owner which would mar the appearance and surroundings of our Institution permanently, and we are therefore asking for our own protection that the encroachment of such undesirable places be prevented by the purchase of this strip of land, this being the only parcel of land not now belonging to the State east of the main highway and adjacent to the hospital grounds.

It is requested that the farm now being leased, known as the Hotz Farm, be acquired by the State. The lease expires April 1, 1935, and the present owner is not inclined to lease the same again. This farm is adjacent to the West Farm now owned by the State and consists of 221 1/2 acres of the best tillable land in Winnebago County. All buildings are in excellent condition. The house consisting of eleven rooms is used for patients' dormitory.

The dairy barn, capable of housing forty cows, is in excellent condition. All modern conveniences were installed by the present owner four or five years ago, such as sewer, water and electric lights.

This farm is most conveniently located and is the only parcel of land obtainable adjacent to our other State Farm.

PERSONNEL

Retirement Pensions: The matter of establishing a system of pensions for state employees who have rendered excellent service

*with the spirit
Cooperation of the
State Farm Insurance
Co. of Wisconsin
+ Chief Clerk
T. H. Nelson*

R.

R.

Revised

for many years and reached the age where consideration of retirement would be in order has frequently been discussed and recommended. This hospital has a small number of such employees who have rendered loyal and efficient service to the state at very modest remuneration and it is earnestly suggested that such a system of retirement be instituted with as little delay as possible, not only as a matter of justice to faithful employees but also as a matter of providing better service to those committed to our care.

It is believed that the Civil Service law and the work of the Personnel Board makes for the better efficiency of employees in general, and before closing I wish to say that with few exceptions the officers, heads of departments, and general employees of this hospital render faithful and efficient service. There can be no doubt that better salaries should be provided. Under the present allotment of funds it is impossible to maintain even the minimum standards suggested by the schedule of salaries approved by the Personnel Board. I desire to express my appreciation of the excellent cooperation accorded me by the officials, heads of departments, and other employees of the institution.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the consideration, cooperation, counsel, and support accorded me by your Honorable Board.

Respectfully submitted,

GILBERT E. SEAMAN,

Superintendent.

Receiving Callages
new paragraph

Budget Estimates

ELEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL FOR
THE INSANE

Waupun, Wisconsin

FOR THE
BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Waupun, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

W. A. DEERHAKE, M. D.....*Superintendent and Steward*
 W. S. BROOKS.....*Assistant Steward*

LOCATION

The Central State Hospital for the Insane is located at Waupun in Dodge County, 70 miles from Milwaukee, 52 miles from Madison, 30 miles from Oshkosh and 18 miles from Fond du Lac. Railway service is over the Northern Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway and to East Waupun over the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Bus lines operate from Fond du Lac and Madison and Highways 68, 151, 49 and 26 enter Waupun.

PURPOSE

To provide care, custody and special treatment for the criminal and dangerous insane.

ADMISSION

Commitment: (1) Persons accused of crime but found "not guilty because insane" or "not guilty because feeble-minded" at the time of committing the offense. (Section 357.11).

(2) Persons accused of crime but found to be insane or feeble-minded at time of trial or conviction. (Section 357.13).

(3) Persons adjudged to be insane or feeble-minded who have been previously convicted of a felony.

Date Opened.....		1914
Institutional Bed Capacity.....		204
Number of Patients June 30, 1933.....		378
Number of Patients June 30, 1934.....		317
Area of Grounds, Acres.....		38
Acreage under Cultivation.....		40
Value of Lands and Buildings June 30, 1934.....	\$539,709.62	
Value of Other Property June 30, 1934.....	\$117,364.94	
	Year Ending	Year Ending
Expenditures	June 30, 1933	June 30, 1934
Operation.....	\$143,627.00	\$127,756.00
Repairs and Maintenance.....	7,173.00	6,898.00
	-----	-----
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis).....	\$150,899.00	\$134,654.00
Permanent Improvements.....	1,108.00	6,140.00
	-----	-----
Total Expenditure.....	\$152,007.00	\$140,794.00
Average Daily Number of Patients.....	366	368
Per Capita Cost per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance).....	\$7.93	\$7.04
Average Number of Officers and Employees.....	73	70

Transfer: Board of Control with approval of the Governor may transfer (1) persons convicted of a criminal offense who become insane while in the State Prison, State Reformatory, the Milwaukee County House of Correction or any county jail. (Section 51.22).

(2) Persons, who are patients in any state or county hospital or asylum for the insane and who because of suicidal or homicidal tendencies are dangerous to themselves or others.

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the Eleventh Biennial report of the Central State Hospital for the Insane, for the period ending June 30, 1934.

POPULATION

The general trend of our population has always been upward prior to the biennium covered by this report. This trend continued during this biennium until October 5, 1933, when it reached the high point of three hundred and ninety-four patients, actually in the institution. Our estimated population as shown by the last biennial report for June 30, 1933, was three hundred and eighty-five, and for June 30, 1934, four hundred and twenty-seven. Our population, however, began to drop after October 5, 1933, until it reached three hundred and seventeen patients, actually in the institution on June 30, 1934.

Several factors have contributed to this decline in population. A review of these factors will show our reasoning in estimating our future population and our future needs.

During this biennium fifty-one patients were transferred to county asylums for the insane, the first transfer taking place on October 19, 1932. In January, 1932, we had added another physician, increasing our medical staff to three, including the Assistant Superintendent. With this increased staff, we were able to make a closer and more detailed examination of each patient, with the result that we were better able to determine the diagnosis and prognosis in each case. A number of cases were determined to be chronically insane and deteriorated to such an extent that they would be proper transfers to the county asylums.

After this determination, procedure was started to effect the transfer. These cases fell into three general classes as to status of commitment. (1) Direct commitment by the courts. (2) Transfer from penal institutions who were still under sentence to their respective institutions, and (3) Transfer from penal institutions whose sentence had expired.

In the cases of direct commitment by courts, it became necessary for the Court of Commitment to drop the criminal charges before the transfer could be effected. A number of our requests were complied with by the courts upon receipt of our diagnosis and prognosis in the cases, and transfers were effected. The courts

refused our requests in many instances, and therefore, no further action could be taken. In those cases still under sentence to a penal institution, transfers could not be effected without executive clemency. A few cases, if pardoned, could be deported to a foreign country. Where the sentence to a penal institution had expired, transfers were made immediately.

Another factor in the drop in population actually in the institution, was the passage of Section 51.234 of the Wisconsin Statutes, which became effective in June, 1933. Time was required to establish a procedure and to conform to the provisions of that section, with the result that the first parole became effective November 18, 1933. There have been ten patients released on parole between November 18, 1933 and June 30, 1934, eight of whom are still on parole. One requested to be returned to the institution and was, therefore, returned here and one violated his parole and was returned. This violation, however, was not serious and the reason for the violation was entirely sentimental and did not constitute an attempt to escape from the supervision of this institution.

A third factor in the drop in population is the great decrease in the number of commitments by the courts, and a fourth factor is the number of cases released by the courts after a re-hearing under the Statutes, Section 357.11 and 357.13. There have been many applications for re-hearing under these Statutes, and several of these cases have been found not insane nor feeble-minded and either released or held for prosecution for the crime involved. These are all cases, however, that I could not certify to the courts as cured, nor release because under the Statutes I must be ready to certify that each individual case has fully recovered. The staff and I review each case when improvement is shown and if recovery is found to have been effected, the patient is certified to the court of commitment for further procedure according to law or released if he be a transfer case from a penal institution and his sentence has expired or authority is requested to return him to the penal institution from which he was transferred if still under sentence.

These factors as detailed above have all contributed to the drop in population and we anticipate will cause the population to continue to go down for a time, until all remaining transfers are made to the county institutions, and until all cases of feeble-mindedness, who are ready for parole are placed on parole. We anticipate an average population during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935 of three hundred and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936 of three hundred and twenty if the policy of commitment, transfer or parole does not change.

Mention should be made of the effect these changes have had upon the institutions. Patients transferred to county asylums required very little supervision compared to our other patients because they were not considered dangerous. The per capita require-

ments of supplies and services other than supervision were less because their needs and desires were fewer. Only the best cases among the feeble-minded were paroled. A feeble-minded person must show that he is able to adjust himself to authority and discipline before he is considered for parole.

The effect of these facts was formerly to reduce our per capita cost and to decrease the ratio of attendant guards to patients. Conversely, the effect of these transfers and paroles will serve to increase the per capita cost and the ratio of attendant guards to patients. The most dangerous types of patients remain in the institution.

WELFARE AND TREATMENT

A thorough examination of all patients, both mental and physical is made regularly. These examinations are made to diagnose the exact condition of the patient, to detect any change, and to outline the future treatment. These examinations many times disclose the need of corrective surgery, such as the removal of tonsils, correcting hernias, etc. Whenever possible, such corrective surgery has been performed with resultant benefit to the patient. We have had, during the past biennium, an unusual number of surgical operations. These operations were both of a corrective nature and of an emergency nature, as in cases such as appendectomies, etc.

The physical condition of the patients remain good. The death rate is low. No epidemics have developed during the eight years of my administration. During the summer of 1933, smallpox was prevalent in the surrounding communities. All patients and employees of this institution were immediately vaccinated. All new admissions are vaccinated upon entrance to this institution.

In cases where diagnosis of the physical condition is questionable, consultations are held. Cases indicating X-ray are taken to the local hospital for X-ray. This, of course, is dangerous. The local hospital is located about a mile from this institution. To take a dangerous patient on this trip and prepare him for X-ray affords an excellent opportunity for escape. X-ray equipment should be provided at this institution.

At the beginning of the biennium we had twenty-eight cases of neurosyphilis under treatment. During the biennium we have treated fifty-seven cases. This treatment has resulted in a negative mental and serological findings in twenty-seven cases, and we still have thirty cases receiving treatment.

In our last report we explained the dental set-up. We have the services of the State dentist one day each week, and at any time should an emergency exist. He makes examinations of each new admission, checks the dental condition of each patient in the institution and watches over the dental hygiene of each patient. He makes a thorough dental examination of each patient at least

once each year. Should correction of a mouth condition be needed, that correction is made. Curtailment of our operating appropriation has curtailed the number of dental plates provided by this institution. Many patients have, however, been able to procure sufficient funds with which to have their own plates made.

We have made some changes in our occupational therapy department by transforming our rug department into a sewing room and repair shop. The rug department formerly included a small sewing room and a repair shop, but the reduction in the operating appropriations required us to do considerable more renovating and repairing, with the result that this department crowded out and replaced the rug department. This change has been a distinct saving to the institution, although it has reduced the number of patients benefited by occupational therapy in that department. We have, however, been able to absorb the workers elsewhere so that we had on June 30, 1934, two hundred and two patients working throughout the institution out of our population of three hundred and seventeen patients. This is a higher percentage than on June 30, 1932, when we had two hundred and one patients working out of three hundred and sixty-two. The ratio is higher because the transfers which were made reduced our population here of patients who could not in most instances be assigned to any work. The other occupational therapy shop has increased its activities by the addition of the manufacture of lawn furniture to its already large list of products. We invite the public to view the products of this shop. Again we repeat that nothing can replace occupational therapy in our efforts to assist a patient to adjust himself to conditions of life. Occupational therapy is a very vital part of our work.

We have been compelled because of the condition of our funds, to discontinue our efforts at education. This is regrettable as we were obtaining very satisfactory results and the patients were showing a distinct interest in the classes. The classes, however, require the time of two guards and they could no longer be spared from the wards. The condition of the funds also prohibited the purchase of supplies for these classes. We hope to be able to re-establish these classes when new and increased appropriations become available.

Our recreational activities also suffered for the same reason. Our small band has been discontinued because the attendant instructor was needed on the wards. No supplies or services have been purchased for recreational purposes during the last year. Motion pictures and entertainments have been discontinued with the exception of those donated, and other entertainments of a home talent nature in which the patients themselves take part. However, patients have been encouraged to use all means available to amuse themselves, such as checkers, cards, books, etc. All patients who can be trusted are taken into the recreation field for exercise, pa-

tients' ball games, etc. We have had some outside baseball teams volunteer to play against the patients, which has resulted in an increased interest in the field activities. Some patients cannot be taken into the recreation field because of the condition of the wall and the possibility of escape. That subject was fully covered in the last report. We hope to be able soon to resume motion pictures and other forms of amusement, which will make institutional life more bearable for our patients.

The subject of social service and records of patients was also thoroughly covered in the last report. Our patients' records have been maintained at the same high standard. We have been unable to increase the social service activities and have been handicapped in our diagnosis and treatment of patients by that fact. We have also been handicapped by that fact in placing paroles. Such contacts with homes and former surroundings of patients, which we have made, has been beneficial. We need such contacts in order to accurately understand and treat the patient's condition and to be able to release him to the proper environment.

Two religious services are held each month, one Protestant and one Catholic. The Protestant service is conducted by the pastor of the local Evangelical Lutheran church and the Catholic service is conducted by a priest assigned between the Wisconsin State Prison and this institution. These men have greatly assisted the institution by giving the patients an opportunity to hear choirs and have brought to us music, both sacred and secular, in many forms. The choirs brought to us by these men at Christmas time are unusually inspiring and helpful. We wish to express our appreciation to the Reverend W. E. Staehling of the local Evangelical Lutheran Church and to Father Thomas for their splendid interest in this institution and its patients and their co-operation with this institution in its management problems. We wish also to express our appreciation to all other persons who have assisted them in conducting these services.

Proper segregation has always been a problem here because of our over-crowded condition. Our population at its highest point of three hundred and ninety-four, was 93.14% or one hundred and ninety patients above our capacity. Our population on June 30, 1934 was 55.39%, or one hundred and thirteen above our capacity. Our estimated average population for the year ending June 30, 1935, is 47.07%, or ninety-six above our rated capacity. No new buildings have been provided to care for this overcrowded condition. We have been compelled to care for this overloading as in previous years, by crowding our dormitories and utilizing basements and rooms meant for storerooms, etc., as dormitories. We have found it impossible to properly separate the feeble-minded and insane, or to separate the different classes among the insane. We have, however, succeeded in placing most of the sexual perverts in rooms and separating them as a class from the rest of our

patients, with the result that we have reduced perversion to a minimum considering our over-crowded condition. We can never completely avoid the evil of homosexuality within the institution until proper facilities are provided. Our every effort is applied to watching over these cases so that perversion is not practiced.

ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS

We have been fortunate during the past biennium in obtaining miscellaneous small capital equipment, with a resultant economy in the operation of the institution. This equipment includes the purchase and installation of the following: Zeolite water softener, continuous blow-down equipment, motor driven sauerkraut cutter, bake oven, dough mixer, acoustical treatment for the dining hall, which is also used for assembly purposes, and many other items. We could detail economies in all such purchases. It should, however, be sufficient to say that we have always checked into the ultimate economy of a purchase before making a purchase of a capital nature, and that we have had wonderful results from such purchases.

GARDENING

Gardening has been carried on more intensively than ever during the two seasons of this biennium. It might be interesting to know that during the season of 1933, we canned with our small kitchen force, eight thousand five hundred and forty-seven number ten cans of produce from our own garden and two thousand sixty-three number ten cans of apple products from apples purchased. Altogether we canned and preserved during that season approximately ten thousand seven hundred and fifty gallons of food stuffs, all of which were from our own garden, with the exception of the apples, which were purchased. In addition to this, we produced all of our own green vegetables for the tables. We also produced potatoes, corn, sugar beets and many other items which aided us considerably in the economical operation of the institution during that fiscal year.

OPERATING APPROPRIATION—RECOMMENDATIONS

We have during the last year of the biennium been handicapped by the greatly reduced operating budget. We have had to curtail many activities with the resultant reduction of service formerly rendered. We have, however, endeavored to curtail where the curtailment would be felt the least. It has always been the policy of this institution to be as economical as possible, always conscious that the funds appropriated for our use, are a trust by you and the taxpayers of the State of Wisconsin and should be used as sparingly as possible, consistent with the welfare of the patients, the purposes of this institution, and efficiency in management. During the last year of the last biennium, every department and function have been carefully checked for possible economies and

economies effected if any were disclosed. Even the very smallest of activities and expenditures have been carefully watched, as we realize that many small savings may result in the saving of a large sum of money. Even such economies, however, have not been sufficient and we have been compelled to curtail activities, some of which are mentioned in this report.

It is to be hoped that sufficient funds will be appropriated as soon as possible, to permit us to again resume those activities, which will be of benefit to the patients, and to build those activities to the point of highest efficiency and accomplishment. Curtailment has been necessary in even such necessary items as clothing. We have used every device and make-shift possible for economy's sake. It is also to be hoped that we can at an early date resume issuing to the patients such clothing, etc., as will create a proper self-respect and personal pride among the patients and promote personal hygiene. The patients are now receiving a sufficient quantity of wholesome and properly balanced food. It is to be hoped, however, that in the future, we shall be able to vary more than is now possible, the kinds of food the patients are receiving. We have carefully avoided any curtailment in the medical treatment of the patients and this field has not suffered.

I sincerely recommend the adoption, as soon as possible, of the forty-eight hour week for all employees who are now working more than forty-eight hours per week. All of the employees now classified under supervision and discipline are working approximately seventy-two hours per week. It seems unreasonable to expect any person to work constantly with the type of patients we have here for the number of hours now required, week in and week out, for years, under constant strain, danger and uncertainty. We have here the most dangerous type of patient housed in any state institution; a type of patient no other institution in the state is able to handle. They must be constantly watched, as their thoughts are always on escape, or breaking the discipline of the institution. In addition to this, it is our constant endeavor to return them to society if possible, better able to meet the problems of life. We cannot hope or expect the same constant vigilance, care and efficiency from employees of whom long hours are required, as we can were we to be more reasonable in the number of hours required. Industry has long had the eight hour day. At the present time industry, with the co-operation of the Government, is attempting to reduce the working hours of their employees to as low as six hours per day. Industry found that they were well repaid for shortening the hours, as the employees rendered better and more efficient service. The State of Wisconsin will experience the same result, and find that sufficient additional service and care is rendered to well repay them the additional outlay of money required to establish the forty-eight hour week.

PHYSICAL PLANT—RECOMMENDATIONS

As no special capital funds were appropriated during the last session of the Legislature, none of the recommendations in the last biennial report, nor in our last budget request have been accomplished. We desire at this time to again emphasize those recommendations. It will not be necessary to go into a great amount of detail pertaining to them, as we have reiterated our needs, both in our budget and the biennial report so frequently.

Because of the drop in our population and the outlook for the future, the number of ward buildings needed may be reduced to two, with a capacity of fifty-five each. This will increase our capacity to three hundred and fourteen, or three less than we had on June 30, 1934, and give us some spare bed capacity should the additional drop in population materialize during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935. However, the ward buildings requested are larger than the ward buildings previously constructed at this institution. We believe that the construction of a larger building will be more economical and the operation of a larger building will also be more economical. Our population will not long remain at the three hundred point and the additional room furnished by these wards will soon be necessary. These buildings should be of the "room" type, as we have sufficient "dormitory" style wards at the present time. The construction of these wards will permit us to segregate the patients in such a manner as to give them the proper care and supervision. The total cost of these buildings, including the furniture and connecting corridors, will be approximately one hundred and eight thousand dollars.

We urgently need a hospital building. We have no facilities at the present time for the care of the physically ill, including the surgical cases. These cases are at the present time being cared for in a regular ward building, which of course is inadequately equipped, and is not properly arranged for such cases. The convalescent patients must mingle with the physically active patients, which is undesirable because it delays recovery. This hospital building should include such equipment as X-ray, operating equipment, and such other equipment as is ordinarily necessary in a regularly established hospital. The cost of the building, including the equipment and furniture will be about sixty thousand dollars.

Attention is again called to the condition of the wall surrounding the back yard. This wall constantly shows new breaks and evidence of deterioration and crumbling. We anticipate a caving of a portion of it at any time. Such an occurrence would be very unfortunate as it would deprive the patients of the recreation field, outdoor air and sunlight. Even though patients were not permitted to go into this field after the wall caves, there is considerable danger of escape because the ward buildings would not be protected. This

wall can be rebuilt at an approximate cost of sixty-five thousand dollars.

As we explained in our last report, most of the power plant machinery and equipment has been in use constantly since 1913, and we have no place in which to put duplicate equipment. This is a very urgent matter. Duplicate equipment is not now provided. Should any part of the power plant equipment break down or be taken out of service for any reason whatever, the institution would be compelled to go without power plant service until repairs and changes had been made. For this reason and the reason that the machinery has now been a long time in service, and is apt to break down at any time, we consider this a very urgent matter and request the immediate construction of a building in which to place such duplicate equipment and the purchase of all necessary equipment to place the power plant in preparedness to meet any condition.

When the last boiler was installed, the coal bunkers were not enlarged to care for the increased amount of coal required. As a result surplus coal is dumped outside of the bunkers and is subject to the elements, mixture with dirt, and is hard to handle. We recommend that the bunkers be continued to the north wall of the boiler room. The approximate cost of this continuation is three thousand five hundred dollars.

I again urgently request the construction of houses for the physicians. At present the physicians live in the City of Waupun, about a mile from the institution. While they are available by telephone, none are living sufficiently near to be available for immediate call when necessary. Physicians should be available to the institution at all times. Again, I cannot too urgently request the construction of these cottages.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I wish to again urge the appropriation of sufficient funds as soon as possible, to return to the same standards of service prevailing prior to this last biennium, and to increase those services by the construction of special capital items as covered by this and previous reports.

I wish also to express my sincere appreciation to your Honorable Board for your continued support and assistance and for your interest in the welfare of this institution. I also sincerely appreciate the continued loyalty and cooperation of the officers and employees in the conduct of this institution during the trying economic period covered by this report.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. DEERHAKE,

Superintendent.

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Mendota, Wisconsin

FOR THE
BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

WISCONSIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Mendota, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

M. K. GREEN, M. D. *Superintendent*
 J. S. SMITH. *Steward*

LOCATION

The first appropriation for this institution was in the sum of \$250,000.00 with which four buildings were erected in 1921. An additional appropriation of \$180,000.00 by the 1923 legislature financed the erection of the administration building, recreation building, commissary and business office and convalescent building. The physical plant of this hospital consists of a fifty acre wooded site on Lake Mendota and eleven buildings. Six of the buildings are for the care of patients, and one each for use as a physicians' residence, an employees' building, a refectory, a recreation building and an occupational therapy building. The hospital has a capacity of 300 beds.

The institution adjoins the State Hospital for the Insane, being located at Mendota in Dane County, seven miles from Madison. Transportation is by the C. & N. W. Railroad, by bus and taxi service from Madison and by automobile via State Highway 113.

PURPOSE

Exclusively to provide for care and treatment of discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, resident of Wisconsin at the time of their enlistment for service in the armed forces of the United States in the late war against Germany and her allies, who are suffering from nervous and mental diseases and who are or may hereafter become beneficiaries of the Federal War Risk Insurance.

ADMISSION

- (1) Through the State Service Rehabilitation Board
- (2) Through the U. S. Veterans Bureau
- (3) As private pay cases

Date Opened.....	1922
Institutional Bed Capacity.....	300
Number of Patients June 30, 1933.....	45
Number of Patients June 30, 1934.....	81
Area of Grounds, Acres.....	33
Acreage under Cultivation.....	12
Value of Lands and Buildings June 30, 1934.....	\$723,870.23
Value of Other Property June 30, 1934.....	\$408,904.19

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1933	Year Ending June 30, 1934
Operation.....	\$187,634.00	\$23,658.00
Repairs and Maintenance.....	18,342.00	4,228.00
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis).....	\$205,976.00	\$27,886.00
Permanent Improvements.....	32,250.00	348.00
Total Expenditure.....	\$238,226.00	\$28,234.00
Average Daily Number of Patients.....	230	56
Per Capita Cost per Week (Operation and Re- pair and Maintenance).....	\$ 17.22	\$ 9.57
Average Number of Officers and Employees....	122	20

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the eleventh biennial report of the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital for the period ending June 30, 1934.

The personnel of the institution comprises the following:

Medical superintendent, clinical director, three assistant physicians, four nurses, dentist, roentgenologist, occupational therapist and three assistants, director of amusement and recreation, sufficient number of attendants to adequately man the buildings housing the patients, a complete medical office force, general matron who supervises the domestic departments and an adequate personnel to take care of the dining halls, kitchens, help's quarters, and other domestic activities; also, steward, assistant steward, complete business office force, carpenters, painters, plasterer, electrician, mechanic, and other maintenance men; chauffeurs and truck drivers; also, garden and lawn foremen with sufficient laborers to assist in caring for the lawns and garden work.

At the beginning of the biennium the hospital was operating with a full personnel, and the inmate population was 282. At that time 253 of the patients were hospitalized at the expense of the U. S. Veterans Bureau in accordance with a contract made between the State Board of Control and the Veterans Bureau on a per diem basis; 25 of the patients were hospitalized from funds appropriated to the State Rehabilitation Board for this purpose, and the remaining four patients' hospitalization was pending. The hospital had facilities to give to ex-service men suffering from nervous and mental diseases, medical and nursing care, general supervision, housing and dining room service, occupation, recreation and amusement unsurpassed by any institution of its kind in the country. This was so recognized by federal and state inspectors and others from various parts of the country who visited the institution.

In February, 1933, the Veterans Bureau, because of added facilities in veterans' hospitals, caused the transfer of 52 patients to the Veterans Administration Facility at St. Cloud, Minnesota. In March, 1933, legislation curtailing the appropriations to the Veterans Administration was enacted in order to carry into effect the

Federal Economy Program. The regulations set forth required that veterans having service connected disabilities hospitalized in contract hospitals be cared for in hospitals owned and operated by the Veterans Bureau.

In April 1933, 25 were transferred to St. Cloud, Minnesota. In May 1933, 50 of these ex-service men were transferred to the Veterans Administration Facility at St. Cloud, Minnesota, and 54 were sent to the Veterans Administration Facility at Camp Custer, Michigan. In June 1933, an additional 30 patients were transferred to St. Cloud, Minnesota. On June 30, 1933, which was the end of the first year of the biennium, there were 45 patients remaining in the hospital, the major portion of these patients being maintained at the expense of the State Rehabilitation Board and a few being maintained at private expense. In July 1933, the State Board of Control, in conjunction with a Legislative Interim Committee, decided to operate this hospital under the management of the Wisconsin State Hospital. This was due to the fact that all of the patients formerly hospitalized at the expense of the Veterans Administration had been transferred to federal operated hospitals and no funds had been appropriated by the Legislature with which to operate the hospital. Arrangements were made whereby the Memorial Hospital would care for veterans whose hospitalization would be at the expense of the Rehabilitation Board and ex-service men who could be hospitalized at their own expense or that of their relatives. This became effective August 1, 1933. The following members of the personnel, who were holding professional or supervisory positions, were given an indefinite leave of absence on the dates indicated:

- Rennie Eichorst—Asst. Supervisor of Attendants to Chg. Attendant—April 1, 1933. Given indefinite leave of absence August 1, 1933.
- Dr. Osmon C. Church—Sr. Physician—Indefinite leave of absence April 1, 1933.
- Mrs. Hazel C. Miller—Matron—Indefinite leave of absence June 1, 1933. Reemployed as matron August 1, 1933.
- Dr. Newton J. Sisk—Roentgenologist (part time)—Indefinite leave of absence June 1, 1933.
- Dr. Frank A. Walters—Sr. Physician—Indefinite leave of absence June 1, 1933.
- Phil Werner—X-ray aid to attendant June 1, 1933—Indefinite leave of absence June 16, 1933.
- Dr. Maxwell Lando—Sr. Physician to Jr. Physician on June 1, 1933. Indefinite leave of absence August 1, 1933.
- Dr. Ralph E. Mutchler—Sr. Dentist (part time)—Indefinite leave of absence June 1, 1933. Reemployed as Sr. Dentist (part time) May 21, 1934.

Frank Nieman—Occupational Therapy Aid—Indefinite leave of absence June 11, 1933. Reemployed as Occupational Therapy Aid May 22, 1934.

George J. Gardner—Physiotherapy Aid—Indefinite leave of absence August 1, 1933. Reemployed as Physiotherapy Aid May 15, 1934.

Dan Conway—Supervisor of attendants—Indefinite leave of absence August 1, 1933.

Mattie M. Smith—Head Nurse—Indefinite leave of absence August 1, 1933.

Dr. H. C. Werner, who had been superintendent of the hospital for a period of several years, resigned his position and went into private practice. The other members of the personnel were given an indefinite leave of absence. A new set-up for the operation of the hospital was at once inaugurated. Dr. R. H. Ware, a member of the medical staff of the Wisconsin State Hospital, was assigned to part time service at the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital. Mr. J. S. Smith, who was formerly steward, was appointed to the stewardship of both the Wisconsin State Hospital and the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital. The office force in the steward's office was transferred from the Wisconsin State Hospital to the quarters formerly occupied by the steward's force at the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital and was assigned to the duties of taking care of the business affairs of both institutions. A sufficient number of attendants, who had formerly been employed at the Memorial Hospital, were reemployed to care for the 36 patients remaining in the institution. Hazil C. Miller, who had formerly been matron, was reemployed as matron, and an adequate number of former employees were reengaged to assist the matron in carrying on the domestic activities. A sufficient number of old employees were employed to care for the hospital grounds and gardens and a number of artisans were appointed to keep up the work of repair and maintenance. Because of the reduced inmate population and the material reduction in personnel, a number of the buildings were necessarily closed temporarily.

Later, it was found that a number of patients, who had been hospitalized at the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital and who during the spring of 1933 had been transferred to Veterans Administration Facilities as well as a number of patients who had been de-hospitalized at the Memorial Hospital by the Veterans Administration, could be returned to the Memorial Hospital as private patients.

The regulations as designated by the Solicitor of the U. S. Veterans Administration were as follows:

(1) A veteran has no dependents entitled to share in his pension payments. (2) That service connection of the mental disability has been reinstated under the provisions of the new law

and has been shown to be permanently and totally disabled thereby entitling the veteran to a continuation of pension payments in the maximum amount of \$90.00 per month. (3) That an order from the committing court authorizing the transfer is obtained. (4) That consent of the committing or appointing court to pay the costs of transfer and costs of hospitalization at the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital from the veteran's estate is obtained. (5) Agreement with the guardian to pay the established costs of hospitalization at the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital should transfer be effected. (6) The guardian's request for transfer containing sufficient reasons therefor, and (7) in those cases in which the patient's estate has reached a sum precluding the payment of further pension benefits a determination showing the estate to be liquid to an extent permitting the payment of hospital costs therefrom.

As a result of this new arrangement and because it was found that a number of ex-service men could be hospitalized at this institution at the expense of the State Rehabilitation Board, the inmate population gradually increased. On December 31, 1933, the population had reached 55; January 31, 1934, 62; February 28, 1934, 75; March 31, 1934, 80; April 30, 1934, 80; May 31, 1934, 83; and, on June 30, 1934, the end of the biennium, the population was 81.

As the population increased and additional funds accrued, an additional personnel was provided for the hospital. Dr. R. H. Ware was assigned to full time duty as physician, Dr. Ralph E. Mutchler was reappointed to position of hospital dentist, George Gardner, who had had years of experience in the institution in the capacity of hydrotherapist and X-ray technician, was reemployed to act in this capacity, Frank Nieman, who had formerly held the position of occupational therapist, was reengaged as director of Occupational Therapy, and, Lucille Rosenow was appointed to the position of stenographer. Lawrence H. Toban was appointed to the position of supervisor of recreation. The attendant force has been increased and the domestic personnel enlarged. Arrangements have been made to increase the medical staff and we have been authorized to secure the services of a graduate nurse.

TREATMENT

On admission to the hospital all patients are given thorough physical and mental examinations, and at intervals during patient's hospitalization he is subjected to these examinations. The accepted methods of arriving at proper diagnoses are practiced in this hospital. Every patient is given a thorough examination of the head, chest, abdominal and reproductive organs, muscular system, and is subjected to a thorough neurological examination. We do complete urinalysis, blood chemistry, sputum examination, and blood Wassermann on all patients, and whenever indicated, a spinal fluid test is made, and roentgenological examinations are done. All patients are vaccinated against small pox and are given toxin anti-

toxin as a prophylactic measure. The remedial measures employed to improve patients' conditions and bring about rehabilitation consist of the following:

Medicine, occupational therapy, hydrotherapy, physiotherapy, recreation and various amusements.

Whenever a patient is suffering from a physical ailment, the diagnosis of which is not clear or definitely made, we secure the services of specialists in the various lines of physical diseases to assist in arriving at the proper diagnosis, and to advise regarding care and treatment. It is our practice to adhere closely to the classification of psychoses as outlined by the American Psychiatric Association in classifying these mental cases and in formulating our statistical tables. The largest percentage of the inmate population is suffering from one or another of the following:

Dementia Praecox, Manic Depressive Psychosis, Psychosis with Mental Deficiency, Psychosis with Psychopathic Personality, Psychoneurosis, Paranoid Condition, Psychosis with Other Somatic Diseases, and General Paralysis of the Insane.

HEALTH OF POPULATION

The majority of the veterans hospitalized here have enjoyed excellent physical health during the past biennium. This is due to a large extent to the fact that they have been given careful supervision at the hands of the medical staff and nursing force, they have been provided with a well balanced diet, rules of hygiene have been carried out, and the patients have been provided with an intensive and well regulated program of calisthenics and recreation, and whenever the weather has permitted, these men have been given a great deal of out-of-door exercise. Many of the men have been assigned to work on the lawn and in the gardens during the summer months. All patients who were underweight, or any suffering from physical ailments, were given a special diet to meet the demands of each individual case.

DENTAL SERVICE

It is a generally accepted fact that pyorrhea, root abscesses, decayed teeth, infection of the gums, etc., interfere materially with the proper mastication and digestion of foods, and result in the absorption of poisons which directly or indirectly act as a contributing factor in the etiology of mental disorders. Fortunately this hospital has had the services of a very competent dentist to look after the dental work of the ex-service men hospitalized in this institution. All patients are subject to a thorough examination of the teeth at regular intervals, and all necessary dental work

is promptly attended to. A complete record of mouth examinations and dental work is made and kept on file. Treatments include post operative, gum and cavity work, replacements, adjustment of plates, and surgical dressings. An X-ray examination is made of each individual's upper and lower jaw at the time of his admission, and at frequent intervals during his hospitalization for diagnostic purposes. Every patient has his teeth properly cleaned by the dentist at intervals and is given instructions as to the daily care of his teeth.

During the biennium the following dental work was done at this hospital:

	Number
Patients (Treated and Retreated).....	1,238
Appointments (Sittings).....	1,915
Prophylaxis.....	842
Scalings.....	492
Amalgam Fillings.....	79
Porcelain and Root Canal Fillings.....	43
Extractions.....	201
Treatments.....	980
Examinations (New Cases).....	127
Miscellaneous.....	175

ROENTGENOLOGY DEPARTMENT

The institution is provided with an excellent X-ray department. The equipment, which was installed in recent years, is of the latest type and is in excellent condition. The department is fully equipped to do anything in the line of X-ray work. The department has been operated by a very efficient personnel. Every patient admitted to the institution is subjected to a routine examination of the head, chest, and teeth, and other examinations have been made when indicated. The department has done all of the X-ray work for the Wisconsin State Hospital during the biennium. It has furnished the medical staffs of both institutions with much information, which has aided materially in diagnosis and treatment.

The following is a summary of the work done in this department during the biennium ending June 30, 1934:

	Number of X-rays
Chest.....	130
Skull.....	124
Extremities.....	145
Dental.....	203
Sinus.....	38
Gastro-Intestinal.....	29
Urinary Tract.....	12
Spine.....	31
Trunk.....	16

HYDROTHERAPY AND PHYSIOTHERAPY

Hydrotherapy is practiced quite extensively in this hospital. The institution has two hydrotherapy units, one is located in the basement of the Administration or Hospital Building, and the other is in the cottage for hospitalizing disturbed patients, and immediately adjacent to the ward proper. These hydrotherapy rooms are provided with the latest type of continuous flow bath tubs, which are equipped with a new type of thermostat, which operates automatically and permits the water to enter the tubs at the desired temperature. With this type of thermostat it is possible to operate the tubs with safety to the patients and it provides a permanent record of the temperature of the water flowing through the tubs every minute during the time they are in operation.

In addition, the department has a number of pack tables, sitz-baths, tub baths, is equipped for the giving of circular douches, scotch douches, and has two hot air cabinets of the latest type.

During the biennium a large number of patients were subjected to vibratory treatments, massages, and infra-red treatments.

A large number of patients who were at times in a highly nervous state, others who were markedly disturbed, noisy, violent and destructive and those suffering from agitated depression were given some form of hydrotherapy, and were materially benefited as a result of this type of treatment.

The following table indicates the activities in these departments during the biennium:

Treatments	July 1, 1932	July 1, 1933	Total
	to June 30, 1933	to June 30, 1934	
Neutral Continuous Baths.....	2,169	251	2,420
Neutral Wet Sheet Packs.....	2,949	157	3,106
Circular Douches.....	323		323
Hot Arm Baths.....	38		38
Vibratory Treatments.....	651		651
Infra-red Treatments.....	1,018	62	1,080
Massage.....	297	111	408
Scotch Douches.....	420		420
Foot Treatments.....	397	192	589
Electric Light Baths.....	1		1
Special Treatments.....	188		188
Oil Rubs.....	29	11	40
Dry Sheet Packs.....	155		155
Hot and Cold Sponge Treatments.....	30		30
Neutral Spray.....	10		10
Patients Treated.....	587	111	698
Employees Treated.....	99	1	100
Number of Treatments to			
Patients.....	8,675	673	9,348
Number of Treatments to			
Employees.....	475	8	483
Total.....	9,150	681	9,831

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

One of the outstanding departments at this institution is the occupational therapy department. A large, two-story, well lighted and properly ventilated building was constructed and completed in 1930 for the housing of occupational therapy activities.

During the first year of the biennium the personnel of this department consisted of a Director and three assistants, but due to the curtailment of the activities of the department because of the material reduction of inmate population, which took place in the spring of 1933, it was necessary to reduce the personnel.

The department has modern machinery, tools and other equipment to carry on all the work generally performed in institutional occupational therapy departments. The crafts taught are as follows:

Upholstery, wood work, painting and decorating, printing, weaving of fibre furniture, basketry, leather work, hook rugs, knitting, brush making (wire drawn), twisted-in-wire brushes, crocheting, Jesso craft, poppy making (American Legion), art wool pictures, cross-stitch and needle point, and Turkish-knot rugs.

During the biennium a very large amount of work was turned out in this department. A great many pieces of hospital furniture were repaired and re-upholstered; many rugs were made; a considerable amount of printing of hospital forms was done; and, a very large quantity of brushes of various types were made, together with many other useful household articles which were either used in the hospital or sold to the public. Special mention should be made of the vast numbers of poppies which were made in this department for the American Legion.

The following table indicates the amount of materials in dollars and cents turned out in this department:

From July 1, 1932 to May 31, 1933

Sales.....	\$ 1256.26
Articles Made for Hospital at Cost.....	919.78
Repairs for Hospital at Cost.....	201.10
Printing for Hospital at Cost.....	247.21
Poppies (American Legion) for Which the Patients Received the Money.....	1370.20
Total.....	\$ 3994.55

It has been found here, as in other institutions for neuro-psychiatric cases, that properly directed occupational therapy activities are highly valuable as a therapeutic measure in the treatment of these cases. As a means of stimulating interest and training of orderly thinking, occupational therapy has proven of immense value in our efforts at rehabilitation. Efforts are made to stimulate the

patients who are depressed, inactive, unconcerned, or those showing pronounced mental retardation, and an endeavor is made to divert the minds of the patients showing psychomotor restlessness, and those who are at times quite troublesome or are a disturbing element on the wards. This form of therapy is especially designed for the treatment of patients suffering from Manic Depressive Insanity, Psychoneurosis, Mental Deficiency with Psychosis, and is particularly helpful in our endeavor to rehabilitate the many cases of Dementia Praecox hospitalized here. When the department is operating at full capacity there have been an average of seventy patients employed daily.

In addition to providing indoor occupation for these men, a large number were assigned to work on the lawns and in the gardens.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Religious services representing the various denominations were held every Sunday during the biennium. Mass was said regularly by the Rev. Father Mueller of St. Mary's of the Lake. The Protestant services were conducted by ministers from the City of Madison.

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT

This hospital has a department of amusements and recreation and a Director who supervises these activities. The Director arranges all programs for his department. The institution has a large, well constructed and modernly equipped recreation building. Some of the features are as follows: A large assembly room; library, well stocked with books, periodicals and newspapers; a billiard and pool room; bowling alleys; and a canteen. This building with its equipment provides adequate facilities for dances, theatricals, motion picture shows, basket ball games, card parties, and other amusements. Patients have free access to the building daily. It is customary to have weekly dances for patients and employees.

In close proximity to this amusement or recreation hall is a large play ground used for baseball, tennis, golf, out-door calisthenics, and other sports.

The building is provided with complete motion picture equipment. Sound picture shows are held at weekly intervals throughout the year. The Director frequently arranges for musical programs and on many occasions the patients have been entertained by vaudeville actors coming to the City of Madison. Special entertainments have been provided by the service clubs of Madison and other organizations throughout the state. Groups of patients have often been taken to the various theaters in Madison by special arrangement.

It goes without saying that the patients enjoy the various amusements. It has been observed that many of them have been ma-

terially benefited as a result of the diversified amusement and recreation program provided for this hospital.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

This department continues to render important service. The person in charge takes care of the disability allowance and compensation matters for the veterans; contacts the guardians of patients; and, obtains social histories from relatives, which information is of much aid to the medical staff. She also makes frequent contacts with the American Legion Auxiliaries in the interest of the veterans hospitalized here.

GIFTS AND DONATIONS

Some sixty-five American Legion Auxiliaries scattered throughout the state, many other organizations, such as American War Mothers, Service Star Legions, D. A. V. Auxiliaries, Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliaries, Women's Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs, and others, have shown a special interest in the welfare of these veterans and have contributed much to their pleasures and comforts. They have on many occasions donated tobacco, cigarettes, candy, fruit, nuts, cookies, and other luxuries. They have furnished magazines, books covering many subjects, playing cards, victrola records, and other things of interest to the veterans.

A radio was donated by the William Cairns Post No. 57, American Legion, Madison.

Acknowledgment must be made to Mrs. Levi Garner of Madison, Hospital Chairman of the State Department of American Legion Auxiliaries, for the splendid interest she has shown in the welfare of these men and the many kindnesses shown them. She has helped arrange for several entertainments, and has donated many delicacies. She has arranged with the State Department of the American Legion Auxiliaries to present each ex-service man with a gift box on his birthday.

These gifts, visits, and special interest shown the veterans by these various organizations and clubs is highly appreciated by the patients and management.

NEW BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Superintendent's Residence: During the biennial period a Superintendent's residence was erected. This building is of modern construction, well designed and sufficiently large for the Superintendent's family. It is erected on a well selected site overlooking beautiful Lake Mendota. The removal of the Superintendent's family from the staff house has provided additional quarters for married physicians.

Sun Porches: Sun porches were erected on each end of the Administration Building. The type of construction was made to har-

monize with the main building. These porches have increased materially the day room floor space, and have added much to the comfort of the patients.

Improvement of Kitchen: The large kitchen in the refectory building was completely overhauled. A tile floor was laid and much of the old equipment was replaced by the installation of modern electrical equipment. We now have a kitchen that any institution may well be proud of.

Sprinkling System: A sprinkling system which was quite recently put in the garden proved so successful that it was decided to put in a lawn sprinkling system. The State Engineering Department furnished plans and specifications which called for the installation of an underground pipe system covering the entire grounds. The materials were purchased and the installation of the system was done by our own help. The water is drawn from the lake and forced by an electrically operated centrifugal pump throughout the grounds. This has made it possible to furnish plenty of warm soft water to the lawn and flower beds located about the premises.

General Repairs: The heating, plumbing, water, and electrical systems of the institution have been kept in a good state of repair and are operating efficiently. The repair work about the buildings has at no time been neglected. New cement walks have been laid and the drives on the institution grounds improved. Many other needed improvements have been made.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a garage be built on the premises. This building should be of sufficient size to accommodate sixty cars. The garage should be of fire-proof construction and the architectural design should conform with the other buildings on the premises. This building may be built at a cost of \$7,500.00.

The hospital should be provided with a greenhouse of sufficient size to make it possible to grow all the plants and flowers needed to decorate the interior of the buildings, and to supply the requirements for the grounds during the summer months. A greenhouse of adequate size may be built at a cost of \$6,000.00.

Additional concrete drives should be provided for at a cost of \$3,000.00.

There are sufficient monies in the revolving fund belonging to this institution to take care of the cost of the above projects.

This hospital, because of its ideal location, modernly constructed buildings, beautiful surroundings and splendid facilities, should be utilized to capacity. There are at this time 81 ex-service men hospitalized here. Several buildings for the housing of inmate population are not in use. A large, modernly constructed building, com-

pletely furnished for the housing of employees, is vacant. Other facilities are only partially operated. All buildings must be continuously kept up. They must be heated during the cold months, kept clean and properly ventilated at all times.

It would seem feasible to proceed without delay to make full use of all of these buildings and equipment.

* * *

Acknowledgment is made of the splendid cooperation given the management by the State Rehabilitation Board. I also wish to express my gratitude for the loyalty and cooperation of the hospital personnel.

In conclusion, I desire to express to your Honorable Board my appreciation for the helpful advice and support you have given me in the administration of the affairs of this hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

M. K. GREEN,

Superintendent.

NINETEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

**NORTHERN WISCONSIN COLONY
AND TRAINING SCHOOL**

Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin

FOR THE

BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

NORTHERN WISCONSIN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL

Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

A. L. BEIER, M. D.....	<i>Superintendent and Steward</i>
WM. SMITH.....	<i>Assistant Steward</i>
MRS. HARRY ALLEN.....	<i>Matron</i>

LOCATION

The Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School is three miles from Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County on the Omaha, Soo and C. M. & St. P. & P. Railways, and on State Highways 29 and 53. It was originally established as the Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-minded by act of the legislature in 1895. The first sum appropriated was \$100,000.00 for the purpose of selecting and purchasing a site and erecting suitable buildings. When formally opened June 11, 1897, two inmate cottages, the laundry and power plant were ready for occupancy and operation. The first inmate was received and admitted June 16th of the same year.

Since then an administration building, having office and children's refectory space seating 700 inmates, five cottages for girls, five cottages for boys, two school houses, a hospital, bakeshop, a carpenter and machine shop have been added. Other buildings added have included two dairy barns, a greenhouse, several less important agricultural buildings and six residences for officers and employees of the institution.

PURPOSE

To care for and have the custody and training of mentally deficient, epileptic and idiotic persons. The institution is divided into a school department for the training of educable grades, a custodial department for the helpless and lower grades and such trades and manual departments as are adaptable.

ADMISSION

Commitment: Made by judge or jury of a county or district court of record. (Section 52.02 which refers to 51.05.)

Transfer: The Board of Control, with consent of the Governor, may transfer any person who has been convicted of a criminal offense and found to be feeble-minded while in the State Prison, State Reformatory, Industrial Home for Women, and county jail or the Milwaukee County House of Correction. (Section 51.22.)

Voluntary: Upon application to the superintendent, supported by certificate of at least two qualified physicians. (Section 52.02 which refers to 51.10.)

Date Opened.....	1897
Institutional Bed Capacity.....	1204
Farm Colonies Rented.....	46
<hr/>	
Total Available Beds.....	1250
Number of Patients June 30, 1933.....	1490
Number of Patients June 30, 1934.....	1508
Area of Grounds, Acres.....	180
Acreage Under Cultivation.....	840
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1934.....	\$1,058,959.95
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1934.....	380,624.94

	Year Ending June 30, 1933	Year Ending June 30, 1934
Expenditures		
Operation.....	\$280,963.00	\$254,765.00
Repairs and Maintenance.....	20,529.00	20,055.00
<hr/>		
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis).....	\$301,492.00	\$274,820.00
Permanent Improvements.....	39,950.00	11,313.00
<hr/>		
Total Expenditure.....	\$341,442.00	\$286,133.00
Average Daily Number of Patients.....	1446	1499
Per Capita Cost Per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance).....	\$ 4.01	\$ 3.53
Average Number of Officers and Employees.....	190	191

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

The Nineteenth Biennial Report, covering the period beginning July 1, 1932 and ending June 30, 1934, is herewith submitted.

POPULATION

At the end of the last biennium the rated capacity of our institution was 1,142 with extra-institutional facilities for 86 patients. No change in the capacity of the institution proper was effected during the subsequent period, but another extra-institutional agricultural colony providing for 20 boys was established through rental of a farm consisting of 225 acres of land of which approximately 160 are under cultivation.

At the beginning of the biennial period covered by this report, we had in our care 1,426 patients. Our population at the end of this period was 1,508 showing an increase of 82 patients and an average of 258 above our normal capacity.

There were 376 first admissions, 65 transfers from other institutions and 4 re-admissions during the biennium. This makes a total of 445 admissions as compared with 507 during the preceding biennial period.

The 376 new admissions were classified as follows: 95 idiots, 129 imbeciles, 102 morons, 12 epileptics not mentally deficient,

14 patients who were found to be not mentally deficient and 24 whose mentality has not been definitely determined. Of these 24, 6 are infants admitted with mothers, 11 were born to mothers who were admitted in a pregnant condition and the remaining 7 represent cases who were brought to our institution for an observation period.

The 65 admissions by transfer were received from the following institutions:

State Public School: 23; of these 14 are morons, 6 imbeciles, 2 idiots, 1 deaf-mute, not mentally deficient.

Southern Colony: 3; of these 2 are morons, and 1 an imbecile.

Southern Colony: 7; these ranked as morons and were brought to our institution for sterilization; subsequently returned.

Industrial Home for Women: 8; these ranked as morons.

Industrial School for Girls: 17; these ranked as morons.

Industrial School for Boys: 2; 1 ranks as a moron and the other as an epileptic, not mentally deficient.

State Hospital, Mendota: 2; 1 ranks as a moron and the other as an epileptic of moron grade.

Green County Asylum: 1; ranks as a moron.

School for the Deaf, Delavan: 1; he represents a case formerly at our institution who was discharged to the School for Deaf where he can profit by that institution's specialized training. Classified as a retarded deaf-mute; no home.

It is interesting to note that among the new admissions there were 95 idiots, 129 imbeciles and 102 morons; also that the largest number of admissions were children in the group under 10 years of age; the next largest occurred in the group from 15 to 19 years.

There were 67 admissions who are afflicted with epilepsy; during the preceding biennium there were 65.

Discounting the 65 transfers from other institutions, 481 applications for admission into our institution were received during the biennial period; 376 of these were admitted. The remaining applications were placed on our "waiting list" which now numbers 320 applications. The majority of these represent children of tender years and idiots. We may mention here that our effort has been to accept the most urgent cases as their applications were received.

During the biennium there were four re-admissions. These represent cases who were paroled a number of years ago and later discharged; circumstances arose which made their re-commitment necessary.

There have been admitted since the opening of the institution in 1897—7,514 cases. The total number of applications for admission received during the period beginning in June, 1897 and ending

June 30, 1934, was 7,961. The majority of the cases that were not admitted belonged to the idiot and idio-imbecile group. This demonstrates that our facilities for the acceptance of custodial patients have not kept pace with the demand for such admittances.

The following tabulation shows the distribution of transfers to other institutions:

	Male	Female	
Central Hospital Insane—Waupun.....	1	0	
State Hospital—Mendota.....	3	7	
Columbia County Asylum.....	0	1	
Clark County Asylum.....	2	0	
Southern Colony.....	0	10	
Chippewa County Asylum.....	1	3	
Green County Asylum.....	11	15	
Dunn County Asylum.....	1	2	
Eau Claire County Asylum.....	1	1	
Iowa County Asylum.....	0	5	
Richland County Asylum.....	0	4	
Waupaca County Asylum.....	2	0	
Sauk County Asylum.....	1	0	
Marinette County Asylum.....	1	0	
Monroe County Asylum.....	0	1	
Brown County Asylum.....	1	0	
Dodge County Asylum.....	0	1	
Grant County Asylum.....	1	1	
State Hospital—Winnebago.....	1	1	
State Public School.....	0	1	
St. Michael's Orphanage.....	0	1	
Total	27	54	81

From this it will be seen that 56 patients were transferred to county asylums. The transfers represent cases of more mature age and were made in order to provide room for the acceptance of children of trainable age.

The 10 patients listed as transfers to the Southern Colony represent patients who had been temporarily located at our institution for the purpose of their sterilization. Subsequent to the production of their sterility they were returned to the Southern Colony. The same arrangement obtained with the patient who was brought to our institution from the Columbia County Asylum.

There were 10 transfers to the State Hospital at Mendota. Three of these were male and seven female patients who were definitely psychotic and could not be properly provided for in our institution. There were 2 transfers to the Northern State Hospital. One of these, a woman, was a drug addict with an I. Q. of 93; the other, a male patient, I. Q. 56, with super-imposed dementia praecox on his basal deficiency.

In addition there was a transfer to the St. Michael's Orphanage at La Crosse. This was a child who was found to be not mentally deficient. Another child, not mentally deficient, was transferred to the State Public School at Sparta. In both instances the mothers were inmates of our institution.

PAROLES

During the biennium there were 159 paroles, representing 35 male and 124 female patients.

During the fiscal year of 1933-34, we made a survey of our parolees and eliminated 179 of these by discharging them with the approval of your Board from our custody. Of this number 111 were female and 68 male cases. These former patients represent cases that were on parole prior to the year 1931. As far as we know, they have adjusted themselves acceptably to extra-mural community life. We are still carrying on parole 57 boys and 77 girls or a total of 134 cases.

Placements were begun after October 12, 1931. It was on this date that we employed a field worker. Since then, 66 placements were effected. Of these 64 are girls and 2 are boys. Of this number 1 boy and 44 girls are still out on placement; 7 girls because of favorable adjustment and 1 boy because of his high I. Q., were permanently discharged from our custody; (4 girls married and were subsequently discharged); 10 girls were returned for the following reasons: 1 because of illness; 4 because of failure to adjust favorably; 5 because of escape from employment and delinquency; 3 escaped from employment and were not found.

ESCAPES

During the biennium there were 56 escapes; 5 of these were girls, the remainder boys. In this biennial period in order to clear our records, we saw fit to recommend the discharge of 104 cases, (8 girls and 96 boys), who had escaped from our custody prior to the year 1931. In the majority of instances we had no definite knowledge of their location. Apparently they had made some type of adjustment whereby their continued custody became unnecessary. These facts are added in order that our great number of tabulated discharges may be correctly interpreted.

HEALTH

The following tabulation shows the morbidity status during the biennium:

	1932-1933	1933-1934
Influenza.....	783 Cases (30 employees)	223 Cases (13 employees)
Pneumonia.....	18 Cases	30 Cases (1 employee)
Scarlet Fever.....	1 Case	0
Chickenpox.....	22 Cases	7
Measles.....	112 Cases	79
Diphtheria.....	2 Cases (1 employee)	1
Mumps.....	1 Case	3
Tuberculosis.....	10 Cases	17
Syphilis.....	2 Cases	0

From the above it will be seen that our institution had its usual visitation of contagious diseases. The hospital facilities were inadequate and many cases of measles and influenza were treated in

their cottages; our hospital could provide for only a minimum of the more serious cases.

Dr. F. S. Cook of Eau Claire, consultant in eye, ear, nose and throat conditions, examined 48 patients during the biennium. He performed 3 mastoidectomies and corrected the vision of 36 of our patients.

Dr. S. E. Williams of Chippewa Falls, consultant in surgery, in addition to 104 sterilization operations, performed the following:

Appendectomies.....	5
Hemorrhoidectomies.....	2
Removal of cancerous breasts.....	1
Herniotomies.....	2
Amputations.....	2 (lower limbs of two tubercular cases)

STERILIZATIONS

As we have indicated Dr. Williams performed the operation for the prevention of procreation on 104 patients; 4 of these were boys, the remaining girls. All but 2 were wards of our institution; the 2 that were not, were brought to our institution from the Southern Colony for sterilization.

Since the passage of the Wisconsin Sterilization law, 583 sterilizations have been effected at this institution. In this group there were 43 boys and 540 girls. Their distribution subsequent to operation follows:

Males	Females	Total	
9	136	145	Cases in institution. Of these 8 females represent cases returned from placement and employment; 13 females returned because of delinquency.
2	74	76	On parole to relatives.
0	46	46	On placement and employment (3 escaped)
0	6	6	On placement and employment were discharged. (2 married).
4	17	21	Died—1 female accidental drowning; 2 females paroled died at home. Others died from natural causes.
9	52	61	Transfers to other institutions.
8	5	13	Escaped. (5 females and 6 males later discharged).
1	2	3	Discharged directly to relatives.
5	84	89	On parole, and discharged because of favorable adjustment.
0	45	45	Were on parole, married and discharged.
5	73	78	Brought from other institutions and returned to their respective institutions.
43	540	583	Total

The great majority of sterilized patients that are still residents in the institution represent cases that were recently sterilized. Efforts are being made to place those who are adaptable for extra-institutional life. Because of the continued unemployment situation it has been difficult to secure employment at wages as rapidly as we desire for our girls.

Reference to our statistical tables will show that there were 114 deaths during the biennial period. There were 22 deaths from tuberculosis; 20 from broncho-pneumonia; 18 from marasmus (in the majority of instances terminal to idiocy); 14 due to influenza; cardiac diseases 11; 5, lobar pneumonia; 3, measles; 3, epilepsy; 2, chronic encephalitis; 2, enterocolitis; 2, syphilis; 1, apoplexy; 1, bronchitis; 1, gangrene; 1, brain abscess; 1, congenital debility;

1 gastric cancer; 1 diabetes; 5, accidental deaths, of which 1 was due to goring by a bull; 1, an escape, died of exposure; 1, from asphyxia during an epileptic seizure; 1, accidental traumatism; 1 from extensive superficial burns.

The patients who died were classified as follows: 65 idiots, 29 imbeciles, 17 morons, 1 epileptic, not mentally deficient, 2 babies, one not mentally deficient and the other whose mentality was undetermined.

At the end of the biennium our institution had in its inmate population 260 patients afflicted with epilepsy; this represents 18% of our population, and is an increase of 3% over the number we had during the preceding biennium. All active cases are under treatment.

There were 584 Wassermann tests made during this period. Of these 445 represented new admissions. It was found that 2% of the new admissions, or 7 girls and 2 boys were positive reactors. Sixteen spinal punctures, where cerebro-spinal symptoms were suspected, were done and one case showed a positive reaction. All cases having a positive reaction are under close medical supervision and are receiving treatment for their condition.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

As heretofore our educational department includes academic, vocational and cultural or extra-curricular activities. The following tabulation shows its organization and the number of children found in each of its divisions during the two-year period:

School Term	1932-33			1933-34		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Enrollment—September	229	271	500	255	272	527
Discharged during the year	5	21	26	15	33	48
Admitted during the year	20	28	48	20	39	59
Enrolled at end of school term	244	278	522	260	278	538
The following shows the distribution of children in classes:						
Kindergarten	49	43	92	48	40	88
Primary	149	66	215	154	95	249
Intermediate	32	86	118	38	78	116
Girls Industrial Department:						
Home Economics		41	41		45	45
Sewing Division		39	39		44	44
Art Needle Work		46	46		47	47
Boys Industrial Department:						
Manual Training	42		42	52		52
Basketry and Caning	3		3	7		7
Loom Work	22	0	22	19	0	19
Chair Caning	1	0	1	2	0	2
Brush Making	2	0	2	4	0	4
Mat Weaving	2	0	2	1	0	1
Rug Weaving	3	0	3	5	1	6
Handwork	22		22	14	0	14
Opportunity room	30	43	73	33	50	83
Chorus	22	32	54	25	28	53
Piano	1	6	7	1	9	10
Orchestra	5	13	18	5	13	18
Band	5	28	33	10	25	35
Sunday School	150	300	450	300	400	700

An interesting study of our school-enrollment presented the following picture:

The minimum chronological age	In academic and kindergarten rooms.....	5 years.
	In non-academic, (vocational and cultural).....	11-1/2 years.
The maximum chronological age	In academic.....	23 years.
	In non-academic.....	43 years.
The median chronological age	In academic.....	14 years.
	In non-academic.....	20 years.
The minimum mental age	In academic and kindergarten.....	2 years, 2 months.
	In non-academic.....	2 years, 6 months.
The maximum mental age	In academic.....	14 yrs. 4 mos.
	In non-academic.....	15 years
The median mental age	In academic.....	7 years
	In non-academic.....	8 years

In general, we endeavor to give the maximum number of children educational training who are found in the ages between 6 and 18 years. There are some, however, as the preceding chart shows, that are still receiving academic training after the age of 18 years. These have demonstrated their ability to advance and are given every opportunity to develop as far as their potentialities permit. A number of older cases appear in our non-academic group. They too continue to show progress in vocational or occupational training, and a few of these older individuals, because of physical handicap, are kept in the occupational department for their own comfort and happiness, at occupations that are to their liking and in which they have become highly proficient.

The activities in our school department have been carried on in a commendable manner. New admissions after receiving careful physical and psychological examination, if of school age, are referred to our principal who, after a review of the findings, assigns them to a department of the school in accordance with their intelligence and pedagogic ratings. The progress or failure of each school child is entered on a monthly report and carefully checked. Children that show no progress for a period of two consecutive years in either the academic or non-academic departments are withdrawn from school and are assigned to occupational activities that are better adapted to their mental and physical capacities.

Although there has been no change in the pedagogic personnel, we have been able by re-arranging our schedule, to include a greater number of children than previously in this department. In September 1933, an art class was organized. Mr. A. A. Gaynor, nightman in our Administration Building, an instructor in art and himself an artist, devotes two half days per week to this class. Training in painting, modeling, drawing and design-work are featured in this department. Boys with a natural talent for pencil and brush work were originally selected for this undertaking and many have demonstrated aptitudes that are surprising. But in all divisions of the school we find that occupational activities that stimulate the esthetic sense exercise an inspiring influence in endeavors that otherwise have only a drab, colorless motivational significance. That spirit, we believe, prevails in our institution and imparts to it a wholesome, cheerful atmosphere.

Our institution is essentially a training school whose object is to reclaim as many as possible in order that they may be able to return to extramural life and maintain an adjustment that is acceptable, productive and effectual in communities other than institutional environment. It is for this reason that our educational department becomes an important factor in efforts directed to the development of the child as far as his mental handicap permits. Every degree of education that is assimilated by the child is conducive to his future social stabilization and has its marked influence in developing his potentiality for becoming a community asset instead of a social liability. After all, ability to adjust to life's situations is the prime requisite for a successful life. Training, education and practical experience develop latent, dormant abilities and serve to condition the individual for equipping him with knowledge as to how adjustment should be made.

Character as well as intellectual training are well correlated in our educational department and both are importantly featured in our attempt to train the mentally deficient. The discipline of the school, its teaching personnel and its varied activities form the matrix in which the individual in his pliant years is molded and thus becomes conditioned in favorable habits of conduct, a life of decency and industry which are invaluable to him in his future adaptations. An attempt too is made to inculcate training and discipline that serve to emotionally stabilize these individuals. Many of the projects that are carried on in the academic, vocational and cultural curriculum have for their objective a definite utilitarian trend whose purpose it is to socialize and stabilize these mentally handicapped individuals by persistent, reiterative training in habits of deportment which, when integrated, go far in weaving the fabric that finally makes up the personality of the individual and materially determines his future success or failure in making the varied adjustments that is demanded of the individual in life's curriculum. The restoration of the individual to a niche in extra-institutional environment adapted to and commensurate with his ability and capacity is finally our objective. Our general scholastic projects and class-room schedules are programmed in accordance with the standards we have adopted and efforts are made to achieve maximum results.

It would constitute merely a repetition of that which has appeared in previous reports were we to attempt a detailed description of this department of our institution. We desire, however, to mention the fact that the academic work has been carried on efficiently; that our Opportunity Room now reaches eighty-three children who receive not only sense training but also well-organized instruction in the fundamentals of handwork. It should be borne in mind that the pupils who are taught in this room cannot profit by any form of academic training. Many of them, however, through

the early training they are accorded will be able as they grow older to turn their hands to productive work whether in extra or intramural communities.

The Home Economics Department, embracing the art-needle-craft and food preparation and service divisions, continues to function as an occupational training center whose objective is to equip girls with a practical knowledge of domestic service, a vocation for which many are adapted.

Our Boys' Industrial and Manual Training Departments have operated efficiently. The trend of their activities too is toward the development of abilities in handwork which many of them will be able to follow profitably to themselves as they reach maturer years.

Choral, band, orchestral music is taught to groups showing special aptitudes for that type of cultural training. Interpretive dancing, drill and rhythm work are also included in our extra-curricular activities.

SOCIAL SERVICE

The work in this department of our institution has been in the process of organization. Begun late in the last biennium there has been noteworthy accomplishment. Our Field Worker, Miss Rose M. DeKeyser, reports that 61 girls have been placed in homes at some form of domestic service during the biennium. Visits to 81 homes of sterilized patients were made and as a result 60 sterilized cases were paroled directly to their homes; the remaining 21 homes were found to be either unsatisfactory or the parents because of economical conditions requested that paroles be deferred until readjustment in the family's economic status could be effected. Frequent visits to girls on placement and parole were made. This after-care contact has been of material assistance to our paroled girls in making their adjustments to extra-institutional family life. In addition, a report covering the conduct, conditions of employment, wages and general status of the paroled individual, is made by the employer, and by this means our institution is kept in close touch with its paroled and placed cases.

Careful consideration is given to all requests for parole or placement. Families or homes from which such requests issue are thoroughly investigated, as is also the neighborhood. An effort is made to find homes that will assume an intelligent, sympathetic, tactful and tolerant attitude toward the mentally handicapped employee. The employer too is requested to take cognizance of the recreational and religious phases of the girl's life. Each paroled girl is granted as leisure time, one afternoon per week as well as the afternoon on alternate Sundays.

Practically all girls that are on placement have had supplementary training in our Girls' Colony, an extra-institutional unit which is virtually a socializing center. This unit represents an intermediate step from institutional to ordinary home life where girls are further trained in and habituated to social and domestic life in a smaller and more select group. The benefit they derive from such treatment is clearly seen during their subsequent parole. Their orientation in extra-mural surroundings becomes less perplexing and consequently their adjustment is facilitated. Employers as a rule are cooperative and accord our paroled girls careful supervision.

PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

This department under Miss Rachel Bernstein, psychologist, has accomplished many psychometric examinations. All new admissions were examined and 812 retests made besides 24 extra-institutional cases that were referred for the purpose of determining their mental status. Special tests have been given to cases having language, visual, auditory or emotional disorders. Baby tests were applied to infants, pre-school children and other inmates having a mental age below 3 years. Educational surveys covering our school department were made at the end of each school term. This was done for the purpose of determining the progress each child had achieved and investigating special aptitudes or disabilities in their academic studies. Emotional and other personality tests were administered to special groups, and conduct disorders were investigated. Ethical Discrimination and Developmental Age tests have been added to our investigational routine and there has been constructed a "Veridicality" test which has its practical value when applied to groups.

The following tabulation shows the number of tests administered during the biennium:

September 1932 to June 1933	September 1933 to June 1934	Total
Psychometric..... 438	374	812
Retests..... 117	138	255
Extra-institutional cases.. 7	17	24
Performance..... 8	7	15
Deaf..... 3	3	6
Blind..... 2	2	4
Baby..... 72	66	138
Social standards..... 27	49	76
Developmental age.....	51	51
Introversion-Extroversion 2	50	52
Veridicality..... 201	51	252
Personal data..... 2	14	16
Ethical Discrimination.....	21	21
Myers Mental Measure.....	42	42
Educational..... 259	334	593

In addition a distribution chart covering the entire inmate population has been completed. The following tabulations are interesting and deserve inspection:

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 1497 INMATES

AGE	Male	Female	Total
Under 5 years.....	21	30	51
5 to 9 years.....	103	55	158
10 to 14 years.....	168	95	263
15 to 19 years.....	162	167	329
20 to 24 years.....	142	160	302
25 to 29 years.....	70	103	173
30 to 34 years.....	37	54	91
35 to 39 years.....	19	47	66
40 to 44 years.....	21	20	41
45 to 49 years.....	6	6	12
50 to 54 years.....	6	3	9
55 to 59 years.....	1	0	1
60 and over.....	0	1	1
Total.....	756	741	1497

I. Q. DISTRIBUTION

I. Q.	Male	Female	Total
0 to 24.....	177	111	288
25 to 49.....	283	282	565
50 to 74.....	262	304	566
75 to 79.....	16	23	39
80 to 89.....	11	16	27
90 to 109.....	6	5	11
110 to 119.....	1	0	1
Total.....	756	741	1497

A research covering I. Q. variability has been made; 812 comparisons constituted the basis for this study; 299 comparisons were male and 511 female. A variation of 5 points was considered negligible. It was found that 535 of the 810 comparisons, or 66%, vary 5 points or less; 128 or 15.8% received a higher rating on retests; 147 or 18% showed a decrease. Our study further shows that female patients show either a greater constancy in maintaining an identical I. Q. or a gain than males among whom there is a greater tendency to lose. It has also been found that the tendency to lose occurs in the age period up to 14 years after which there is a greater tendency to gains. The greatest gains recorded are in the 16 to 20 year periods. Eight cases were found to have gained 20 points; all but one of these were 11 years old or less when the initial test was given. There were two that showed a loss over 20 points. This survey changed the classification levels of 44 upward and 39 in the downward direction. It is noteworthy that 16 having I. Q.'s, that classified them as morons, were found to have attained I. Q.'s of 75 and over. A further evaluation of this research because of lack of space would appear inappropriate in this report.

Other researches were conducted and are being continued. A study of left-handedness, left-sidedness and "mirror" writing and their relationship to defective speech was carried on as also mental development in its relationship to metabolic processes. Further researches will be made in the future. The studies that have thus far been made assist us materially in programing the educational,

character and cultural training that is designed to develop best results in the treatment of our patients.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

This department is operated by Dr. E. L. Nelson, full-time resident dentist in our institution. Each new admission, during his hospitalization period, is carefully examined for oral conditions and the dental findings are charted. Those requiring immediate attention are given such treatment as the needs of the case suggest. Others are scheduled for future observation and given timely attention. Approximately 9,000 examinations were made during the biennial period and a great amount of restorative and prophylactic work has been accomplished. It is gratifying to note that outside physicians who have had occasion to examine patients in our institution have spontaneously expressed their surprise at finding the oral conditions of our wards in such excellent state.

In addition to the mechanical features of dental service, instruction in oral hygiene is given to attendants who supervise patients, and where the case has sufficient intelligence, he is taught the necessity for maintaining his mouth in a sanitary condition. In general, we find that this department is functioning in a commendable manner and is rendering a type of service to the individual inmate that is of extreme importance in his physical and mental development.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The tabulation covering our morbidity roll suggests, in part, the medical activities that were necessitated because of the prevalence of contagious diseases. Besides these, there are daily routine clinical examinations, medical supervision over the various cottages, daily inspections, conferences regarding the welfare of inmates, laboratory work, minor surgery and the treatment of current acute diseases and temporary illnesses. During the observation period the patient receives immunizing treatment against smallpox and diphtheria and is given the Wassermann Test. He also receives a thorough general physical examination, his dental needs are scrutinized and charted and an investigation into his mental status is made. This latter includes both psychiatric and psychometric tests. All tests and findings are later evaluated and upon the results of this analysis depends the future program that is followed in the training or custody of the patient.

The medical work is well coordinated. Our three physicians have definite medical supervision over several cottages. Each is given medical jurisdiction and responsibility over definite groups. This arrangement enables all to become thoroughly acquainted with the patients in their care. The physicians consult freely with each other in the matter of diagnosis and treatment thus giving the patients the advantage of the knowledge and experience of the entire medical staff.

RECREATION

Seasonal entertainments were continued throughout the biennium. These, in greatest part, were conducted by our school department. Appropriate programs were enacted on all major holidays of the year. Our band and orchestra furnished music for these occasions as also for the dances given over to our adult inmates on Wednesday evenings of the school year. The music on Monday evenings on which dances for our juveniles are held was provided by our Harmonica Orchestra which consists of a group of 18 boys. Weekly motion pictures having a recreational and educational value are provided each week during the school term; baseball and basketball games with outside teams furnish considerable recreation for both players and the audience and the skill of our players oftentimes receives favorable comment. Many games were won. Our team belongs to the Chippewa County League and many games are played on our campus. Other forms of outdoor sports appropriate to the seasons of the year are enjoyed by our wards. We feel, however, that our playground activities could be augmented and more thoroughly organized if we were allowed a special employee as director of these activities.

Our annual outdoor program presented at the closing of the school term continues to attract many outside visitors. The pageant entitled "The Magic Carpet" an original production, constituted our presentation in June, 1933. An audience consisting of about 1,800 visitors from neighboring cities and rural districts witnessed the performance. In June, 1934, "You're The King," another original production adapted for our pupils, had an estimated attendance of 5,000 spectators and was said to eclipse the performances of previous years.

One hundred and twenty-five pupils took part in the pageant of 1933 and one hundred and forty-two in the production of 1934. In both instances, the pageants were presented to our inmate population on the evening preceding the public performance.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Sunday School activities are conducted by our teachers each Sunday during the school year. Rev. Wm. Bandt of the German Lutheran Church has an especial institutional assignment covering the institutions in Eau Claire and Chippewa Counties. He has been an earnest worker among inmates of his faith, visits our institution frequently and has classes that receive religious instruction. Rev. J. M. McGurk and Rev. G. G. Manning of the Catholic Church in Chippewa Falls administer religious comfort and give individual advice and instruction to many of our Catholic children. Rev. A. C. Beyer of St. Paul has continued his monthly visit. His services are specialized inasmuch as he instructs deaf mutes of Lutheran faith. It would seem that an institution providing for a population as great

as ours should have a separate building in which religious services could be conducted by the clergymen of the various denominations. The construction of a chapel would furnish the nucleus for the organization of a better and more effectual type of religious service having its intimate and comprehensive spiritual values.

BOY SCOUTS

Troop 14, Boy Scouts of America, Chippewa Valley Council, is an organization of boy scouts made up of boys from our institution. It has a membership of 22 registered scouts. Weekly meetings are held and whenever there was occasion for their service they have responded commendably. Frequent hikes are made under the supervision of Scout Master R. C. Raymond, an employee of our institution. An annual encampment at our scout camp located on the institution's premises on Chippewa river is an event that is eagerly anticipated. Here practical training in swimming, cooking, nature study, fire building and life saving is given the members. The experience is both recreational and instructive. "Scouting" generally has had a wholesome disciplinary and socializing effect upon the boys who have entered into this type of activity.

COLONIES

We have three extramural colonies and two located on the institution's premises. One of the two latter is known as the Farm Colony. This provides for 40 boys who are assigned to farm and garden activities. The other is called the Dairy Colony and contains a group of 22 boys who are engaged in dairying.

Of the three extramural colonies, one provides for 10 girls, sterilized patients, who undergo pre-parole preparation. This unit is located on a farm adjacent to our institution. The farm proper is operated by our institutional agricultural force. The girls in addition to their domestic duties are occupied in taking care of the garden, poultry and sufficient stock to supply the requirements of the Colony for dairy products. It is in this unit that the sterilized girl is oriented to life in a small group, her previous institutional training is more definitely organized and she is given an opportunity to demonstrate her ability for domestic service and her fitness for extra-institutional social adjustment. The training meted out in this unit is of an intensely practical nature. Cultural characteristics are stimulated, an intelligent effort is made to pattern their conduct, inhibit their temperamental difficulties, and generally every inviting avenue of approach is utilized in our attempt to thoroughly socialize these handicapped individuals insofar as their limited mental faculties permit. Their ability to make a final favorable social adjustment is the ultimate criterion upon which their success or failure is based. Training, with that end in view, represents our final goal in our endeavors at reclamation and rehabilitation of these subnormal mental deviates.

The two remaining extramural colonies for boys providing for 36 boys have functioned well. Each colony is located at a distance of approximately 6 miles from our institution. Both are agricultural colonies. The Wilson Colony, named after the original owner of the farm, was established in May, 1929. A farm consisting of 240 acres of land of which 180 acres are under cultivation, is operated by a group of 16 boys under the supervision of an employed man and his wife. The second colony, known as the Bue Colony, was established April 1, 1933. This farm consists of 225 acres. About 160 are under cultivation. This unit provides for 20 boys. The production of these farms, if in excess of their needs, is transferred to the parent institution and the farm from which any surplus is received is duly credited. We believe that our success thus far attained in operating these colonies, viewed from both the standpoint of economy and humanitarianism warrants an expansion of our colonization program.

VISITORS

Our visitors' registry indicates that 7,515 persons visited our institution during the biennial period. It is interesting to note that since the beginning of our registration of visitors in September, 1924, we have a record of 31,044, who called at our institution for either the purpose of visiting relatives or inspecting the institution.

The following chronicle of visits of educational groups indicates the public's growing interest in the problem of mental deficiency; such visits too have their important influence in moulding public opinion relative to the problem and the institutional treatment that is accorded the mentally handicapped:

Date	Group	No. in Group
July 26, 1932	State Normal School, Eau Claire, Wis.	62
November 9, 1932	Student Nurses of Sacred Heart Hosp. Eau Claire	39
November 17, 1932	Student Nurses of Lutheran Hospital, Eau Claire	26
December 15, 1932	State Teachers College, Eau Claire	26
March 1, 1933	State Teachers College, Eau Claire	16
March 7, 1933	High School, Cadott	20
May 3, 1933	High School, Holcombe	13
May 4, 1933	State Teachers College, Eau Claire	40
May 19, 1933	High School, Thorp	28
July 13, 1933	State Teachers College, Eau Claire	31
July 18, 1933	State Teachers College, Eau Claire	48
August 1, 1933	Delegation of Wheeler Woman's Club, Wheeler ..	8
October 12, 1933	State Public School Teachers, Sparta	6
November 21, 1933	State Teachers College, Eau Claire	49
March 14, 1934	Class from Cadott School, Cadott	23
April 28, 1934	Group-University Extension Course of Pathology, from Madison, Chetek, and Rice Lake	11
May 2, 1934	High School, Holcombe	8
May 10, 1934	High School, Augusta	21
May 17, 1934	State Teachers College, Eau Claire	16
May 22, 1934	Social Problems Class, High School, Elmwood ...	21

Addresses were delivered before the following groups by the superintendent:

October 5, 1933—Kiwanis Club of Chippewa—Subject: Mental Deficiency and the Operation of the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School.

December 7, 1933—Conjoined meeting of the Catholic Women's Club of Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls. Subject: The Problem of Mental Deficiency and Its Treatment.

May 19, 1934—Club Women of Chippewa County—Subject: A Brief Outline Covering the Operation of the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School.

January 5, 1934—District Conference of the Wisconsin Conference of Social Work. Subject: Resources of the State for the Care of Mental Defectives.

FARM ACTIVITIES

Like all communities located in the drought areas our agricultural production has suffered severely. Our crops, however, compared favorably with the yield of farms in our area. The poultry, garden and dairy divisions have operated commendably. Our poultry department, besides the supply of eggs, has furnished poultry as meat for the entire institution at the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays. The garden supplies the institution with its vegetable requirements and the dairy furnishes the entire milk and butter supply.

IMPROVEMENTS

Despite the unavoidable effects of the general economic upheaval which necessitated serious retrenchment in expenditures, our progress though impeded, has been forward. Many improvements were instituted during the biennial period. Repairs to both the interior and exterior of our buildings have served to maintain these structures in a favorable state. Repairs, alterations and replacements in steam and waterlines, plumbing and electrical fixtures, have been routinely carried on under the supervision of our Head Carpenter, Chief Operating Engineer and Mr. Groskopf's mechanics.

Ornamental pillars marking the entrances to the institution's premises were begun early in the biennium and completed September 1, 1932.

Rooms in Cottage No. 1 were remodeled and through such alteration space was provided for the installation of infants' bath tubs and closets; the floors of the dining and living room of the Dairy Colony were covered with an asbestos tile; a Monel metal sink replaced an unsanitary fixture in our bakery; an old dilapidated structure used as an ice house was torn down, its useful lumber salvaged and a new smaller ice house was constructed; safety

switch cabinets were installed in the administration building and in the old school house; electrical refrigeration equipment was installed in Cottages 1, 2 and the Dairy Colony; pool tables were purchased and placed in Cottage No. 10 and the Farm Colony; ping pong tables were made in our manual training department and located in Cottages 7, 9, 5, the Farm, Dairy and Nowiscol Colonies; radios were installed in Cottages 9, 5, 1, 12 and 8; a new Chevrolet truck replaced an old Indiana truck that had become unserviceable. These in brief describe some of the projects that were carried on during the period.

During this period, four two-story units were added to our custodial buildings. These were originally designed as sun-porches; however, because of the urgent demand for additional housing facilities, they were converted into dormitories and now provide added room for about 80 cases.

A modern paddock was constructed at the Wilson Colony; another paddock located on the institution's premises, designed to take care of three herd sires, begun during the winter of 1933-34 as a C.W.A. project is being completed by our own working force and soon will be in service.

The construction of a dam across Silver Springs Creek with C.W.A. help was completed during the winter of 1933-34; this dam will flood about 1½ acres of low land on our premises and will provide swimming facilities in the summer months and skating for the winter for our patients. In addition this area when flooded will become an attractive lagoon which will further enhance the natural beauty of the institution's premises.

A delightful landscape development has been effected in the area comprising the front lawn of the Administration Building. A spacious pool bordered with a rock effect and statues lending a Tom Sawyer motif was constructed by members of the art class assisted by boys belonging to our industrial group. The statues were modeled after one of our boys. Three smaller pools and a pergola were later developed in the foreground of this area having as its background the wooded grove made up of stately elms and oak trees. The greatest share of this development which constitutes one of the most pleasing, decorative landscape ventures on our premises, was carried on to completion by our industrial group of boys. The flowering aquatic plants, the massed perennials and annuals against an informal background of shrubbery presents a harmony of form and color that are charming, refreshing and inviting. The development has attracted considerable attention, and, needless to say, is enjoyed by our children as well as our employees and visitors.

Another development of importance is the conversion of a basement storage room in our hospital into quarters that will provide

for X-ray apparatus, dark room, electro and hydrotherapeutic equipment. The terrazzo floors and partitions were entirely constructed by our own working force. Equipment for this development will be purchased in the near future.

PERSONNEL

There has been but little change in our official family. Dr. Kenneth J. Mosley, dentist, whose employment began March 7, 1928, resigned his position to engage in general dental practice and left our service November 28, 1932. He was succeeded by Dr. Ernest L. Nelson, who assumed duties February 14, 1933.

Dr. B. L. Schuster, first assistant physician, resigned his position to pursue a post-graduate course in medicine and left our service October 16, 1933. His employment began November 4, 1930. He was succeeded by Dr. Maxwell Lando of Madison, Wisconsin.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In reviewing our recommendations for the past biennial periods it is surprising to note the high percentage of projects that were disallowed. The following tabulation shows the requests for which no funds were appropriated by the legislatures and the year in which the recommendations were made:

Projects	Requested in Biennial Period Ending June 30							
Inmate Cottage			1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	
Hospital Addition	1920			1926	1928	1930	1932	
Porches T. B. Wards		1922						
T. B. Cottages				1926	1928	1930	1932	
Receiving Unit			1924		1928	1930	1932	
Industrial Building, Boys		1922	1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	
Industrial Building, Girls			1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	
Girls, Colony Houses							1930	
Chapel							1930	1932
Employees' Dormitory			1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	
Employees' Refectory	1920	1922	1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	
Administration Building				1926	1928	1930	1932	
Elevated Reservoir			1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	
Bridge Spanning Soo Railroad					1928	1930	1932	
Power Plant							1930	1932
Cattle Barn							1930	1932
Calf Barn							1930	1932
Machine Shed							1930	1932
Mattress Shop							1930	1932
Garage		1922	1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	
Extension to Carpenter Shop							1930	1932

The preceding tabulation summarizes not alone the past but also the present structural requirements of our institution. Their establishment is as necessary now as it was when they were originally requested. They are listed on our tabulation from above downward in accordance with their relative urgency and importance. None should be deleted. All represent links in the chain of development that our institution must make in order to function properly in the line of its objective. The suggested development or expansion is inevitable. The State can no longer afford to temporize with a vacillating policy that unjustifiably procrastinates its responsibility.

The tabulated list emphasizes the accumulation of building projects that has resulted from the laissez faire attitude assumed by past legislative bodies. What have we? An accumulated burden that was discounted during the halcyon days when affluent economic conditions would have readily permitted even extravagant development.

Each unit appearing on our list represents a part of the planned whole—a segment, if you will, of the institutional circle provisioned in its future ensemble. And yet, in the light of our experience we know that our dim, limited vision is unable to encompass in its entirety the development that future growth will predicate. In our statement of requirements we have, however, based our requests upon an analysis of past experiences, linked these to the apparent exigencies of the present and have ventured to predict the probable trend of institutional expansion that the future will necessitate.

A brief review of our structural requirement appears appropriate.

INMATE COTTAGE

Reference to our description under the caption "Population" indicates that there are approximately 320 applications for admission in our files that represent candidates that could not be admitted at the time their applications were received. These cases belong in the majority of instances in the idiot and idio-imbecile group. Of the number, we estimate that from 100 to 125 represent individuals who are in need of institutionalization. Our custodial cottages are over-crowded; our sun-porches, constructed for a specific purpose, are used as dormitories; families that have children of the custodial type in their midst are distressfully burdened. We have attempted to alleviate this burden wherever possible but our limited facilities preclude further efforts in that direction. A cottage providing for 125 patients will materially assist in relieving our crowded condition and go far toward minimizing the distress in outside homes that are handicapped with the care of low grade mentally deficient children.

EXTENSION TO HOSPITAL

In our biennial report for the period ending June 30, 1920, we requested an extension to our hospital. An appropriation for \$50,000 was granted by the legislature of 1921. The grant, however, was not released but was reverted to the general fund by the legislature of 1925. The urgency for additional hospital space has continued. All cases of acute illness should be hospitalized. Excepting the fact that we have inadequate hospital room, the treatment of cases having acute or contagious illnesses in their open dormitories none of which provide for less than fifty patients, is unjustifiable. Our morbidity tabulation suggests only a part of the handicap under

which we are compelled to treat our sick. As a rule, sterilization operations must be deferred until our hospital has one empty ward that will provide for post-operative patients. New admissions are also hospitalized for a period of one week or more when necessary. The hospital unit in addition to acute illnesses and post-operative patients has provided for an average of 16 new admissions per month and also patients that have been out on parole for an extended period and escapes. Additional hospital space should be provided.

TUBERCULAR COTTAGES

The porches for tubercular patients need receive no consideration if tubercular cottages are provided. Ultimately there is need for two units each providing space for 20 patients. One unit if constructed in the near future will take care of our immediate needs for a number of years. At present there are 18 cases of tuberculosis in our hospital. During the biennium there were 22 deaths from the condition. These facts deserve earnest consideration when reviewing our requests.

RECEIVING BUILDING

Although all new admissions are immediately entered in our hospital for an observation period, our lack of hospital space demands other more satisfactory arrangements. A receiving building will diminish the danger of the introduction of contagious diseases into the institution and will provide greater opportunity for retaining new admissions under observation for a longer period. If, however, added hospital space is provided during the biennium of 1935-37, the construction of a receiving unit can be deferred until general economic conditions have improved. The addition to the hospital can be utilized for new admissions and during the presence of contagious diseases.

VOCATIONAL BUILDINGS

Two units of this type are desirable; one to be used for training girls and the other for training boys of school age in industrial and occupational activities. Our greatest hope for maximum results lies in beginning the training of the mental deficient at an early age. Education of a purely academic type unless supplemented with intensive training of an occupational character will prove of no great advantage to the mentally deficient individual, the deficient must be conditioned in habits of industry and must be trained in industrial pursuits that he can follow as a means to earning his livelihood. Some degree of character development will necessarily follow and probable conduct disorders will be obviated. Greater facilities for training him occupationally must be provided if he is to be fitted for extra-institutional adjustment. We desire to recommend at this time that one vocational building be requested.

PURCHASE OF THE LANGE FARM

This farm consisting of approximately 135 acres lies east of and is adjacent to our premises. The property we desire embraces 60 acres of land, a residence and agricultural buildings. The residence is now used as a girls' colony and is farmed by our institutional force. We recommend that this property be purchased. The site if purchased will lend itself admirably to the construction of several cottages for girls. These units will serve a purpose identical with that which obtains in conducting our Girls' Colony. They will constitute centers in which the girl during her pre-parole preparation will be intensively trained in domestic duties and will have an opportunity to accustom herself to life in a small group prior to parole or placement. We have found that our Girls' Colony which represents an intermediate step from institutional environment to extramural life is highly important and greatly facilitates the subsequent adjustment that girls must make when paroled.

CHAPEL

We have heretofore in this report referred to the desirability of providing this unit. A combined chapel and recreation building should be considered.

EMPLOYEES DORMITORY

This has been requested over a period of 10 years. If the number of work hours of the employees is to be decreased, additional space must be provided to accommodate an added personnel. Irrespective of the employment of additional attendants it is highly desirable to establish more satisfactory living quarters. A cottage housing twenty-four persons should be provided in the near future. A second cottage housing an identical number should follow when economic conditions permit.

EMPLOYEES REFECTORY

A separate unit of this type has received mention in our biennial report since the year 1920. No definite request for an appropriation has been stressed. The unit represents a desirable entity but is not urgently needed. It should not be lost to sight but should be provided when economic adjustment and stabilization have been accomplished.

OFFICE BUILDING

As our institution has grown in magnitude the need for added office space has become accentuated. We recommend the construction of a unit separate from inmates' cottages, kitchens and dining rooms; however, since there are more urgent requirements, the establishment of this unit can be programmed for a later period.

ELEVATED STORAGE TANK

Our auxiliary wells have materially safeguarded the institution against the danger of failure in our supply of water. It is desired, however, that an elevated storage reservoir be added. An elevated tank having storage capacity for 18,000 gallons will meet our needs and will give the institution dependable protection in fire emergencies and will enable us to develop artificial means for irrigating purposes.

BRIDGE SPANNING SOO RAILROAD

This project should not be lost to sight. A bridge spanning the Soo right-of-way which intersects our agricultural property should be provided when the financial status of the state permits. The railroad crossing unless an overhead bridge is provided will always constitute a hazard to inmates and employees who are compelled to cross the tracks in line with their duties.

POWER PLANT

The construction of a new power plant should receive careful consideration. The machinery and equipment that our present plant contains are rapidly approaching a time when their serviceability becomes doubtful. A new plant with modern equipment should be provided in the near future.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS

A dairy barn, to replace the structure that was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1931, a calf barn and machine shed are needed.

ADDITIONAL STRUCTURES

Funds for an extension to our carpentry department should be requested as also for the construction of a separate unit which can be utilized for the manufacture and repair of mattresses, and the reconditioning of beds. A garage for housing employees machines should also receive consideration.

ADDED PERSONNEL

Provisions should be made which will permit an additional physician who can function as a clinical director over our hospital department. There also is needed a technician who is qualified in X-ray, hydro and physio-therapy and general laboratory work. Another nurse should be added to our hospital corps; an additional instructor is needed in our school department as is also a physical training director.

If the contemplated decrease in the working hours of employees is effected and the institution adopts an 8 hour day, 45 additional attendants, 1 laundry employee, 2 farm laborers, 1 carpenter, 1 dairyman and 2 office employees will be required.

CONCLUSION

In stating our requirements we have mentioned essentials. We fully realize that economic conditions are at a low ebb; that the financial outlay our projects entail, assume prohibitive proportions; but we also are cognizant of the fact that our institution structurally has not kept pace with developments in the field of mental deficiency. A building program must be adopted. Such a program should be made irreversible through a ten year period. No definite progress can otherwise be achieved.

There are many other considerations that must receive careful attention in the formulation of a program for the future. Our inmate population shows a yearly increase in the admissions of delinquent defectives. The percentage of mental defectives found in penal and correctional institutions is, to say the least, appalling. A state is not performing its full duty when it releases those who, because of their defectiveness and ineradicable social characteristics or tendencies, require long-continued custodial supervision, after the termination of their legal sentences. Under conditions that obtain at present, there is no other course to follow. Our institutions for mental defectives are already carrying an over-load. It is undesirable and dangerous to increase their burdens with criminalistic and delinquent types of mental defectives.

A prospectus of plans for the future would indeed be inane if it did not contain a recommendation for the establishment of a separate institution for the patently delinquent defectives. The general population of Wisconsin is increasing. In direct ratio there will be found an increase in its population of defectives. It were also well to consider provisions for establishing a separate colony for epileptics. Individuals of this type, in order that their treatment may become highly effective, require specialized therapy. Greater and better results can be attained in a colony that specializes in and is devoted to the care, custody and treatment of patients afflicted with this perplexing condition.

The operation of our institution constitutes only a segmental portion of the treatment of the problem that mental deficiency predicates. A condition whose ramifications extend into the very substance of the sociological domain, is sufficiently important to receive our most intense consideration. A state wide program, embracing means for identification, training and continuing supervision should be inaugurated. This also should be made pertinent to the subnormal and retarded school children in our public school systems. Dr. Neil A. Dayton, Director of the Massachusetts Division of Mental Deficiency, a subdivision of the Commission of Mental Diseases of that state, in his report indicates "that the first examinations diagnosed as mentally defective during 1932 were 3.3% of the children entering school for the first time." He adds: "If, of

all public school children, one child in thirty-three is mentally defective, we can gain some idea of the size of the problem which confronts us." There is no reason to assume that the percentage of mentally defectives in Wisconsin on a similar level would not approximate Dr. Dayton's findings in Massachusetts.

Early diagnosis is essential in order that proper treatment leading to favorable, acceptable conditioning of this type of child be begun early in his pliant, receptive years. Where this is done, greater and better results follow.

Our own institutional program for the future includes greater activities in medical, psychological and pedagogical research; a further elaboration of the extramural colony system; more intensive occupational training and an expansion of the extra-institutional supervision accorded our paroled and "placed" patients.

In closing, we desire to express our appreciation for the loyalty and cooperation displayed by our officers, heads of departments, the office personnel, teachers and general employees. Their splendid attitude on many trying situations merits commendation.

We also wish to commend Mr. Glen M. Householder, Farm Supervisor, Mr. Frank Groskopf, State Plumber, Mr. John Glaettli, Building Engineer, for the assistance they have given us in their specialized field. At all times their cooperation has been devoted to the best interest of our institution.

We cannot conclude without a laudatory comment on Dr. W. F. Lorenz's committee who made the preliminary investigational survey of our institution. Drs. W. J. Bleckwen, Mabel G. Masten, Perry Volpitto, made a comprehensive survey which included the physical examination of every patient in the institution; an investigation into our records of treatment (medical, educational and custodial), of patients; an inquiry into deaths and their causes and other matters pertaining to the operation of the institution. Their survey has had its valuable constructive and stimulating influence.

To your Board, individually and collectively, we desire to express our deep appreciation for the whole-hearted cooperation we received through the entire period of the biennium. Your frequent visits, timely suggestions and inquiries have been helpful and inspirational, and have assisted us materially in maintaining a high standard for our institution.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. BEIER,
Superintendent.

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
SOUTHERN WISCONSIN COLONY
AND TRAINING SCHOOL

Union Grove, Wisconsin

FOR THE

BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL

Union Grove, Wisconsin OFFICERS

C. C. ATHERTON, M. D.....*Superintendent and Steward*
O. J. MOTTARD.....*Assistant Steward*

LOCATION

The first buildings of this institution were completed and opened to inmates February 14, 1919, under the name of the Southern Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic. It is built on the cottage plan and at present has a rated capacity of 458 inmates. There are now eight inmate buildings completed, three to accommodate girls and five for boys.

The institution is located about two miles from Union Grove, on the C. M. St. P. & P. Railway and on state highways 120 and 75.

PURPOSE

To care for and have the custody and training of mentally deficient, epileptic, and idiotic persons. The institution is divided into a school department for the training of educable grades, a custodial department for the helpless and lower grades and such trades and manual departments as are adaptable.

ADMISSION

Commitment: Made by judge or jury of a county or district court of record. (Section 52.02 which refers to 51.05.)

Transfer: The Board of Control, with consent of the Governor, may transfer any person who has been convicted of a criminal offense and found to be feeble-minded while in the State Prison, State Reformatory, Industrial Home for Women, any county jail or the Milwaukee County House of Correction. (Section 51.22.)

Voluntary: Upon application to the superintendent, supported by certificate of at least two qualified physicians. (Section 52.02 which refers to 51.01.)

Date Opened.....	1919
Institutional Bed Capacity.....	458
Farm Colony—Rented.....	10
Total Available Beds.....	468
Number of Patients June 30, 1933.....	684
Number of Patients June 30, 1934.....	726
Area of Grounds, Acres.....	54
Acreage Under Cultivation.....	673
Value of Land and Buildings—June 30, 1934.....	\$1,437,434.22
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1934.....	326,492.76

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1933	Year Ending June 30, 1934
Operation.....	\$155,101.00	\$135,221.00
Repairs and Maintenance.....	15,387.00	14,141.00
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis).....	\$170,488.00	\$149,362.00
Permanent Improvements.....	13,643.00	14,237.00
Total Expenditure.....	\$184,131.00	\$163,599.00
Average Daily Number of Patients.....	671	714
Per Capita Cost Per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance).....	\$ 4.88	\$ 4.02
Average Number of Officers and Employees.....	106	102

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I herewith submit the Eighth Biennial Report of the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School, for the period ended June 30, 1934.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Very similar to the preceding biennium, these two years have not been those of development or expansion as there has been no change in the rated capacity of the buildings. There has been no diminishing of our overcrowding and this condition continues to be our great problem.

As will be noted by the tables, there were one-hundred ninety-one new patients admitted during this period, which number compares favorably with the previous biennium. This marked acceleration of increase in population is probably due largely to current economic conditions. Many of the commitments could be cited as being made in an effort, on the part of a county or a family, to reduce expenditures.

Children and adults of all ages and both sexes are eligible for admission if they are bona-fide residents of Wisconsin. All of our admissions are received by regular court commitment.

Releases on parole are commonly granted on application unless it is obvious that the parents or guardian are incapable of giving the individual proper care and supervision. Many families have been insistent on the release of patients, despite the business depression. In cases where it was felt the patient's best interests would be served by remaining in the institution, parole was refused. Releases on permanent discharge rests with the State Board of Control under which the institution operates. There are certain cases discharged by court order because the individual is found not mentally deficient.

During this period, we have paroled twenty-seven females and thirty-one males. Some have remained at home and are being cared for, while some have secured remunerative employment; this latter number necessarily has been small owing to scarcity of employ-

ment. We do not have a regular social worker to check the home conditions and other matters before an inmate is released. However, we have been very fortunate in receiving full cooperation of the various social agencies and no child is released until an investigation of the home surroundings is made and we have received assurance that the individual can adapt himself to society and that he will receive the supervision and care his condition warrants. Of the parolees, one little girl was returned because of poor conditions in the home; one girl and four boys were returned because of misconduct; and one boy returned because of his physical condition. Fifty-one continue on parole and are making a successful adjustment in society. Our records also show the return during this period of four girls and six boys, who had been placed on parole prior to and not during this biennium; these cases were no longer able to give good account of themselves and were proving a menace in the community. The six boys included one removed from parole and ordered transferred to the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School at request of the relatives.

Our permanent discharges have always been few in number in comparison to the net population. There were only three permanent discharges during this period; one female inmate and one male inmate were found not feeble-minded by a regularly appointed commission in lunacy and released to relatives. One male inmate was summoned into court on a re-examination into his mental condition; he was found to be feeble-minded but not a proper subject for confinement in an institution and his release was ordered by the court.

One female was found insane and transferred to the Wisconsin State Hospital for Insane. One female and one male were transferred to the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School to be closer to relatives, who lived in the northern part of the state, so they could visit them more often. One boy, removed from parole, was transferred to Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School at request of his relatives. One boy was transferred to the Racine County Asylum owing to his mental condition and inability to further get along here. To relieve the hazardous overcrowding, five females and sixteen males were transferred to the Iowa County Asylum, and five females and twelve males to the Richland County Asylum. One boy was returned from the Wisconsin State Hospital for Insane, where he had been previously temporarily transferred for observation into his mental condition, he having been found not insane, but mentally deficient. One girl received surgical attention in the Wisconsin General Hospital, on a temporary transfer, and then was returned. Seven girls were temporarily transferred to the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School for sterilization operations, following which they were returned.

Our number of escapes has been approximately the same as in former years, thirty-six having succeeded in eloping, all of these

among the boys. With the full cooperation of authorities, thirty of this number were returned. Six continue at large; undoubtedly several of these have reached home, but the families are not cooperative in furnishing the institution with information concerning them. Five boys, who had been on escape prior to this period, were returned by the authorities during this biennium. Several of our girls attempted elopement but were unsuccessful.

We have granted the usual vacations in those cases where the inmate's conduct and welfare warranted this temporary absence and wherever the home conditions were found satisfactory. Whenever there was a doubt as to the situation in and around the home, an investigation was made by the social workers, to assure proper surroundings and supervision for the individual. The length of period at home depends upon the effect upon the inmate and the benefits he may accrue. Forty-seven males and forty-five females were permitted vacations.

STERILIZATION

During this period, seven female inmates were temporarily transferred to the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School and sterilization operations performed. These operations were approved in accordance with the Wisconsin Sterilization Act. This work continues to show progress and is better understood by relatives and officials. Such an operation does not injure the health of the individual but is for human betterment as a means of limiting defective offspring. Sterilization does not necessarily lead to promiscuity, our experience has shown, and is not offered as a means for release; but such procedure does provide a means for the parole of quite a number of cases who would otherwise be non-parolable; and further would ultimately materially reduce the total number of mental defectives, thereby resulting in a large saving to the state and also be conducive to human welfare and happiness.

PROPHYLAXIS

Our dental work continues to be cared for by E. O. Williams, D.D.S., who comes to the institution one-half day each week. This work has been of inestimable value in the health and welfare of our inmates.

Due to the fact that the majority of our children have never had dental attention and treatment prior to admission, our greatest problem is maintaining oral hygiene among them. We find many with their teeth in a deplorable condition, on admission. They receive immediate attention and utmost care is exercised in our efforts to retain their teeth.

Soon after admission, the inmate is given a thorough oral examination, and such work indicated is taken care of. All cases requiring emergency treatment are cared for as the emergency occurs. Other patients are referred by the physicians for dental attention,

examination and treatment, as the need observed, at least every six months. All examinations and treatments are recorded on dental cards and kept on file. Every patient has a toothbrush and is instructed in the use of it.

Our dental equipment, installed during the previous biennium, has greatly facilitated our work, and with this equipment we have made further strides in dental hygiene. However, we have now reached a point in our population where a full-time dentist is not only indicated but a necessity.

HEALTH

The general health of our inmate population remained good, the result of close attention to nutrition, general and personal hygiene, recreation and exercise; this, in spite of our marked over-crowding.

New admissions received thorough physical examinations, vaccination, and immunization for diphtheria. The Wassermann test, likewise, was routine in each case; doubtful and positive reactions were retested and spinal fluid tests made, and when indicated, active treatment begun. The congenitally syphilitic showed stigmata in addition to their mental disability and in some instances there were also convulsive seizures and paralyses, particularly in the younger age group.

Many small children were received who were poor physically, helpless, and bedridden, and required special feeding and nursing to promote their health.

All inmates are weighed monthly and progress noted; when this was not up to standard, physical re-examination made and treatment instituted to correct any physical irregularities; in addition, special diets were ordered and medicinal agents employed.

The care of the epileptic consisted of a well regulated diet, drug therapy, treatment of the epileptic attack including injuries and treatment of status. The higher grade cases derived additional benefit from occupational therapy and light work suited to their intellectual level. Classification was made according to personality, the degree of mental impairment, and the requirements of the patient. However, segregation from the non-epileptic while highly desirable for both classes of inmates, could not be carried out due to overcrowding.

Infectious and communicable diseases occurred and isolation was carried out to keep contagion down. The handicap of overcrowding and lack of an isolation ward had to be overcome. There were ten cases of diphtheria which were treated according to recognized methods; also, all exposed persons received prophylactic doses of antitoxin and were later immunized; as a further precaution all inmates were immunized with diphtheria toxin-antitoxin or toxoid according to age.

Vincent's infection of the mouth and throat occurred in six cases; erysipelas in four cases; chicken pox in twenty-seven cases. Influenza occurred in the winter of 1932-33; there were few complications and these included pleurisy with effusion and bronchopneumonia, requiring prolonged treatment. In the spring of 1934, measles and German measles developed in eighteen cases. In May 1934, scarlet fever was introduced and resulted in five patients coming down with this condition. Streptococcus sore throat affected twenty-six persons and one developed streptococcus pneumonia, terminating fatally. It might be noted at this point that streptococcal sore throat is recognized as being, if not actual scarlet fever, closely related to it and must be treated as the same.

While we had no satisfactory facilities for the observation and treatment of tuberculosis, isolation was maintained as far as possible and treatment of the disease carried out in accordance with modern standards so far as our facilities would permit.

Minor surgical work showed an increase in conformity with increase in population and consisted in the treatment of conditions usually prevalent in an institution: as cuts, and lacerated wounds, dislocations, and minor fractures, burns and infections, including abscesses, furuncles, and carbuncles. Tetanus antitoxin and bacterial vaccines were employed where indicated. There were no fatal injuries or accidents. Cases of acute otitis media of the serous and suppurative types were treated with good results. The introduction by inmates of objects into their noses and ears occurred, and required attention and removal; the swallowing of foreign objects as gravel, strings, rags, shoe laces, etc., was found among the lower grades but there were no serious results.

During this period, three female inmates were admitted in the early months of pregnancy. To date, one has not been confined. The other two were confined in the institution and cared for by our medical staff. One child was committed, after the weaning period, to the State Public School at Sparta, and the other, a little boy, died at the age of two months of broncho-pneumonia.

RELIGION

Recognizing the fact that all mentally subnormal have needs that cannot fully be met by supplying only the physical requirements, we have made provision also for the spiritual and moral development of our children. This religious work is cared for by non-sectarian services conducted each Sunday afternoon by the ministers of Union Grove, by special Catholic services held once each month, and special Lutheran periods arranged on request. These services, about forty-five minutes in length, include the singing of hymns, prayers, and an illustrated talk on a simple Bible story. Special hymns are sung by the girls and boys choirs. Owing to lack of facilities the girls attend one Sunday and the boys the next. In these services

about two-hundred and fifty are reached every Sunday. That these services impress the inmates and have a good effect is without question. It is unfortunate that we continue without a school service or chapel, because, in the absence of these buildings, it is an impossibility to reach all the patients capable of attending because of cramped and inadequate space. The interest in these services on the part of a great majority of children is exceptionally keen. They consider it a real privilege to attend and their attention during service is comparable to that of normal children. These services truly, bear good results. In all dining rooms, before each meal, grace is said in unison and a hymn and prayer, followed by bedside prayers, terminates the activities in each building for the day.

RECREATION

Necessary and wholesome entertainment for our children is provided, during the year, as far as our facilities will permit, by appropriate holiday programs, minstrel shows, weekly movies, ward dances, out-of-door sports such as games and walking parties. Several outside programs have been furnished. These kindly thoughts are appreciated and are received with much enthusiasm.

Our children obtain a great deal of pleasure on the out-of-door equipment, such as swings, slides and merry-go-rounds, located about the grounds and in the park. The smaller children have their blocks, balls, paper and crayons, composition and paper dolls, doll buggies, wagons, and "kiddie koos." We find that some are frequently afraid of play material and must be taught how to play with them. For instance, a little child was afraid of a ball when it was rolled to her. After seeing other children play with it she overcame her fear and entered into play with the other children.

The majority of patients, who work during the day, in the evening on their wards, play games, such as flinch, rook, cards, puzzles, etc. We have our ward baseball teams and a game is held most every night after the evening meal. The rivalry between the competing teams is marked and results in keen competition. Frequently games are scheduled on Sunday between the various ward teams. The patients are overjoyed, cheer and are enthusiastic. They laugh, shriek and applaud, they quarrel over sides and points, and why not? The mentally deficient play in the same manner as normal children and react to the games in the same way, only they are slower in learning and a slightly different technique must be used to teach them.

Many frequently play games requiring such knowledge as spelling, arithmetic, colors, and others. Of course, games of this kind are only played by the brighter children, those who can read, write, spell and count. Other groups enjoy singing games, some pantomime games, and others dramatizing games in the most elementary form. Many stage impromptu talent programs on their

wards. All those not wishing to participate become the audience, taking seats in a circle and those wishing to act, do so. They clog, dance, speak pieces, sing songs, whistle, imitate birds and animals, yodel, etc. It is surprising the talent they demonstrate and how much at ease they become and less self-conscious. Sometimes it is found necessary to insist on a child remaining in a game against his will when he has found no pleasure in the game and cannot understand the joy of play. Invariably it is found, after a few experiences of remaining in the game, even against his will, the patient becomes an interested player.

Full advantage is taken of the various holidays, especially Christmas and Fourth of July, when elaborate programs are laid out. At Christmas there is candy, nuts, fruit, and popcorn balls for all, a tree on each ward, an abundance of dolls and toys. Those who do not receive gifts from outside sources, are furnished with suitable gifts from the institution, so that no child is ever forgotten. There is an enjoyable play given and a sumptuous dinner. For the Fourth of July, we have a picnic in the park, with a special program arranged, including races and other competitive forms of athletics. The prizes to the winners add zest to the occasion and there is keen competition among the inmates.

Even though we do not have a trained physical instructor to sponsor the recreational work and this work is carried on by attendants, supervisors and teachers, we may state the happiness and contentment brought to the children by this work cannot be over estimated. Many children have found opportunity to express their natural impulses and are allowed to think for themselves and this play has contributed immeasurably to their bodily control and development. With their time more fully occupied with play activities, there are less children picking holes in walls, destroying furniture and their clothing, and plugging and destroying the plumbing.

EDUCATION

Despite efforts over a series of many years, we continue markedly handicapped by lack of a school building. Notwithstanding the absence of this important unit, we have carried on our school work in the academic, occupational therapy and manual training departments. It must be stressed that with the mentally deficient, facilities must be provided if these people are to receive training along specialized lines. With our present set-up in the academic department, it is a physical impossibility to give the children the best because two teachers cannot work in the same room, with separate classes, with merely screens separating the two classes, and produce results in this type of patient. It must be constantly borne in mind that the mentally handicapped require special and individual attention and the classes must be organized to meet the needs in order to cater to all grades of intelligence and bring about

beneficial results. The present setup can be considered nothing more than a makeshift.

During the two years covered by this report, we have been seriously handicapped for funds and it has been impossible, in many instances, to furnish material to the teachers for the classes. It should be remembered that teaching these handicapped children is much the same as teaching the normal child, but it is necessary to afford special attention in order to simplify the work that they may grasp the lesson placed before them. The ultimate in teaching is to make a useful citizen of each individual case and this has been our effort. It became necessary throughout the period to dispense with the services of one teacher to meet budget requirements. The academic department was not disturbed inasmuch as there are only two teachers handling that work, but one was dropped from the occupational therapy department for reason, as stated above.

In view of the fact that one large dayroom, equipped for school purposes, constitutes all that is available for academic facilities, the number attending is limited, with only a few of the lower grade patients being accommodated as they require individual attention and specialized work that cannot be afforded them. More room would enable us to take care of more children, put in more industries, coordinate our activities and so train our children that they may better care for themselves when they go out. The enrollment of pupils is about the same as heretofore, being one hundred twenty-five at present, and classes are restricted to half-day sessions, with the boys of school age attending morning classes and the girls attending afternoons. Had we a schoolhouse and additional teachers, we could, perhaps, double this number, as there are many of our children being occupied at work assignments who should and could attend academic classes. The work is approximated as much as we are able. We are hampered to a great degree; our school department is altogether too small, impractical, inadequate, and poorly equipped. Many things we cannot do for want of room and facilities.

Our aim has been to develop each child to the limit of his capacity and train him to become self-controlled and partially self-supporting, and we give to the patients all the education they can take, with our equipment. The range of intelligence is great—from zero to seventy-five per cent of the normal. This presents peculiar problems. Mental defectives are childish in behavior and attitude toward life, and only enjoy the association with those of their own mental level. They are individuals of habit and fixed environment and do not easily adapt themselves to new conditions. They are easily led, easily taken advantage of, and lack foresight. Further, they cannot compete on equal terms with normal people. Therefore, it is necessary to train their capabilities to the highest

degree in order to reduce their handicap as much as possible and prepare them to be at least partially self-supporting.

The academic, occupational therapy, and manual training work is being carried on by six teachers, who are especially adept in handling this type of child; because of their faithful and conscientious work, they are accomplishing results and improvement is seen in all groups, in spite of our lack of a building. The influence of the school upon the daily life of our children is noticeable in their pride in appearance, their increased interest in cleanliness and the tidiness of their clothing. They are more able to read the various books and magazines provided them for recreational periods, and more are able to write their own letters to their folks.

The standardized intelligence examination given the child soon after admission, is carefully considered when making school assignments. The children, who attend, are between the ages of five and twenty years chronologically, and their intelligence quotient must be of certain standard to meet our facilities. The child is then placed with the group he best fits. Regular school work is carried on from the ungraded and kindergarten groups to sixth grade, and even a few doing seventh grade work. However, little is said about school grades but we are aware, at all times, as to what grade of school work each child is doing. The classes are grouped: ungraded, kindergarten, primary (first and second grades), intermediate (third and fourth grades), and junior (fifth and sixth and seventh grades). Their mental processes are slow, more time is needed for the completion of a grade, sometimes two or three years and more. Their attention is more easily fatigued. They progress at different speeds, so work with them must be very individualistic, hence, they cannot progress in public schools.

Letter writing and penmanship are given an important place. Before a child leaves school, among other important things, we try hard to fix in his mind, the method of figuring a week's wages, how to figure grocery bills, make change readily, etc. Music and simple dramatics, along with folk dancing, are each eagerly participated in by both boys and girls. While we do not have access to a gymnasium, each teacher is expected to direct corrective exercises daily. This includes hygienic exercises, as well as those to aid in motor coordination. We use victrola or piano for these and the development in rhythm is often surprising.

The capabilities of many along the lines of literary education are limited and therefore manual and industrial training is afforded this group as they are the most important features of their training. Experience has shown that the industrial arts are the best adapted to them. Towards that end, we have many girls and adult women busily engaged in our occupational therapy department, the number being seventy-six, with sixteen boys in the weaving room

division. They find an outlet in the various projects, described below, which are a part of this training. Many new ideas have found their way in this department, with a more satisfactory degree of perfection. The three teachers, who have charge of this department, closely supervise the work and devote much care, persistence, and patience to each individual. The problems are chosen to meet the level of the patient, and their work is changed frequently to keep up the interest and the desire to progress of the patient.

The grades of work are divided into three groups, depending on the ability and initiative of patient: A-B-C. The "C" class which is lowest includes: cutting pictures and pasting for scrapbook, cutting decorations for room, raveling of burlap, sandpapering, spool knitting, stringing beads or buttons, tearing carpet rags or paper for papier mache, winding warp, burlap or carpet rags. Grade "B" ascends somewhat in difficulty and includes: water color painting, rake knitting, plain sewing (hemming, outlining, carpet rags, dresses for dolls, etc.), weaving on smaller looms, simple weaves in basketry using raffia rather than reed. From this class we reach Grade "A" which covers a wide range: braiding of rags for rugs, all kinds of basketry, bead work, brush making, assembling and carving wood problems, caning and rush seating, cutting by pattern, drawing of designs and enlarging by measure, dyeing, flowers and costumes of crepe paper, gesso book ends and wall pieces, hooking rugs and mats, knotting and tying, knitting mittens, caps, wristlets, tooling and lacing of leather, papier mache and clay modeling, applique, cross stitch, petit-point and embroidery, painting on glass, toys and clothing, block and linoleum printing, coping saw projects, all types of sewing including use of machine; stenciling designs on curtains, tracing of designs, and weaving on looms.

We have at present two table looms for small articles, four carpet looms, and three larger pattern looms. The widest looms are used for making counterpanes, couch covers and coat materials. One carpet loom is used entirely for institution rugs and runners and another is used for the same purpose much of the time. We have our own warping reel and make our own warps which saves the expense of buying them already reeled. Full cooperation is had from other departments in the institution and before discarding anything, from tin cans and bottles to burlap bags and old inner tubes, this department is given opportunity to make use of them, if possible.

The average patient, upon entering the occupational therapy department, discovers readily that here is interesting work to be done and we receive many who never before have had opportunity to do constructive work. The patient is usually given a little time in which to observe (at same time he is being observed) and when sufficiently interested is offered some simple problem. It is

often necessary for the teacher to take the unskilled hands of patient and carefully guide them and materials through the necessary motions, for the first few times.

The inmates get all the training along this line that they are capable of taking and using. Being permanently handicapped, along mental, physical and personality lines, their training is most thorough and prolonged, so they may advantageously use same to the utmost. Only by such training, are we taking a step in the right direction and enabling the institution to be of greater service to those entrusted to our care and also to the communities in general. It is a pleasure to go through this department and observe these older girls enjoying their work and being happy in their assignments. Many of these attractive pieces later extend to the wards, where they become a part of the permanent furnishings; this outlet is very satisfactory both from an economic and a therapeutic standpoint. Interest is an important factor in this particular training and we feel the teachers have succeeded in this aim, of presenting the work in such a way that the pupil is happy and interested in doing it.

An exhibit of the various pieces completed was shown at the Racine County Fair, and the children received many compliments for their accomplishments. This exhibit extends to the public an opportunity to observe what is being taught the afflicted unfortunates.

The manual training department, in charge of one teacher, offers training to those boys no longer capable to profit by academic training and who do show ability along this line. Here, the boys first learn the names, uses and way to handle small tools, and make simple projects. Later, they work with larger tools and complete articles which include simple furniture. A special effort is made to render the work in manual training practical for boys who will never have need of much beyond ordinary simple carpentry. This is a splendid outlet for this particular group.

The training of our children of pre-school age is carried on in the various buildings, under careful supervision, and is mostly devoted to bodily habits, dress, toilet, to feed themselves, and to help others.

Those patients, not in school, are assigned to jobs in the work routine of the institution, to such work as is best suited to his age, mental ability and character traits. The girls are taught in domestic duties; they learn to wash and wipe dishes, sweep and dust, properly set a table, serve a meal, prepare vegetables, make beds; others have assignments in the laundry, kitchens, sewing room, and bakery. The boys are trained as helpers and find useful occupations in the power plant, dairy, creamery, garden, carpenter, paint, machine and shoe repairing shops, with the chickens and hogs, and on outside detail work in the care of the lawns and

grading. They take a deep interest in maintaining the beauty of the grounds, in the grading and landscaping. Our attendants and supervisors endeavor to keep each and every patient as active, busy and happy as possible. In fact, they are taught habits of orderliness, obedience and helpfulness as far as they are capable. Under constant and close supervision, and with their tasks performed in a routine manner, they become fairly competent. This work adds to their pleasure, comfort and welfare.

FARM

The main farm consists of 519½ acres. Approximately 400 acres of this are under cultivation; the remaining 119½ acres are taken up by buildings and wooded parks.

At the time that this institution was opened, these cultivated acres contained many potholes, growing nothing but cat-tails and marsh grass. It is estimated that this farm has increased its production sixty per cent in the last fifteen years due, mainly, to proper drainage, crop rotation, and intensive cultivation.

About eight years ago, a drainage system was planned for this farm, and in 1933, Main No. 5, consisting of 5,400 feet of eight and ten-inch tile was completed and 2,000 feet of four and six-inch tile laterals were connected to Main No. 5 and completed in that year. This completes all mains that were necessary for the proper drainage of the 519½ acres. However, there are many thousands of feet of laterals that should be laid and connected to these mains in the near future, if the full capacity of production of this soil is to be realized. For many years a hard fight has been put forth on weed eradication, and we fully believe that this is now one of the cleanest farms in the southern part of Wisconsin.

The eradication of weeds and the constant increase in crops from year to year was brought about, we believe, by a five-year rotation plan which has been followed on all of our farms for at least eleven or twelve years. This plan consists of two years in corn, one year in grain, and two years in alfalfa. The third cutting of alfalfa is not taken, but the land plowed early in the season and fallowed through the summer until fall. Again late in the fall this land is replowed and allowed to lie in the furrow through the winter. It is very thoroughly tilled in the spring, and remains thus until as late a date as possible before the planting of any crops.

The constant application of fertilizer to the land planted in corn, and the liming of all fields on all of our farms, has made the growing of alfalfa successful. For several years we have not been growing any other kind of forage. We firmly believe that the growing of alfalfa in our rotation has enriched these farms to a point where they have withstood this five-year drought, not including 1934. In 1933, our crops were not injured by the drought; however, the continuous drought period has affected our 1934 yields

to the extent of a fifty per cent reduction in most of our crops, with a total failure on ten acres of navy beans.

Farm Colony No. 1 consists of 240 acres, located about 6½ miles from the institution on Highway 75. Since this farm was opened by the institution on April 1, 1930, the yield has been increased to at least forty-five or fifty per cent in all crops, due to the cleaning out of the weeds, intensive cultivation, the use of fertilizers, and the five-year rotation plan, which makes this increase in production a permanent productivity. All buildings on Farm Colony No. 1 were wired and electric lights installed. The old pumping unit was removed and a new pump installed.

On May 1, 1932, this institution opened up Farm Colony No. 2, consisting of thirty acres. It was put into operation as a unit for keeping our best milch cows which were reacting to contagious abortion. Some of these reactors were very heavy producers, and, therefore, were sent to Farm Colony No. 2 for breeding purposes. However, the sale of young stock and young bulls out of good dairy cows became so low in price that it did not pay to keep up the operation of a separate unit for these breeders any longer. Therefore, in June of 1934, this herd was sold and Farm Colony No. 2 abandoned. The bull house and the outside bull pen were taken down and moved from Farm Colony No. 2 to Farm Colony No. 1.

The herd for the two farms combined is 107 head. These animals are registered Holsteins and Federal T. B. accredited since December 1, 1926, and have been tested every year since. This herd is tested every two months by our own state institution veterinarian for Bangs disease. All reactors up to June 1934 were taken out of the main herd and transferred to Colony No. 2, but since this Farm Colony has been abandoned, they have been taken out of the herd and sold to the butcher. All of our valuable heifers are taken out of the main barn when about the age of eight or ten months and are transferred to Farm Colony No. 1, and there are kept in an open barn and on pasture. This method of raising our young heifers keeps them in very healthy condition and makes them better future producers.

The two herd sires at the head of this herd are Sir Triune Pansy 22nd, No. 558805 and Great Home Bess Burke Pride, No. 554771. We have daughters now in milk from Sir Triune Pansy making fair records and they are themselves fair individuals, but not as good as was expected. The daughters sired by Great Home Bess Burke Pride have not yet freshened, but they show a very promising type of production; in fact, much more than any heifers we have had at this age.

We have continually been running on semi-official test Class B, from twenty-five to thirty cows. Records made have greatly helped in selling the bull calves.

About fifty per cent of the milch cows in our herd are of our own raising. This dairy herd produces milk and cream sufficient for the institution use, and no purchase has to be made of these commodities from outside sources.

GARDEN

The garden covers an area of approximately forty-five acres, with five acres of early potatoes; making a total of fifty acres under the gardener's care. This area includes the orchard containing 490 fruit trees, 2,000 raspberry plants, 300 gooseberry bushes, 300 currant bushes, one-half acre of strawberries, and three-fourths acres of grapes.

Our garden has always produced all of the vegetables and fruit for this institution. This has been accomplished by the aid of two tons of commercial fertilizer per year and plenty of barnyard manure with highly intensive cultivation. It has always been our custom to plant vegetables between the rows of fruit trees. This practice will soon have to be abandoned in some parts of the orchard as the trees have grown to such size that they shade almost the entire ground between the trees.

Up to and including 1933, we have canned each year approximately 6,000 quarts of vegetables and fruit, and have had canned at the canning factory from 600 to 700, No. 10 cans of wax and green beans. In 1933, a full crop of apples was harvested.

We now have had five years of drought. We have been fortunate that no loss in the production of fruit or vegetables has to be reported before the beginning of the spring of 1934. The drought has been so severe in this locality this year that the production on all varieties of vegetables and fruit has been cut down to twenty to forty per cent production, depending on the variety, some of the vegetables and fruit being near a total loss. Very little vegetables and fruit have been canned and no string beans were produced for canning this year.

Early this summer we started hauling water to the fruit trees, and we have continued to do this to date. Trees have been watered once a week. Approximately one-hundred gallons of water was poured around each tree. By doing this we anticipate harvesting one of the largest crops of apples that we have ever grown in this garden. If we do not get fall rains the water hauling on these trees will be kept up until the ground freezes. We hope to keep the trees from dry freezing. The drought has made us realize the control of production of vegetables and fruit by artificial irrigation or sprinkling.

If a continued steady flow of fruits and vegetables is to come from our garden to the tables, it is imperative that four or five acres be piped and a sprinkling system installed. The arrange-

ment of crops on artificially sprinkled areas could be so controlled that from three to five crops could be grown in the one season. The installation of a sprinkling system to cover the area of five acres would have paid for itself in 1934. The watering of the fruit trees has proven this fact.

IMPROVEMENTS

The biennial period now closed showed a continued activity in permanent improvements to the institution and to the grounds. The grounds are now beginning to show the results of much work and the trees are assuming proportions where they do not look as though they were just planted. In the matter of improvements, the following is a summary of the most important projects completed during this period.

The Shop Annex Building was completed. This building is located north of the Service Building and consists of two storage rooms and paint shop for paint storage. A sewer line from the paint shop basement to the main sewer line was installed, a distance of approximately 85 feet; steam conduit was put in from heating plant in Service Building to paint shop, a distance of 60 feet; the paint shop and basement were wired and lights were installed.

The New Dairy Building was completed. Heating, plumbing, high and low pressure steam line, light and power line, floor drains, sanitary sewer, 196 feet, laid from building to manhole on main sewer line. The foregoing was all installed in this Dairy Building and completed. A grease trap was built outside of this building; a concrete steam conduit was constructed from the Dairy Building to manhole on the main steam conduit line, a distance of 193 feet.

A new Machine Shed and Blacksmith Shop were built by C.W.A. workers. This Machine Shed is located north and made part of the original Machine Shed. The Blacksmith Shop is on the north end and is 24 ft. by 24 ft. dimensions. It is equipped with forge, work bench, power grinder, hoisting rail, and tackle and small hand tools.

Two fire hose equipment houses were built and completed. One is located over the fire hydrant south of the Dairy Barn. The other is located west of the Service Building. Steam radiators were installed in this fire hose house, heating it by exhaust steam. This was necessary to keep the 40-gallon chemical tank from freezing. A purchase was made of 1,500 feet of 2½ inch outside fire hose, 3 large hose carts, and one 40-gallon chemical tank on wheels.

A concrete walk 4½ feet wide was completed and laid from the new Dairy Building to the east end of the cow barn; about 60 feet of concrete walk was replaced in front of Building No. 2; a concrete walk beginning with the main entrance on the northeast side of the Hospital, running around to the northwest side of the building and making connections with the walk which runs from Building No. 2 to the Superintendent's Residence was built.

Excavated basement for new proposed Granary.

Installed heavy pole electric line from the Farm Cottage throughout the barn yards for light and power to the different farm buildings. Laid heavy, 2,300-volt Parkway electric cable from the Power Plant to the Farm Cottage and installed three transformers to change lighting and power to 230 volt power and 120 volt lighting. Lighting was formerly 230 volt on farm buildings; built a transformer room in the basement of Farm Cottage; rearranged wiring and conduits in basement of Farm Cottage to make voltage changes.

Over our present hog house there was very much room that could not be used for any purpose. There were no lights or windows in this attic; 26 windows were put in and this attic was transformed into a hen house. The capacity of this hen house will be about 1,000 hens.

Our entire side track was overhauled. The last of the old ties were taken out and replaced by new ones; this track now contains new ties from end to end.

Replaced 200 feet of return steam pipe in steam conduit from Refectory to the first manhole, No. 5 north.

Lathe and power hack saw were installed in Service Building shop.

Installed kitchen ventilating fan in Superintendent's Residence.

Three pipes dress and clothing racks were built and installed. Two were installed in Building No. 1 and one in Hospital No. 1.

Installed No. 2 wire, 4 conductors Parkway cable for power and light entrance line to Dairy Building.

Installed new lighting units, outlet for electric flat irons and ironing boards, and outlets for power sewing machine in new sewing room located in basement of Building No. 1.

Installed two electric window screens for killing flies in Dairy Barn; installed circulating ceiling fan in kitchen at Building No. 1; installed exhaust fan in flour room in basement of Building No. 2; installed 1,018 feet of No. 10 Parkway cable from Power Plant to Refectory to control street lights on new lighting system; installed 126 feet of No. 20 Parkway cable for feed line. This was laid from Refectory transformer to main road to feed new street lighting system.

Installed new power and lighting lines for manual training and shoe repairing shop in Building No. 4.

Covered hot and cold water pipe in Service Building. This work was omitted when this building was built.

Installed conduit and wiring for service entrance to Building No. 1 from No. 2 building transformer room. This was omitted

when this building was built. Before this installation the building was operated on a temporary lighting line.

Rebuilt bread mixer. Installed rust-proof shafts and bearings.

Wired hog house for lighting.

Wired chicken house for lighting.

Installed two steel gates at the north entrance to the grounds.

Installed radios in Buildings No. 1, 2, and Hospital 1 and 2.

Installed sewer and connected up roof drains from power plant.

Installed three yard lights on the outside of Refectory.

Installed water still in Service Building.

Installed 36 new additional street, sidewalk and yard lights; made installation of 5 flood lights; made installation of 2 lights on front outside wall of Power Plant.

Installed three new steel shower baths in Building No. 4.

Installed new canning outfit in basement of Building No. 2.

Remodeled kitchen in Superintendent's Residence; rebuilt sun-porch on west side of Superintendent's Residence.

Insulated ceiling at Building No. 1 with two inches of thermofil; insulated ceiling at Hospital and Infirmary with two inches of thermofil.

Caulked all windows on all buildings; removed all windows in all buildings and took up excess looseness of sash by shimming back of weather strips.

The south entrance road to the institution was only 18 feet from shoulder to shoulder. This has been widened to 26 feet for a distance of approximately one mile. Part of this work was accomplished by C.W.A. workers. About half of this work was completed by the patients.

Our main sewer line, beginning at Union Grove and east of Highway 75, down to the discharge, a distance of approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles was opened up in many places and willow roots cleaned out of the sewer line. The entire line was gone over and put into very good shape and completed. The mouth or open ditch of this line was cleared of all willow trees and brush and deepened. Six man-holes were rebuilt and one entire new manhole constructed; top covers were reset with locking device. All of this work was done entirely by C.W.A. workers. C.W.A. painters painted all walls and varnished all interior woodwork. Three buildings were completed.

5,400 feet of farm tile was laid in Main No. 5 and 2,000 feet of laterals were connected to this main. Main No. 5 is located in the southeastern portion of the institution farm.

An electric pole line was installed along the south entrance road; this line was installed for the purpose of road and gate pillar lights.

Approximately 7,800 yards of soil was hauled for filling and grading.

308 trees and 859 shrubs were planted.

Playground equipment was erected as follows: 2 slides, 28 swings, 2 merry-go-rounds.

Windows were repaired and put in Dairy Barn at Colony No. 2; repairs and alterations were made in the residence at Colony No. 2; a bull pen and exercising yard were built and completed; all buildings were painted; a wood stave silo was erected.

The old wall in the east side of the barn at Colony No. 1 was removed and replaced by a new wall. Two brooder houses were built.

The large 6 by 12 foot doors on the main barn entrances were removed. These doors were too large and were always sprung and warped out of shape. The upper part of these were made into a solid structure with window lights set in and doors cut down to a size of 6 by 8½ feet.

A coal bin with cement floor was built in the Refectory basement; the Refectory basement was wired for two lights; all windows in this building were double with wide mullion between the windows. The width of the two windows is approximately 7½ feet. The shades on these windows were made to cover the entire width of the double windows and were so heavy in themselves that the shade rollers were being constantly broken and shades torn. These window shades were taken down and replaced by individual shades for each window. In order to exclude all light and make this building dark enough to operate moving picture machines, it was necessary to install shade guides. These guides excluded the light from coming around the edge of the window shade. These window shades were painted on both sides with black aluminum bronze.

The walls and ceiling of hen house were insulated with thermofil.

All window sash in the Laundry were deteriorated to such an extent that they had to be replaced. This was caused by constant steam that was inside of this building. All window sash were manufactured by our own institution shop during winter months and installed in the Laundry. Two ceiling fans were installed in the wash room of the Laundry.

Five large tables were fabricated in our own shop and covered with steel tops. These tables are to be used in conjunction with the canning outfit.

A new baseball diamond was graded and equipped with back stops and everything necessary to make it complete. This diamond is located north of the Farm Cottage; a ball diamond was also laid out and completed south of Building No. 5.

All large doors on the old Machine Shed extended from the ground to the plate, making these doors very large and heavy, and causing the door track to always be out of repair. These doors were cut to a smaller size and the track lowered. This will overcome the trouble of the door track being constantly out of repair.

Concrete tops were built on seven steam conduit manholes and new steel covers were installed.

A new road was built leaving the main south entrance highway, a short distance from the Refectory and running due east to the septic tanks. This road was gravel surfaced.

The wood lot located south of the institution is being made into a park. Much work is being done on this park; it will not be completed until the next biennial.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We have repeatedly stressed the absolute necessity of more buildings in this institution. The present state of overcrowding, amounting to about fifty-eight per cent, is not only serious, but actually dangerous. May I call your attention to the fact that one of our buildings for females is over 130 per cent overcrowded and in this same building there are, in addition to that number, twenty-three employees housed. This same condition applies to every building in the institution, though not in the same percentage. Such a condition as this is damaging in many ways. It cannot be expected of anyone that proper classification can be made and one needs only to enter a ward to see the extreme ranges in age of the different patients, epileptics being housed in the same wards as the defectives of all grades. Health is at a premium and it is only due to the constant supervision maintained that our people enjoy a reasonable state of physical robustness.

I would also call your attention to the fact that during 1932 we had an epidemic of diphtheria, with no hospital facilities, no infirmary facilities, and no place where we could place these people where they could be properly cared for and be isolated and not expose everyone with whom they came in contact. Many of our employees contracted the malady, one of whom died. I would call your attention to the fact that in 1934, during the month of May, we had an epidemic of scarlet fever. Again, the lack of facilities showed itself in the most astounding manner. It became necessary to abandon the school room and this place was used as an isolation hospital. As you know, this room for school purposes is merely a day room in one end of an inmate building. The fact that we had but one death during the siege and the fact that we did not have this disease sweep the entire institution is certainly not because of facilities for taking care of the emergency.

We have repeatedly asked for an administration building to which should be added a wing on each side for the accommodation of

male and female patients respectively, these wings to be used for the reception of all new cases. It is a well known fact that any new case, following admission, should be placed in bed and kept there for a period of at least ten days, for observation. This would prevent the introduction of contagious disease into the institution through a new admission. At the present time all cases received must be distributed throughout the institution wherever room may be found. This, in itself, is bad, other than from the danger of infectious disease. We have had cases of active syphilis admitted, as well as a few suffering from gonorrhoea. There is no place in our hospital service for this type of case except another case is removed to make room for the new admission.

Our hospital building is everything that a hospital should not be. In the first place, it is nearly 70 per cent overcrowded, so that available beds are not to be had, excepting, as stated above, to make room by transfer to another building. This hospital houses everything: babies, the infirm, crippled, bedridden, sick and the senile. A sick employee can find no place in this building and it has been our lot to handle sick employees in their rooms with no facilities to give them proper care. The same condition applies to our Infirmary service.

Our present employees building houses but thirty-two people. We have 109 employees. With the exception of about thirteen not living on the grounds, the remainder are housed throughout the inmate buildings. This is a condition which should not, under any circumstances, be permitted to exist. There are no facilities for entertainment of employees which means that they must leave the institution to seek recreation. This is not conducive to good morale or discipline.

We would, again, call your attention to the necessity of a school building. The present set-up, constituting our school, is merely a day room in one of the inmate buildings. This condition has gone on since the institution was opened fifteen years ago, with no provision for expansion in our academic work. Occupational therapy, sewing rooms, manual training shops and the like are all in basement rooms scattered in the various buildings. One does not have to think hard to realize that such a set-up is not conducive to best results. The education and training of certain classes of the mentally deficient is not only of prime importance but is the only treatment that can be afforded them which will, in any way, benefit them to the point where they may become useful citizens in society. A school building for an institution of this character should not only provide facilities for academic work, but should also include a chapel, an amusement hall, with facilities for occupational therapy, domestic science, household art, and music. Special provision should be made for vocational training which is not only desirable but necessary.

This institution has now grown to the point where a medical staff of two active physicians is inadequate and two men surely cannot give proper supervision and care to over seven hundred patients. We not only need at least one physician for active ward work but a second physician or highly trained technician to take care of laboratory, X-ray and operating room procedures. We have but one registered nurse who works throughout the day. We need three additional nurses. May it be stated that during the night service there is absolutely no nursing facilities to care for and supervise the actively sick.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

The need of an administration building and headquarters, for the transaction of all business matters and for convenience of people in visiting the institution and the various inmates whom they come to see, has been repeatedly stressed in previous biennial reports and in budget requests. Business should not be carried on in an inmate building as has been done in this institution since its inception. Salesmen, visitors, and all others who come to the institution, must, under present conditions, present themselves in an inmate building housing females. This is not only undesirable but should not be permitted to continue. To the administration building should be added a wing on either side for the reception of all new patients. This would provide facilities to care for all new cases, their isolation and observation over a period of time sufficient to detect and ward off contagious or infectious disease. Each wing should be made so that it can accommodate at least thirty patients, one side for males and one side for females, with equipment therein to take care of such cases of illness, minor surgery or other physical disabilities as found by physical examination. In my opinion, the need of an administration building is imperative and should not be overlooked in the future setup of this institution.

SCHOOL BUILDING

As has been stated hereinbefore, it is a farce to expect successful school work under our present setup. Our population is now 726, with a school enrollment of 121, seventy-six in occupational therapy, and sixteen in the weaving room. The academic work must be taken care of in a day room, taken from the patients, and means that all classes must be handled in this one room. With two teachers conducting this work, it is necessary to place a series of screens between the classes. This is highly unsatisfactory and not conducive to best results. Moreover, with the increase of our inmate population, it has been for several years impossible to take care of all schoolable children. As a result, about sixty boys attend in the morning and practically the same number of girls attend in the afternoon, which means that instead of five days of

academic work, they are receiving about two and one-half, and many receiving none because there are not facilities.

The occupational therapy and the manual training departments are set up in basement rooms. This, too, is not a satisfactory arrangement for many reasons, such as hygiene, proper lighting, etc. In a school building, provision should be made for the separation of all classes for academic work, and in addition provision should be made for kindergarten work, music, dietetics and home economics. In this school building should also be provision for occupational therapy, with special arrangement for chapel and amusement hall. At best we have no place for recreation of patients. Moving pictures are shown once each week in one of our dining rooms. Dances cannot be held because of lack of space.

KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM ADDITION

Buildings five and six, now separate units and situated about three-eighths of a mile from the present Refectory, should, for many reasons, be hooked up together with a central kitchen and two dining rooms. This project can easily be taken care of by the simple addition of a cross link between the present two buildings, forming an "H." This project is very desirable because, with the present arrangements, many patients must be left in on the ward during meal time and their meals carried to them from the main kitchen. This arrangement is never satisfactory and the meals are never delivered to the inmates in a palatable condition such as when they leave the source of supply. This unit should receive careful consideration.

ADDITION TO FARM COTTAGE

The arrangement of the present Farm Cottage is such that an addition can be put on the south end of the building, which will convert this building into an "H" shape with two dining rooms and one kitchen between. With the growing institution and the expanding farm activities, it is necessary that this building be enlarged to the point where its capacity is doubled. This addition is necessary to the further expansion of this division of the institution and should be given earnest and early consideration.

INMATE BUILDINGS

We should have, as early as is possible, at least four inmate buildings, housing sixty patients each. Even with this number of buildings, it would not take care of our present overcrowding as we would still exceed the rated capacity on the basis of sixty patient buildings, as are our present ones. Additional buildings must be considered to relieve our hospital and infirmary service of its present load of low grade infirmary cases; they have no place in any hospital. We have, in our opinion, as good a hospital arrangement as any but under present conditions the service has deteri-

orated into nothing more than pure custodial service. We urge you to give deep consideration to the construction of additional buildings.

GRANARY

We have now come to a point where a granary is a necessity. Our present granary, as has been stated in previous reports, is a wooden structure, fourteen years old, built by institution employees and inmates, and has deteriorated to the point that the loss in grain from spoilage and rodents amounts to considerable monetary loss. We have been in contact with various firms and we conclude that the silo type of granary, with full basement, would best meet our needs. This unit can be built and completed for approximately \$8,000 and it is my opinion that this amount would be well spent and the building would soon pay for itself in the saving from loss, as stated above.

SPRINKLING SYSTEM

The present drouth of the year 1934 has brought out, to a striking degree, the absolute necessity of a sprinkling system in the garden of our institution. Had we such a system, and it has been asked for on more than one occasion, we would not now be facing the serious situation that confronts us as a result of reduced or lost crops because of lack of water. Moreover, a sprinkling system would increase, to a marked degree, the yield and more vegetables and fruit would be the reward, with quicker growth, with less danger of attack by insects and disease, and would eliminate the necessity of continued purchase of commodities for the tables serving our inmates and employees. A system of this kind would cost approximately \$4,000 for our garden. It would be a sum well spent and the results would be an approval of the system.

GREENHOUSE ADDITION

The original greenhouse has proved too small for our purpose. It consists of a one-story unit and is being used for the growing of flowers for ward and seed use and the growing of green vegetable foodstuffs, the latter being used on the table during the winter months. An addition of the same size and dimensions of the present greenhouse unit would not only be of much value and service to us but will prove adequate for several years to come. In our opinion, this is a much needed addition.

EMPLOYEES' BUILDING

The present employees' building houses but thirty-two employees. We have ninety-six employees living on the grounds which means that there is one-third of our present employee personnel being housed in employees' quarters, the other two-thirds being scattered throughout the institution and in the various buildings. I admit

this is neither wise nor proper to have employees in contact with patients throughout their work day and then be compelled to live in rooms on the same wards housing inmates. It is, therefore, recommended that an addition to the employees' building be included in the budget, in order that proper housing facilities may be had for all employees. The ground adjacent to our employees' building has been carefully gone over and an addition to the present employees' building can be easily made. This addition, however, should be of the two-story type in order to take care of all our people.

LAUNDRY

Our present laundry has long since become inadequate for the load placed therein. It is at its peak and in fact it has been necessary to work on many occasions during the early evening and on Sunday. We need an addition to the present laundry as the unit we now have has neither facilities for storing our soap and other laundry materials nor do we have a separate room in which all laundry can be placed and sorted for washing. Our present laundry, in our opinion, is about one-third the size needed to carry on the work and it is respectfully requested that our laundry be enlarged, with additions thereto sufficient not only to fulfill present demands, but to take care of future demands for several years to come.

STORE AND STORAGE

We believe that the institution has now arrived at a point where there should be a building set apart to take care of all our stores consisting of groceries, canned goods, flour, sugar, clothing, textiles for inmate dresses, toweling, sheeting, etc., with space set aside for refrigeration to take care of our meats and other perishable goods and with a section built therein for making ice to be used throughout the institution.

At present our store is located in two rooms in the basement of Washington Cottage. Soap is stored in the basement of another inmate building; textiles, toweling and dresses in a third basement. Flour is stored in the basement of Washington Cottage and it is with extreme difficulty that we prevent serious loss from bugs and worms. Meats are taken care of in a bar-room rebuilt refrigerator and distributed to the various buildings. This is neither sanitary nor satisfactory. It has been necessary each year to purchase ice, obtained from one of the small lakes in our vicinity. This ice is not the purest and is totally unfit for use in any hospital or infirmary service and not satisfactory for dining room use.

POWER PLANT

This department continues to operate as usual and has taken care of all conditions as they arose. No serious interference of the service occurred during this biennium.

However, it is necessary to install another air compressor to take care of our water system and this unit is now under consideration. The new unit will replace an old worn out compressor which was a second hand machine when placed in the engine room. It is our purpose also to re-claim and re-operate the well at the Farm Cottage on our grounds. This can be done at a reasonable cost by adding a pump. The addition of a machine to pump water will unquestionably give us the starting point of a sprinkling system to the garden.

It is the opinion of our engineer and approved by the State Power Plant Engineer, that we are now at a point where an additional engine for generating is necessary. We are getting along well under present conditions but the electrical peak load is practically at capacity of our present two engines and with the addition of new buildings, it is our opinion that another engine will be a necessity.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Our present septic tank, as with other units in this institution, is about at the top of its efficiency. When and if new buildings are added, it is the opinion of the Engineering Department that it will be necessary to enlarge this plant to take care of additional sewage which will occur as a result of operation of said buildings. An addition to this unit should be kept in mind and carefully considered at the time of drawing up the next budget.

CONCLUSION

I take this opportunity to assure the State Board of Control of my sincere appreciation for their wise counsel and good advice and for the assistance given me during this trying period.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. ATHERTON,
Superintendent.

FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN STATE SANATORIUM

Statesan, Wisconsin
FOR THE
BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

THE WISCONSIN STATE SANATORIUM

Statesan, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

R. D. THOMPSON, M. D. *Superintendent and Steward*
 M. F. OUDENHOVEN *Assistant Steward*

LOCATION

This institution, which was opened in 1907, is located in Waukesha County, eight miles west of the city of Waukesha, one half mile north of the intersection of highways 18 and 83, two miles north of the village of Wales, the nearest railroad station, which is on the main line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway between Madison and Milwaukee.

There are twenty separate buildings and 228 acres of land situated on the south slope of Government Hill. The site is beautifully wooded and the hillside location at an altitude ranging from 1,000 to 1,300 feet insures an abundance of sunshine and moving air so valuable as curative agents.

For the patient population there is a fire-proof hospital building, originally laid out for eighty-six patients, but which now hospitalizes 104. There are three wooden cottages for ambulatory female patients with a capacity of fifty-eight, and likewise for men patients with seventy-eight beds.

PURPOSE

To provide treatment for persons afflicted with all forms of tuberculosis. Cases of suspected tuberculosis are also admitted.

ADMISSIONS

Residence Qualifications: Any person who is more than 16 years of age and has a legal settlement in a town, village, or city in Wisconsin may be admitted.

Payment for Care: (1) Full Pay—All patients admitted shall pay the cost of their care at the rate fixed.

(2) Part Pay—If unable to pay full rate application may be made to the State Board of Control for admission for half rate.

(3) Public Pay—Persons unable to pay any part of the cost of their care should file application with the county judge for admission as a county charge.

(4) State-at-large—When the person's legal settlement is in doubt he may be admitted as a charge against the state. (Sections 50.02, 50.03, 50.075.)

Transfers: Board of Control may transfer inmates of Industrial School for Girls, Industrial School for Boys, and State Public School who are suffering from tuberculosis. (Section 50.02 (3).)

Date Opened.....		1907
Institutional Bed Capacity.....		240
Number of Patients June 30, 1933.....		226
Number of Patients June 30, 1934.....		210
Area of Grounds, Acres.....		7
Acreage Under Cultivation.....		10
Value of Lands and Buildings June 30, 1934.....	\$619,395.48	
Value of Other Property June 30, 1934.....	\$206,600.16	
	Year Ending	Year Ending
Expenditures	June 30, 1933	June 30, 1934
Operation.....	\$183,874.00	\$167,041.00
Repairs and Maintenance.....	15,494.00	14,134.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis).....	\$199,368.00	\$181,175.00
Permanent Improvements.....	5,525.00	1,882.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Expenditure.....	\$204,893.00	\$183,057.00
Average Daily Number of Patients.....	216	217
Per Capita Cost per Week (Operation and		
Repair and Maintenance).....	\$17.75	\$16.05
Average Number of Officers and Employees.....	117	116

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit herewith the fourteenth biennial report of the Wisconsin State Sanatorium for the period ending June 30, 1934.

It was my misfortune, through illness, to be absent from my position the first year of this period, and I wish to take this opportunity to tender to the Board my thanks for their splendid attitude and cooperation during my absence, and also to Doctor E. K. Steinkopff, the Assistant Superintendent, who carried on so well, doing a splendid piece of work.

I have at all times endeavored to give to our patients every phase of modern treatment that this disease demands. By modern treatment I mean all that the medical profession has to offer in aiding the patients toward a recovery.

Competent physicians, trained in all types of chest work; a trained and efficient nursing staff; complete laboratory and X-ray facilities; complete and modern equipment; intelligent and interested department heads, guiding the individual employee in his or her daily work, and loyal employees who are interested and competent, all make for a successful program which has always been my endeavor, so that we may give to the tuberculous sick, who place themselves in our hands, the best that this State has to offer to them.

The Sanatorium is completely equipped surgically so as to apply all types of modern collapse therapy to the many types which will be helped by such procedures. Surgical collapse intelligently applied has a very definite place in the modern Sanatorium. This form of treatment materially shortens the stay in the Sanatorium and its economic value as well as the earlier return of the patient to his family and community cannot be stressed too much.

I am pleased to report the splendid progress and results that we are obtaining in surgical collapse and I believe that our success has been due to the following: First, the careful study and selection of cases; second, the splendid surgery done by Doctor Joseph Gale, from the Department of Surgery, University of Wisconsin; third, the careful selection and administration of the proper anaesthetic by Doctor M. Sievers of the University of Wisconsin; and fourth, the proper and intelligent after-care so generously administered by the Medical and Nursing Staff.

Knowing that each case of Tuberculosis comes from another, it was deemed advisable to give to our personnel, who come in daily contact with the acutely ill patients, some form of protection. Under the careful and intelligent direction of both Doctor Steinkopff and Mrs. E. Nelson, the Superintendent of Nurses, Contagious Technic was instituted, complete with scrub basins, paper toweling, gowns, caps and masks, together with a special dressing room for all of the nurses, so that contaminated clothing would never leave the hospital building. This important step, I feel, is far-reaching as it reduces the danger of infection to a minimum, thereby eliminating charges against the state for alleged Tuberculous infection, as well as lending a far more favorable atmosphere and better conditions as they relate to hygiene and sanitation.

The hospital capacity has been increased from 86 beds, as was the original plan, to 104 beds—all rooms that were originally laid out for dining and visiting have been properly equipped with hospital beds and accessories so that more hospital cases can be admitted. We are continually feeling the real need of more hospital beds. It is our practice here to admit all cases to the hospital for careful study, so that each individual may receive the proper treatment that is indicated in each case. The day of just giving each case a number, a bed and something to eat is past. Ninety per cent of all admissions are moderately and far-advanced cases that require absolute bed rest and hospital care if any results are to be obtained, and this method of modern treatment cannot be carried out to a greater degree when the number of cottage beds for ambulatory patients is greater than the number of hospital beds. The need for reversing the ratio is very evident.

During the past biennium, when economy has been a watchword, savings in each department have occupied our first thoughts, and

at the same time endeavoring not to decrease the service and care of the patients. Each department shows only such improvements as were of a dire necessity in order to maintain a definite standard of efficiency and maintenance. I shall briefly sketch the improvements and work of each department:

Relatively, the most important part of the Institution is that occupied by the patients. I have endeavored to economize there as much as possible without reducing the service in this department. Certain additions in the form of equipment become necessary from time to time, especially in our hospital department where all the acutely ill and hemorrhage cases are cared for, such as additional apparatus for sterilization and instruments for the operating department, a new Burdick ultra-violet ray lamp, and forty-two special stools for patients who are just beginning to get out of bed for use of the bed pan. These latter, I am glad to say, were made in our own carpenter shop. Two electric refrigerators were added to the semi-ambulatory cottages, where the patients still unable to go to the dining room are cared for, for the purpose of saving certain dairy foods that have not been touched nor contaminated by the patient, for use at the next meal. Also, frequently, it is necessary to have ice in one of these cottages and these refrigerators meet that demand very well. There are being made at the State Prison at the present time one hundred forty-four steel folding chairs for the lockers in the cottages. There were installed on each floor of the hospital, two lavatories with knee action valves, which is a part of our scrubbing up process in the aseptic technique that has been used. In the morgue at the hospital there has been added a new autopsy table, which will assist us greatly in doing such autopsies as we do here at the Institution. In connection with the Medical Department of the Institution new medical journals and nursing journals, as well as new medical books, have been added to the medical library. In the X-ray Department we have added new hangers and holders and a new filing cabinet for our X-ray films. This filing cabinet is of fireproof construction and is located in the elevator loft of the building, so as to reduce the danger of any gases from films in case of fire. We also have in the X-ray Department a new standard stereoscope, replacing the old one, which has long since outlived its usefulness.

In the Dietitian's Department, where we have the all-important care and preparation of the food, which is a department that requires a great deal of attention and thought, we are continually on the alert to serve better food and also to have anything that may assist us in the better preparation of these foods. A new Hobart electric meat slicer has been placed in the kitchen and also new Monel metal kitchen sinks, with new cupboards and shelves, have been added to the serving room of the staff dining room and the employees' dining room. A new Monel metal table has been added

to the patients' serving room. Along with these, the new refrigeration system which was installed one year ago, with the large ice boxes, has been giving very satisfactory service and has cut down materially our loss of foods due to spoiling.

In the Household Department of the Institution a certain amount of new furniture has been purchased to replace old furniture. This amount of replacement runs about the same year after year. In the employees' department new mattresses have been purchased for fifteen of the beds.

In the office of the Institution new desks, a transfer catalogue, and record files, together with a new typewriter, have been added.

In the Occupational Therapy Department, which I am glad to say is extending its operation every day, seventy-nine dollars worth of new tools and cabinets for display purposes have been added. The cabinets were made by the carpenter in our carpenter shop. The patients' library is connected with this Occupational Therapy Department and we now have two thousand, five hundred and seventy-eight volumes. Early in 1932 the Wisconsin Free Library Commission at Madison donated five hundred and twelve books. In 1933 we were given three hundred additional volumes, and in 1934 to date, forty-three. This Institution conducts a traveling library service from which books are supplied on request to the other sanatoria in the state. The transportation charges are paid by the Welfare Clubs of the various institutions. All of the patients in this institution who have walking exercise are permitted to go to the library and select their own books. In the two cottages for semi-ambulant patients book shelves have been installed containing forty volumes. In the hospital an old unused linen truck was remodeled by my engineer and carpenter and attractively painted and this truck carries about two hundred volumes. Patients on exercise who are interested in reading transport this truck from floor to floor three times a week to the different rooms so the patients may have an opportunity to select such books as they desire from the truck. At the present time we have approximately three hundred and fifty books out on rental most of the time.

In the Power House, and its allied operations, we have a new switchboard to replace the old board, which was continually causing short circuits. New hot water tanks are now being installed, as our supply of hot water had become insufficient, due to the old water heaters being entirely inadequate for the size of the institution. All pipe lines and hot water return lines to the laundry and amusement hall have been replaced and recovered. The heating system in the patients' dining room and in Waushara Cottage has been completely revamped.

Relative to our Laundry Department, a new ventilator for the ironing room was installed and also a new starch cooker, as well

as a new portable laundry Monel metal basket. At the present time the laundry is handling approximately 11,900 pieces every week.

In the Department of Labor relative to grounds and maintenance, a new Ford truck and motor driven lawn mower were purchased, 1,770 square feet of new concrete sidewalk and 300 square feet of cinder walks, as well as 875 yards of grading for lawns, has been a part of that program. On the road coming into the hospital property a stone wall 240 feet long by 4 feet high was erected along an embankment which was continually caving in.

Relative to the Carpenter Shop, such additional small tools were added from time to time as were absolutely necessary. A full time carpenter is employed and he is busy at all times making such new articles as are necessary, and repairing in all departments. We also have a full time painter and he is continually refinishing and repainting the year round in order to keep the Institution up to where it should be.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Relative to recommendations, I fully appreciate the condition of the budget during these days of economic stress and I shall make a sincere effort to keep within the limitations of my budget and make only such recommendations as are necessary, being ever mindful of the need for certain new structures to the Institution which have long been necessary. These are a staff home, a new nurses home, and a new cottage for women patients so as to stop the hill climbing these patients have to do when they are hospitalized in the cottages they now occupy, coal bunkers and water tanks, and a hard surface road.

CONCLUSION

I want the Board to know that I deeply appreciate every visit they make to this Sanatorium, and also their sincere and continuous cooperation and help in the management and administration of this Institution. If success has been attained it is due to the combined efforts of everybody on our pay roll and to no one individual. After my return from a leave of absence for one year on account of illness I am glad to say that I found the Institution in very splendid condition in every way, and I fully appreciate the efforts of Dr. Steinkopff and the Board during my absence. It is my intention to continue, as Superintendent, to maintain a high standard and keep this Institution in class A where it has been placed by the National Tuberculosis Association.

Respectfully submitted,

R. D. THOMPSON,

Superintendent.

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
LAKE TOMAHAWK STATE CAMP

Lake Tomahawk, Wisconsin

FOR THE
BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

LAKE TOMAHAWK STATE CAMP**Lake Tomahawk, Wisconsin****OFFICER**FRANK A. REICH.....*Superintendent***LOCATION**

This state institution is located three miles from the village of Lake Tomahawk, Oneida County, on the C. & N. W. Railway and state highway 47. Enclosed on one side by the waters of Little Tomahawk Lake and on the other by heavy woods, the natural beauties of the site are very impressive. The land which it occupies was formerly a part of the State Forest Reserve of Northern Wisconsin and is now a part of the American Legion State Park area. Out of an area of five hundred and thirty-six acres, one hundred and eighty have been cleared and converted into fertile garden and farm land. Patients do the principal work of maintaining and caring for the institution, their constructive labors being primarily for their own benefit but resulting in advantages to the institution.

PURPOSE

To receive and care for persons threatened with or recovering from tuberculosis. The pre-tubercular case is infrequent. Thus the institution is principally used for the physical and vocational rehabilitation of persons convalescing from tuberculosis.

Patients are recruited from the twenty-one public and semi-public sanatoria in Wisconsin. When the disease has been arrested or made quiescent after a period of treatment in one of these institutions the individual may be subject to another breakdown should he return immediately to daily labor. Moreover he may not be physically able to do his former work. Enforced idleness during the period of treatment with its consequent softening of muscles and enfeeblement of physical stamina together with a fear complex acquired during that time generally necessitates a period of convalescence intended to result in restoration of confidence and gradual rehabilitation.

At Lake Tomahawk State Camp the convalescent does graded labor under skilled supervision and gradually regains bodily strength and confidence. Forty male patients are cared for at one time. Additional units can be added later as needed up to a capacity of one hundred patients.

ADMISSION

Any male person sixteen years of age and having a legal settlement in some town, village or city in Wisconsin may be admitted if

his case is pronounced "apparently arrested" or at least "quiescent" for several months.

PAYMENT FOR CARE

(1) Full Pay—All persons admitted shall pay the cost of their care at the rate fixed.

(2) Part Pay—If unable to pay the full rate application admission at half rate may be made to the State Board of Control.

(3) Public Pay—If unable to pay any part of the cost, application for admission as a county charge may be made to the county judge.

(4) State-at-large—Persons with legal settlement in doubt and unable to pay any part of the cost of their care may be admitted as a charge against the state.

Date Opened.....	1915
Institutional Bed Capacity.....	40
Number of Patients June 30, 1933.....	40
Number of Patients June 30, 1934.....	41
Area of Grounds, Acres.....	62
Acreage under Cultivation.....	180
Value of Lands and Buildings June 30, 1934.....	\$215,919.92
Value of Other Property June 30, 1934.....	\$105,136.25

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1933	Year Ending June 30, 1934
Operation.....	\$44,270.00	\$38,446.00
Repairs and Maintenance.....	4,330.00	3,225.00
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis).....	\$48,600.00	\$41,671.00
Permanent Improvements.....	3,338.00	3,021.00
Total Expenditures.....	\$51,938.00	\$44,692.00
Average Daily Number of Patients.....	41	41
Per Capita Cost per Week (Operation and Re- pair and Maintenance).....	\$22.79	\$19.54
Average Number of Officers and Employees....	24	24

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the tenth biennial report of the Lake Tomahawk State Camp for the period ending June 30, 1934.

POPULATION

With a bed capacity of only forty patients, the demand for beds was so great that we were forced to place in service additional rooms designated as hospital rooms and beds which were reserved for patients who became temporarily ill with colds or other ailments. Consequently, we were able to serve 13,758 hospital days during the first biennium and 14,962 days during the second year. The average stay during the first year was 51 weeks which is a rather high average. However, in analyzing this, we found that seven patients who were discharged had large lung involvements

and the average stay of these seven patients was 142 weeks and three days while the remaining 43 required but an average of only 36 weeks and two days to become rehabilitated. To offset this unusual length of time required, we are happy to say that 42 or 84% were discharged fully rehabilitated, three or 6% partially rehabilitated, three were unimproved and had to be returned to the sanatorium for additional treatment while two of them were on probation; that is, they were weeded out on the first or second examination as not having reached the convalescent stage and were returned to the sanatorium also for additional treatment. For the second year, the average stay per patient was 48 weeks and five days. Further study shows that four of these with large involvement averaged 133 weeks and two days while the remaining 44 required an average of 41 weeks to become rehabilitated. Our table for the second year, also showed that thirty-six of these or 75% became fully rehabilitated, 7 or 15% partially rehabilitated, one or 2% was unimproved and was returned to the sanatorium for further treatment and six were on probation or who had not reached the proper convalescent stage.

MEDICAL SERVICE

As in past years, we received splendid cooperation from Dr. R. D. Thompson, Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Sanatorium in sending one of his staff physicians every two months to make chest examinations. These examinations have not only proven very valuable but it enables us to make definite progressive steps in the rehabilitation of the men. These physicians, however, are greatly handicapped by a lack of X-rays. To offset this, in a small measure, we have installed a view box and ask the sanatoria to send us the last X-ray with a patient when he is transferred. This has been of considerable help where the X-rays were recently made but it is of little help when these plates are a year old or older. We still feel that to do the work thoroughly and to give the proper service, an X-ray should be taken when the patient is admitted and again when he is discharged. I feel certain that it will shorten the time required for rehabilitation considerably.

Dental service is accomplished by transporting the few patients that require this service to Minocqua, a distance of fourteen miles.

As in past years, the Rhinelander Branch of the Wisconsin Laboratory of Hygiene has given us splendid prompt service whenever needed and we are grateful to them for it.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

While it is true that all patients do some physical exercises, quite a number of patients also engage in mental exercises. Through the rehabilitation division of the State Board of Vocational Education, a certain group of patients whose high school work was interrupted

and who must complete it before entering college are able to receive extension courses. Then again there is a certain group of men whose college courses have been interrupted who use their spare time by earning as many credits as they can before they are discharged. In the third or the largest group, the patients are those who had no professional occupation at the time they became ill. They have no intention of going to secondary schools or institutions of higher learning but desire to work as soon as possible after leaving the institution. These men fall roughly into two classes: Those who wish to return to the same kind of work in which they were previously engaged and those who, upon medical advice or vocational guidance, wish to change to some other line of work. Those in the first classification present the simpler problem of the two. If, for example, a man has been a farmer and wishes to return to that work, he takes courses in soils and fertilizers, agronomy, and such subjects as will enlighten his job and make it pay better returns. Or, if he has been a shop mechanic he studies shop arithmetic, shop sketching or blueprint reading. The cases of these who comprise the second classification require careful consideration, both on the part of the patient and on the part of the rehabilitation worker. When the patient decides on a certain occupation that he would like to follow—the case worker must consider his physical and mental fitness for the work, his experience and educational background, and his general character. In this way, the case worker can very often steer a patient away from a course of study that would only result in loss of time and money and into one that will result in a profit both to himself and to society. Two types of studies lend themselves particularly to patients who wish to take them; one of them a study course in greenhouse, floriculture, and landscaping and which also can be followed up in a practical way in greenhouses and extensive gardens which are maintained here. The other is power house firing and engineering in which both a study course can be obtained and developed also in a practical way in our power house.

These study courses have been handled by Mr. Leslie Rumsey of Rhineland under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Vocational Education and the courses taken are as follows: Accounting, Advanced Shop Drawing, Algebra, Architectural Drawing, Bookkeeping, Business, Business English, Business Correspondence, Elementary Mathematics Analysis, Elementary Steam Engineering, English, Engineering, English Composition, Horology, Law of Contracts, Law of Sales, Landscape Design, Landscape Gardening, Mathematics, Philosophy (Logic), Practical Arithmetic, Practical English Review, Practical Radio, Practical Trigonometry, Practical Logarithms, Retail Salesmanship, Show Card Writing, Social Problems. In addition, a C.W.A. teacher spent two afternoons a week for three or four months during the past winter teaching English and Arithmetic.

NEW WORK

New construction consisted of a Recreation Building which was made from lumber manufactured at the institution which is large enough to hold 150 people in assembly. This building lends itself to entertainments, moving pictures and meetings as well as school work. Picket fences have been built around the calf yard, concrete slabs covering a square of 60'x60' were laid and the coal bunker was enlarged, all by patient labor. In order to have additional storage space, a basement room under the dormitory for our female employees was excavated. Concrete extensions were built on the pillars, a concrete floor was laid, and a tunnel reaching from the refectory building to the excavated room under the dormitory was built underneath to connect the two buildings. A horseshoeing shop was added to our farm garage building. This was made of tile and surfaced with plaster. Implement sheds were reroofed. The interiors and exteriors of No. 8, No. 9, and No. 10 buildings were repainted. This was all done with patient labor. The kitchen was retiled with quarries tile by contract laborers.

INSTITUTIONAL INDUSTRIES

While we have no industry which brings us returns for articles manufactured, our Industrial Building is equipped with woodworking shop, machine shop, and paint shop. Thus, we are equipped to make many repairs in our machinery and power plant equipment, repairs and replacement of simple furniture, manufacture of boats for our own use, and manufacturing and painting signs. During the winter of the first biennium, we cut 50,000 feet of logs into institutional lumber and the second year, we harvested and cut 20,000 feet of logs and lumber. In addition, the patients have constructed sidewalks, assisted in the maintenance of greenhouses, flower gardens, and landscape work.

FARM

As the farm is one-half mile from the institution, it is set up as a separate unit. On it we have a herd of cows, of which we have approximately sixteen milk cows. In the operation of this farm, the bulk of the work and the barn work is carried on by honor prisoners from the Wisconsin State Prison. In this we have the splendid cooperation of Warden Lee who has sent us replacements whenever these men were discharged. We have found, however, that the production has suffered materially from a prison herdsman as it is difficult to select the proper type of man who has had sufficient experience and who will take an interest in the work. The herd is producing sufficient milk and cream to enable us to manufacture our butter in addition to giving us adequate milk and cream supply. The patients who have reached the maximum stage of rehabilitation also assist in the farm labor, completely maintaining

the garden and all root crops and assist in the harvesting of grains, hay, and ensilage. Patients also erect and maintain the farm fences, repairs on buildings, and care for the poultry.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

In studying our farm production, we feel that the prisoner herdsman should be replaced with a civilian, a man trained in this field. We are certain that the saving of feed and the increase in production would more than pay for his wages and maintenance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In previous reports we have appealed for another 20 patient cottage to bring our capacity from 40 to 60 patients and we again make this request as the need is now greater than ever.

We also repeat our need for an office building which will give us space for a patient's receiving room, examining room, X-ray room, administration offices, and vaults for our records. We have accumulated case records for over a period of 19 years which have become very valuable. A loss by fire would cause irreparable damage.

X-ray equipment is an imperative need and if we are to give maximum service we cannot do without this equipment.

We would also recommend with this expansion either an additional 50 K.W. generator as we are now running to our maximum capacity or replace one of our 35 K.W. generators with a 50 K.W. generator.

In closing, I wish to express my gratitude and extend my thanks for your counsel and support in the operation and development of this Camp. Your visits and helpful criticisms have guided us in our work and we welcome them.

Respectfully,

FRANK A. REICH,
Superintendent.

TWENTY-SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN STATE PRISON
Waupun, Wisconsin
FOR THE
BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

Waupun, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

OSCAR LEE	<i>Warden</i>
GUY S. TAFT.....	<i>Deputy Warden</i>

LOCATION

The Wisconsin State Prison was located at Waupun in July 1851. The institution is in the city of Waupun, Dodge County on the C. M. St. P. & P. Railway, on U. S. Highway 151 and state highways 26, 93 and 49.

Construction of a temporary prison was begun in 1851. In 1853 a contract was let for the mason work on the south wing of the prison. This wing housed all inmates for about twenty-five years when the north wing was completed and occupied. The northwest and southwest wings have been added in recent years, and are of modern construction. The cell block in the North Wing was reconstructed and modernized in 1927 and 1928. The South Wing is still to be modernized.

PURPOSE

To serve as a general penitentiary and prison for the punishment and reformation of all male offenders committed and sentenced according to law.

COMMITMENT

Age. No restrictions except juvenile court cannot commit under 18 years (Section 48.12) although criminal courts may commit if over 16 years and convicted of a criminal offense carrying sentence to the prison. (Section 48.01 (5) (a).)

Sentence. The sentence of persons found guilty of treason, murder in the first degree, rape, kidnapping, or of any crime the minimum penalty of which is 20 years or more, shall be for a certain term. (Section 359.07.)

In all other cases the sentence shall be indeterminate, the minimum being the minimum named in the statute governing the offense, and the maximum as named by the court which may be less but not less than one year nor more than the maximum named in the statute governing the offense, unless the specific statute governing the offense states otherwise. (Sections 359.07 and 359.05.)

Good Time. For good conduct a prisoner is entitled to so-called "good time" (shortening of sentence) as follows:

- 1 month from 1st year.
- 2 months from 2nd year.
- 3 months from 3rd year.
- 4 months from 4th year.
- 5 months from 5th year.
- 6 months from 6th year and every year thereafter.

Example. Take the case of a person sentenced to a term of from 1 to 3 years. He may be discharged in 2½ years having earned 6 months good time. A term of 1 to 10 years may be completed in 6 years and 3 months. (Section 53.11.) Extra good time is allowed prisoners who work outside the prison walls on the honor system (farms, camps, etc.) at the rate of 5 days per month for the time so employed. (Section 53.12.)

Transfers. Board of Control, with approval of Governor, may transfer to this institution any inmate of the Reformatory whose maximum sentence exceeds 5 years. (Section 54.07 (5).)

PAROLE

First Offenders—Intermediate Term—Must serve minimum sentence not deducting allowance for good time except where statutory minimum is in excess of two years and in that case must serve two years not deducting allowance for good time.

Other than First Offenders—Indeterminate Term. Must serve one-half of the maximum sentence not deducting allowance for good time.

First Offenders and other than First Offenders—Determinate Term less than life. Must serve one-half of the sentence not deducting allowance for good time.

First Offenders and other than First Offenders—Determinate term of life sentence. Must serve 30 years deducting allowance for good time based on the sentence for 30 years, or must serve 16 years, 3 months. (Section 57.06.)

The Board of Control holds parole meetings at this institution in January, March, May, July, September and November.

DISCHARGE

The indeterminate sentence does not affect the time of final discharge which is at the end of the maximum sentence less good time earned. No prisoner can be discharged at the expiration of the minimum sentence.

Date Opened.....		1851
Institutional Bed Capacity.....		960
Temporary Dormitory Provision within Institution.....		510
Colonies		
Owned farms.....	119	
Farm and Forestry Camps.....	298	417
<hr/>		
Total Available Beds.....		1887
Number of Inmates June 30, 1933.....		1767
Number of Inmates June 30, 1934.....		1664
Area of Grounds, Acres.....		20
Acreage Under Cultivation.....		2987
Value of Lands and Buildings June 30, 1934.....	\$1,555,250.37	
Value of Other Property June 30, 1934.....		1,601,407.16
		<hr/>
	Year Ending	Year Ending
Expenditures	June 30, 1933	June 30, 1934
Operation.....	\$439,555.00	\$391,626.00
Repairs and Maintenance.....	20,646.00	21,336.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis).....	\$460,201.00	\$412,962.00
Permanent Improvements.....	19,854.00	17,004.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Expenditure.....	\$480,055.00	\$429,966.00
Average Daily Number of Inmates.....	1794	1705
Per Capita Cost Per Week (Operation and Repairs and Maintenance).....	\$4.93	\$4.66
Average Number of Officers and Employees.....	138	139

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

Dear Madam and Sirs:

I am pleased to submit herewith the twenty-sixth Biennial Report of the Wisconsin State Prison for the period ending June 30th, 1934.

In view of the fact that the year 1934 completes the tenth year of my service in this institution, I believe that a general summary of the activities and progress of the institution during that period will be of interest to your Board and to the people of Wisconsin.

On January 1st, 1924, the male population of this institution was 678. Today, June 30th, 1934, the population is 1,664, an increase of 145+ % in a ten-year period.

Of the 678 prisoners in the institution on January 1st, 1924, 42 or 6.2% were assigned to activities outside the walls of the prison. Today there are 438 or 26+ % so assigned.

There were three outside camps in 1924. Today there are ten such camps. In addition to the camps, we are now supplying men to assist in the work at the School for the Blind, the School for the Deaf, the Central State Hospital, and Lake Tomahawk State Camp. These outside activities help to build the prisoners physically and mentally, and the wages they receive, though little, help them to contribute to the support of their families.

The expansion of the outside camp idea has brought into existence three forestry camps, which, while they return nothing of monetary value to the institution nor to the state at this time, will eventually result in the recreation of the great forests of northern Wisconsin and will in time return a revenue from the lumber thus made available. The value to the inmates, both physical and mental, because of the fresh air and sunshine, the clean, wholesome outdoor work, and the semi-freedom of the camps, cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

DISCIPLINE

Within the walls of the institution many changes have been made. While the same high type of discipline has been maintained, severe punishments for infraction of the rules have been abandoned. Men are no longer handcuffed to the cell doors. Corporal punishment is a thing of the past, stripes and red uniforms following suit. The so-called silent system has been so modified that a visitor to the prison today would see no difference between the conditions in our shops and conditions in any well regulated shop on the outside. It is our object to so train prisoners to work, that they may step into employment in civil life without any appreciable difference in working conditions. Saturday afternoon recreation has been added to the Sunday afternoon period, so that prisoners now enjoy double the amount of relaxation, fresh air, and sunshine. Through the use of reports given to us by the Psychiatric Field Service, covering the mental capacities of prisoners, we are better able to determine the proper disciplinary actions to be prescribed in any given case.

MEDICAL SERVICE

A full-time physician has replaced the part-time physician of the earlier days, and a full-time dentist now cares for the dental needs of the men instead of the part-time dentist as before. That this service has been worth while is clearly demonstrated by the fact that the same hospital that was filled to capacity when our population was 678 now serves the population of 1,664.

The Psychiatric Field Service was established in 1924. This service has been of inestimable value to us in making it possible for us to more justly determine disciplinary action, to more intelligently assign men to school and to work, and to aid us in weeding out the insane. This service, together with our own medical department, has undertaken the treatment and cure of both syphilis and gonorrhoea and has been remarkably successful in both.

PAROLE

From the year 1908, when the first parole law was passed in Wisconsin, until 1931, only one parole officer was employed at this institution. Another officer was added in April, 1931, and one in

November, 1931. In the early part of 1932, a new, and at that time a radical, experiment was tried. The parole department of the prison was united with the probation department under your Board, thus giving us the benefit of the services of ten probation officers in placing and supervising our parolees. This experiment was so successful that it has attracted the attention of probation and parole departments throughout the United States and is no longer an experiment. It is an established fact, and the plan is now being followed by the other penal institutions of Wisconsin.

EDUCATION

The school in 1924 could hardly be dignified by the name "school." The students met for one hour on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. In other words, three hours per week were devoted to school work. Some 75 to 120 men were enrolled. They were supervised by the principal of one of the ward schools in the City of Waupun. While excellent work was done for the time put in, the school of 1924 could not compare with the school of the present time. Today we have 148 men attending school eight hours per day, five days of the week. Instead of three hours per week, each student has forty hours of intense school work every week. A member of the staff of the University of Wisconsin is the director of the educational work and devotes his entire time to this duty. The teaching staff is selected from the inmates. Saturday forenoons are devoted to teachers' meetings. The work for the following days and weeks is laid out at these meetings by the director, and the teachers are thoroughly drilled in this work.

A very recent addition to the school work is a tie-up between the school and the machine shop and sheet metal shop. Twenty apprentices work in the machine shop one-half of each day and go to school the other half. In the school they get just such instruction as will best fit them to become machinists, and in the shops they get the practical use of that instruction and its application to the work in hand. The students from the sheet metal industry are receiving instructions in designing, lettering, drafting, electric welding, and acetylene welding. Plans are now on foot to draw into the school other types of work from these shops.

RELIGION

Instead of a single chaplain, we now have both a Catholic and a Protestant chaplain, each holding services for the men of his faith and each interesting himself in the general welfare of the prisoners, both Catholic and Protestant. A Jewish Rabbi visits the institution at intervals and holds services for the men of his faith. A representative of the Salvation Army assists in the religious services frequently. An Episcopal minister interests himself in the welfare of the Episcopal men, and Reverend Duemling still continues to

hold services for the Lutheran boys on the first Sunday of each month.

CONSTRUCTION

Without doubt, the two most important construction projects during the last ten years have been the kitchen and the north cell house.

The old kitchen, formerly located in our semi-basement, has been transformed into 9 cold storage rooms on the ground level. The walls of the building have been raised and a new and strictly modern kitchen and officers' dining room built on a level with the mess hall floor. This change in the location of the kitchen makes it possible for us to get food to the men while it is still hot and palatable.

The cell block in the north wing, which was built during the years 1866 and 1868, was torn out in 1920. During the year 1927 and 1928, this block was completely rebuilt, and it is now modern and up-to-date in every respect. It added 240 cells to our capacity, thus making room for our rapidly increasing population.

A modern concrete building to house the men assigned to Farm No. 2 was completed during the year 1927.

A tile and concrete housing, to replace the wood housing, was built around the water softener in 1929.

In 1931, a new three-story shop building was erected to provide fire-proof space for the rapidly expanding Auto Tag Industry. The entire amount of money for this work was taken from our industry funds.

A new and modern dairy barn was built on Farm No. 1 during the year 1931. This replaced the dairy barn that was destroyed by fire in 1930.

A concrete and tile building to house the men assigned to Farms No. 1 and No. 4 is about ready to be occupied at the present time.

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

The following major recommendations have been made in my reports to your Board since 1924:

1. Remodeling and rebuilding the institution kitchen.
2. Remodeling and rebuilding the South Cell Hall.
3. Installation of a new generator in our power plant.
4. The purchase of additional land, on which to provide for increased prison population.
5. The building of modern housing facilities on Farm No. 1.
6. The building of modern housing facilities on Farm No. 2.

7. The building of a new and modern Auto Tag Factory.
8. The removal of the female prisoners to another institution.
9. Employment of a full time educational director.
10. Employment of additional parole officers.
11. Expansion of our print shop.
12. Building of a modern hospital.
13. Establishment of a foundry.
14. Building of additional warehouse space outside the walls of the institution for our twine industry.
15. Building of additional warehouse space within the walls for our twine industry.
16. The purchase and installation of additional twine making machinery.

All recommendations, except Nos. 2, 4, 11, 12, and 13, have been granted. Recommendation No. 2 cannot now be carried out, due to the increase in prison population. Money should be made available, however, so that reconstruction can be begun when the population has been reduced to a point where we can operate without using the South Wing.

Recommendation No. 4 should be given careful consideration. I am inclined to believe that our statutes governing commitments to this institution and to the Wisconsin State Reformatory should be changed. It has always seemed to me that the fixing of age limits in connection with commitments to the Reformatory is unsound and unwise. Age has little to do with criminality. There are men in this institution thirty, forty, and fifty years old who are not hardened criminals. There are young men in the Reformatory who are criminals in every sense of the word. I believe that commitments to these two institutions should be based on the type and character of the individual, rather than on the basis of age. The Reformatory could be made a secondary prison. In its physical aspect it is a prison. A new institution should be established to receive men of any age who are not definitely criminally minded and could be safely housed in an institution of the medium security type. Such an arrangement would cover and go far beyond the plans back of Recommendation No. 4. It would also, I am convinced, be a big step forward in penology in Wisconsin.

Recommendation No. 11 cannot be carried out in view of the decision of the Attorney-General of Wisconsin as of February 16th, 1934.

Recommendation No. 12 is here repeated. A new and modern hospital with additional medical and surgical facilities is one of the most urgent needs of the prison at this time. Detailed reasons for such a project will be found in the reports of our physician

and our dentist found elsewhere in this report. While we realize that it is difficult to secure sufficient funds for the absolute necessities, it is our recommendation that more liberal amounts be appropriated for optical, dental, and surgical cases.

With the vacating of the shops formerly occupied by the Bear Brand Hosiery Company, Recommendation No. 13 becomes more possible of accomplishment. A very careful study of the subject of a foundry has been completed. We find that a fairly complete foundry, with its related core room and cleaning departments, etc., can be established for an expense of between \$35,000 and \$40,000. A very careful survey should be made as to the needs of the various state, county, city, and town departments for foundry products. This survey should be made by some one backed by sufficient authority to get the actual facts, relative to the purchases of foundry products by these different departments. If these purchases are such as I believe them to be, a foundry would be the logical next new industry to establish within the walls of this institution.

There are today 141 able bodied prisoners idle due to the fact that we have not industries enough to keep all men employed. These idle men are taken in groups of from 50 to 75 into the yard where they are given one hour of exercise in the morning and one and one-half hours in the afternoon.

While this exercise serves to keep them in good physical condition, it is not training for future good citizenship. Every able bodied prisoner in the institution should be regularly employed at some gainful occupation. We are giving much thought to this matter and hope to establish new industries from time to time until all physically fit men are regularly employed.

Our guards work from 11 to 12 hours per day. While they do no hard physical work, they are throughout the day under a constant mental strain. The price of peace and good discipline in a prison is eternal vigilance and conscientious attention to details on the part of every officer employed. Such vigilance and attention cannot be sustained through a twelve-hour period day after day.

Section 103.47 of the Statutes of Wisconsin reads, in part, as follows: ". . . and the said board is authorized to put the eight hour day into effect for guards at the state prison and the state reformatory as soon as it shall be practicable and the necessary funds shall be available."

For the welfare of the guards and in the interest of the men confined in the institution, I earnestly recommend that sufficient appropriation be made to make it possible for us to provide an eight-hour work day for all of our employees and thus follow the letter and the spirit of the law.

Honorable Oscar Lee, Warden,
Wisconsin State Prison,
Waupun, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir: As a report of the Catholic chaplain's activities for the biennial period ending June 30, 1934, I beg to state:

First—Holy Mass was read every Sunday in the institution chapel.

Second—The Sacraments of Holy Eucharist and Penance were administered every week to the Catholic brethren who desired to receive these same gifts of Jesus Christ.

Third—The Sacrament of Confirmation was administered to twenty-one men and three women who had prepared themselves with the proper instructions, on the 7th of May, 1933, by the Most Reverend Archbishop Samuel Alphonsus Stritch of Milwaukee.

Fourth—Catechism instructions were given every Sunday, the third Sunday of the month excepted, after the second breakfast to all in good standing and wishing to attend.

Fifth—Beginning with the month of June, 1933, Holy Mass was read and the Sacraments of the Catholic Church were administered once a month at the institution camps and farms.

Sixth—With the ulterior interest of the men enrolled on the institution books at heart, I recommend that this establishment be no longer named a prison or the men therein designated as prisoners, convicts, or the like. We, attached to the establishment as employees, should alter our mental concept of the unfortunates under our care to thinking of them and speaking of them as wards of the State. We should not accept our employment here as that of mere guards or even as barbed wire fences but more in the manner of temporal guardians and foster fathers.

Now in naming the Catholic chaplain for the institution the Archbishop of Milwaukee designates the man, Chaplain of the Mission of Our Lady of Grace. Is there any hindrance to the State Legislature's finding a euphonious name or title for the establishment and in that manner to help train our minds and speech to think and speak kindly of the institution? And will not this innovation be a greater inducement to the wards of the State to tread the path of duty in the future?

Concluding this report I wish to express my gratitude to you and all who have advanced aid and kindly interest in my work.

Sincerely yours,

REV. THOMAS AESCHBACHER.

Honorable Oscar Lee, Warden
Wisconsin State Prison,
Waupun, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir: As a report of work done during the biennial period ending June 30, 1934, the Chaplain submits the following:

The general plan of Sunday Services began in 1931 and continued throughout the biennial period ending June 30, 1932, has been closely adhered to. A Catholic service being held each Sunday morning at 7:15 and a Protestant service being held each Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

The plan has continued to meet the needs of all, each group being interested in its own service; and though attendance is not compulsory, the number in attendance at each service has shown some gain.

The Lutheran Church has its service the first Sunday of each month; the Christian Science Church holds its service on the second Sunday of alternative months, on the even numbered months, and the chaplain has conducted Protestant services on all other Sundays.

The Volunteer Prison League of America has a large membership among the inmates, and on the biennial visits of its founder, Maud Ballington Booth, the chapel service, which she is invited to conduct, is attended by the men in such numbers that the seating capacity of the chapel is filled, and some inmates stand throughout the service.

The "Volunteer Gazette," the official paper of the Prison League, is sent quarterly for free distribution, and six to nine hundred copies of this paper reach our men whom the "Little Mother" calls "Her Boys," telling of the work being done in the prisons of our country to reclaim men.

John C. Hobkirk, the Prison Brigadier of the Salvation Army, also visits us, and the men look forward to the coming of the "Singing Brigadier." They enjoy his singing of the Gospel and his preaching of it; and many of the men are enrolled with him in a yearly Bible Reading Course which he offers.

The chaplain still preaches the "Old Fashioned Gospel," believing it is the power of God unto Salvation. He believes that the State Prison is not only a penal institution, but a corrective institution; its function not merely punitive, but reformative.

Here the inmate is imprisoned as punishment for his crimes against society, and to protect society from any further depredation while in his present state of mind. It is the state's privilege to here so environ him as to counsel, lead, and guide him back to his

rightful place in society, he having been made fit to again fill that place.

To this end work is provided to keep him physically fit. School privileges are provided for mind development. A library is maintained, a hospital is provided, sports and recreation is encouraged, and not least of all, a chapel service for both Protestant and Catholic inmates each Sunday is made possible.

A Wise One of old said, "With the heart man believeth unto righteousness," and so the chaplain in his sermons and in his personal contact with the men, urges upon them the claims of one who said, "My son, give me thine heart," and because the promise is sure, "A new heart will I give them, a heart to know me," the chaplain begins there in his efforts:—new hearts, new thoughts, new lives, new destinies, and all possible through the Old Gospel.

Inmates are privileged, so long as they remain first grade prisoners, to have an hour interview with relatives and friends once every twenty-eight days. These interviews are held, insofar as they can be, in the presence of the chaplain in his office at the library. The chaplain must see and hear all that passes between inmates and relatives.

Sometimes a word of instruction is needed, sometimes a word of comfort, of hope or cheer. At these interviews the chaplain comes in close contact with the inmate, gets to know his thoughts and reactions to his environment, and is able at a later time to call him in to his office and offer helpful advice and counsel. The chaplain has held as many as twenty-two such interviews between inmates and visiting relatives in a day, and considers this no small part of his labors.

Because the chaplain's work has been somewhat changed, the duties of librarian having been passed on to the educational director, and the reading of mail confined to the mail department, he has been better privileged to make contact with the new inmates within a few weeks after their arrival.

He invites their confidence, asks them to use his office freely, to seek his help and counsel at any time, and pledges to them his best efforts to aid each one in any honest endeavor, with the help of God to begin a new life within the prison walls.

The chaplain invites men to chapel services and encourages them in reading the Bible daily. A Bible is provided for every man, and our own print shop provides a series of Bible Reading Cards for each month, giving the reading for each day.

We have now four groups, each following a different plan, yet each reading daily the Word. These cards are given only to those who request them. No pressure is brought to bear; a man makes his own choice. The Decision Card is still meeting with favor,

and decisions for Christ are being made. By the use of this card an inmate takes his stand for Christ, professes faith in Him, accepts Him as Saviour, and promises with God's help to begin a new life. Many have signed this card, some of them lifers (doing the Book), and are commendable for taking this courageous stand before their fellows.

We call on men in hospital wards, and on call we visit the sick in their cells, or interview them in our office, honoring every request for such interview and offering a pastor's help, sympathy and counsel.

Just to talk to some one who will sympathize with you in your distress, who will encourage you when you falter, point you to a higher strength when your strength fails, helps you over the rough places, and give courage to make the new start.

We still give our aid to men in selections of reading matter from the library. Boys soon tire of just fiction, and want something that will educate as well as entertain. We encourage them in their purpose to make the most of their leisure hours by enrollment with the University Extension Department taking one of the several reading courses offered; and in our own school now being held five days a week.

But we are first of all Ambassadors of God, constantly making God's offer of "New Hearts for Old" to these, our men. And because we believe He was right who said, "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he," we are pressing the battle along that line, new hearts, new desires, new thoughts.

Thoughts express themselves in acts. Acts stereotype themselves in character. And character determines destiny. Our constant aim is to urge Christ's claim upon each soul, and God's promise to "save to the uttermost all who by faith come unto Him."

We appreciate the help, encouragement and cooperation given by the Warden, the Deputy Warden, his assistants and other officers of the institution, and we bespeak your continued support in a worthwhile work, than which there is none greater.

Very sincerely yours,

REV. OLIVER E. DE WITT, *Chaplain.*

Honorable Oscar Lee, Warden,
Wisconsin State Prison,
Waupun, Wis.

Dear Sir: I am presenting for your consideration a report on the dental department of Wisconsin State Prison for the twenty-sixth Biennial Period beginning July 1, 1932 and ending June 30, 1934. The organization and method of operation of this depart-

ment has been fully explained in the twenty-fifth Biennial Report. This paper will therefore deal with facts and figures taken from the record of dental work performed for inmates, together with more recent innovated procedures and recommendations for future improvements. In considering the number of dental operations performed attention is directed to the fact the prison dentist gives 83½ per cent of time to prison work, the remaining 16¾ per cent is taken by the Central State Hospital for the Criminal Insane.

Inmates receiving dental attention during Biennial Period: 10,171	
Average number of inmates cared for per day.....	21
Number of fillings made during biennial period.....	5412
Number of extractions made during biennial period.....	3936
Number of treatments made during biennial period.....	2952
Number of prescriptions made during biennial period.....	2460
Number of dental plates made during biennial period.....	237
Surgical operative cases.....	4
Spec. gold work by contract dentists (No. of cases).....	79
Number of X-ray cases to outside offices.....	11

During the Biennial Period the dental department has made efforts to coordinate itself into the plan for the efficient and effective conduct of the institution. As a comparatively young department many problems are constantly arising. Many recent additions and improvements to procedure are now routine and promote not only effective betterment but a more economic operation. Some of these above mentioned improvements consist of the following:

A. A thorough inspection and attention to inmates assigned to prison camps at a distance from the institution and a periodic visit to these camps by the prison dentist to keep these inmates in good dental condition. I am informed by the superintendent this new procedure eliminates 90% of dental complaints of these men as well as the attendant trouble and expense of trips to distant town for treatment.

B. The cooperation of the office of the deputy warden in assigning work to men without funds in order that they may provide themselves with dental plates. In cases where such inmates can be usefully and faithfully employed this proves to be an admirable and excellent plan.

C. A closer cooperation with the work of the Psychiatric Field Service. The recommendations of this service are carried out implicitly in every detail. The parole lists and admission lists are checked by Drs. Richmond and McCormick for dental disability. All cases for which these physicians feel additional treatment is in order are called to the attention of the prison dentist with recommendations for early attention. I cannot overestimate the importance of these suggestions. The significance of focal infection in its relation to mental diseases is too well understood to need further comment.

D. The preparation of tooth powder and mouth washes. The tooth powder and mouth washes used in the institution are prepared in the prison hospital. The preparation and ingredients are suggested by the prison dentist and fresh supplies are made weekly. I feel the present product compares favorably with, and in many instances is superior to widely advertised preparations. It is basically stronger in important elements and more effective because there is no deterioration. We use at the present time an average of seventy-five pounds per month of tooth powder at a cost of nine cents per pound. The amount of antiseptic mouth wash is twenty-two gallons per month at a cost of sixteen cents per gallon. These figures emphasize the fact that 90% of the inmates of this institution have clean and healthy mouth conditions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Dental Office: As outlined in a prior report I feel the present dental room is entirely too small to meet the current prison demands for treatments. A larger office with an extra chair and dental engine would greatly facilitate speed and efficiency in handling the number of patients treated daily. I feel a dental nurse to clean teeth, care for records, sterilize instruments etc. would be a valuable addition to the department. Our present quarters will not permit any such arrangement and it is utterly impossible to enlarge these quarters in the present prison hospital. I am hopeful the contemplated new building may be a reality to include the above mentioned arrangement.

X-ray: One of the outstanding needs of the dental department is an X-ray. Much difficulty is encountered in making a proper diagnosis of difficult conditions that arise almost daily. We are at the present time forced to take cases where there is no other alternative outside the walls to a downtown dental office. We must first secure permission from the office of the Board of Control or from the Governor. A great deal of time is wasted on such cases, both on the part of the prison dentist and the accompanying officer. An unavoidable delay is incurred, often with disastrous consequences to the inmate which defeat the purpose for which the X-ray was intended. Consequently many cases are passed over, many useful teeth are sacrificed and I suspect many hidden infections remain undisclosed. The practice of taking prisoners outside the walls, many of them dangerous men, is obviously not good procedure. The X-ray is today regarded as indispensable in well regulated dental treatment. I would earnestly request that you consider this matter. I might add that a machine for general hospital work also meets the dental requirements admirably.

Dental Plate Fund: The small fee required by the prison to pay for materials used in plate construction seems to be ably met by about 95% of the inmates. This money is for the most part earned

by the individual as wages paid him for whatever capacity he may be employed in within the prison. Another group receive this money from relatives or friends. We, however, have a small number of individual prisoners, I should estimate about 5%, who cannot be used for paid work, who are crippled, infirm, or without friends. These men frequently are met with the problem of providing for plate work. In the past Warden Lee has instructed the dental department to proceed with their work and the material is paid for at state expense. I believe a fund appropriated for this purpose and applied by the Warden to such cases as he deems advisable would be an admirable method of meeting this situation.

Miscellaneous Subjects; At the request of the United States Public Health Service, the prison dentist presented a report to that group on the dental service of the Wisconsin State Penitentiary. This report was a full and complete paper and was requested for the purpose of a survey of dental service in the corrective institutions in the United States.

During the past biennium the prison dentist was invited to present a paper before the "Wisconsin Academy of Dentists" in the City of Milwaukee. The subject taken was "the dental service of the Wisconsin State Prison" with special reference to focal infection as a contributing factor to social delinquency.

In closing this report I wish to acknowledge the helpful suggestions and advice of Warden Oscar Lee in the management of the dental department; the cooperation of Deputy Warden G. S. Taft; and Chief Accountant Mr. L. Neil Larsen. I wish to thank our prison physician Dr. R. O. Settle, and Drs. Richmond and McCormick of the Psychiatric Field Service, for their cooperation and help on problems of mutual concern.

Respectfully submitted,

DR. T. F. MEAGHER, *Prison Dentist.*

Honorable Oscar Lee, Warden,
Wisconsin State Prison,
Waupun, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir: It is again my privilege to present for your consideration this report covering the activities of the medical department for the biennial period ending June 30, 1934. Two years ago as I was but recently appointed I found some difficulty in assembling material for this report. If I have had a similar difficulty this year it is in a measure due to my own failure to keep the necessary records from day to day. In the course of these past two years, however, I have tried in various ways to improve the medical department and have been to a certain extent successful. A few alterations in the hospital were made which gave us an additional

office room. Our record keeping has been vastly improved. We have a broader and more effective program for the treatment of venereal disease. Our nursing service has been improved by the addition of another inmate attendant. We have installed a small steam sterilizer for sterilization of dressings and solutions. The service has become less expensive in proportion to its actual value because we have avoided the purchase of unimportant items and concentrated our expenditures on drugs and services of real scientific worth. I have moreover tried by studious cooperation with yourself and the disciplinary officer to make my department demonstrate the usefulness of a good medical service in the operation of a penal institution. I have in short tried to fit into my place in the machinery of the institution and to gain the cooperation of my fellow officials. On the whole I am certain that the medical service which we are able to offer to the inmates of this institution today is much better than it was two years ago. I am, however, acutely aware of the shortcomings of my department as a prison medical service and I look forward to seeing many of them eliminated as time goes on.

During this biennium the total sick call attendance was thirty-five thousand five hundred and forty-four (35,544). This figure is too large to have much significance in itself but it reveals that the average attendance per day on sick call was fifty-six and that there were twenty visits to sick call for each inmate of the institution. Sick call is held daily except Sundays. It is an old and venerable institution in prisons and corrective institutions and is intended to allow the inmate an opportunity to see the physician when he becomes sick. In reality it also fills the place of the drug store in the life of the average inmate, for through it he obtains necessities that few people in free society consult their physician about; such as, mouth washes, cold remedies, laxatives, tooth brushes, corn pads, tooth powder, antiseptics, etc. As a method of distributing medical services sick call is not ideal but it is practical. Of the above number reporting on sick call, three thousand and twenty-one (3,021), an average of about five per day, required more attention than could be given during sick call and were therefore accorded a private interview or examination. Eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine (88,769) individual prescriptions were filled in the drug room and delivered to the cell house, an average of one hundred and thirty-five per day. These were not all medical prescriptions as they are ordinarily thought of but include all sorts of drug sundries. Table number one is a summary of the routine work of handling ambulatory patients as well as this type of work can be tabulated. In addition this table should include the treatment of innumerable minor injuries incurred by the inmate population in the various shops and industries of the prison as well as the numerous men brought in to the hospital during the day, sick, after regular sick call hours.

Table No. 1 Examinations and Treatments

	1932-33	1933-34	Totals
Admission physical examinations.....	680	671	1,351
Discharge physical examinations.....	370	463	833
Parole physical examinations.....	230	285	515
Special physical examinations.....	104	156	260
Optical examinations.....	462	708	1,170
Dental attention.....	5,490	4,681	10,171
Treatments for gonorrhoea.....	1,405	1,461	2,866
Treatments for syphilis.....	4,276	4,086	8,362
Totals.....	13,017	12,511	25,528

The figures in this table relative to dental work show that the prison dentist sees an average of seventeen patients per day. The character of this work is of the highest and the amount is about the limit for one man, working without help. An increase in the scope of the work of the dental department has been effected within the past months. More time and effort has been given to hygienic and rehabilitative efforts as the burden of routine work has lessened since the inception of the present dental set-up thirty months ago. Cooperating with the psychiatric field service, eradication of dental foci of infection is being stressed as a part of the general medical program of health education for the individual inmate. Our present institution dentist deserves considerable commendation for the advances he has made in his department.

Our clinic for the treatment of syphilis usually has some fifty cases under treatment and in the past two years eight thousand three hundred and sixty-two (8,362) injections were given. Patients with syphilis are given treatment for one year after admission and longer if the case indicates further need. Every syphilitic receives a spinal fluid examination at the start and end of the treatment period and more frequently if it seems advisable, five hundred and thirty-nine such examinations having been made during the last two years (See Table Two). The treatment plan followed and the drugs used are in keeping with the best medical opinion of the times. Completely satisfactory results have been obtained in about seventy-five per cent of the patients treated to date.

A plan for the equitable distribution of optical attention and eye glasses to inmates has gradually been worked out which allows us to care for the greatest number of patients at the least possible cost. A small but fairly complete stock of good convex lenses and cheap metal frames are kept on hand and whenever possible prescriptions for glasses are filled from this stock. The majority of optical examinations are made by the prison physician and in difficult cases an optometrist is called in for more careful refraction. The optometrist is paid a set fee per examination and the glasses are ordered by the institution direct from the wholesale optical

companies. All inmates who are earning or who have funds of their own are required to pay the cost of the examination and glasses or as much of it as they are able. In needy cases without funds all expense is borne by the institution, and in these, attention is given to securing good quality lenses but cheap frames from stock are used. Table one also shows that eleven hundred and seventy inmates have received optical attention of some kind within the last biennium. The cost of this service for the last year of the biennium only was three hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty-three cents, thirty-eight dollars going for optometrist's fees and the remainder for frames, lenses, etc. This is an average of fifty-five (55) cents per patient. This average is not quite accurate since in a good many of the above eleven hundred and seventy instances the cost has been borne by the individual inmate. This system has proved very satisfactory. Its greatest faults are that we are short of room and that too much of the physician's time is occupied with this type of work. We should have a room which could be given over entirely to this work (and other eye, ear, nose and throat work) and an increase in appropriation so that more of it could be turned over to an oculist who is skilled in refraction.

Table No. 2—Laboratory Examinations

	1932-33	1933-34	Totals
Blood Chemistry Analyses by State Lab.....	821	768	1,589
Blood Wasserman Tests by State Lab.....	1,289	1,431	2,720
Urethral smears examined by State Lab.....	98	125	223
Sputum specimens examined by State Lab.....	35	47	82
Spinal Fluid examinations by State Lab.....	239	300	539
Totals	2,482	2,671	5,153
Urinalysis in prison hospital laboratory.....	750	684	1,434
Blood Counts in prison hospital laboratory.....	715	288	1,003
Spinal fluid Cell Cts. in prison hosp. Lab.....	239	300	539
Totals	1,704	1,272	2,976

Table two is a summary of the routine laboratory work for the biennial period and requires no comment except that the examinations made in the prison hospital laboratory are of uncertain and unsteady quality because of the changes in inmate personnel. The service which we receive from the laboratory of The Wisconsin Psychiatric Institution and The State Laboratory of Hygiene, however, is excellent.

Table number three records the deaths which have occurred in the institution during the last two years. You will note that in only two cases an autopsy was performed. In my opinion it should be required that every death be followed by a thorough post mortem examination and tissue study, preferably by a competent pathologist. In four of the deaths a coroner's inquest was held as we have made it a practice to recommend a coroner's inquest in all cases of

Table No. 3—Showing Deaths in Institution During This Biennium

Name	Number	Date of Death	Cause of Death	Age at Death	Remarks
Peter Boitsch.....	11095	Sept. 17, 1932	Intestinal obstruction.....	49	Had served 22 years on a life sentence for murder. A Serbian. Operated on day of death. Partial Autopsy.
Gilbert Nelson.....	19036	Nov. 12, 1932	Coronary occlusion.....	57	Had served 2 years and 3 months on a 1 to 3 year sentence for burglary from Marinette. Sudden death. Autopsy and coroner's inquest.
Frank Weinserski.....	20287	Jan. 12, 1933	Surgical shock following removal of bullet from brain.....	47	Had served 9 months on a 14 to 25 year sentence for 2nd degree murder from Milwaukee Co. Epileptic seizures from self inflicted bullet wound before admission. Operated on day of death.
Jesse Howard.....	18891	Mar. 7, 1933	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	44	Had served 2 years and 10 months on a 30 year sentence for assault and robbery armed from Milwaukee Co.
Fred Willett.....	18359	April 29, 1933	Peritonitis from perforated gastric ulcer.....	26	Had served 3 years and 11 months on a 10 to 30 year sentence for assault and robbery armed from Milwaukee Co. Operated on 6 days before death.
William Johnson.....	20004	May 6, 1933	Suicide by hanging.....	20	Had served 1 year and 6 months on a 14 to 18 year sentence for murder 2nd degree from Milwaukee Co. Coroner's inquest.
John Wagie.....	18378	July 28, 1933	Peritonitis from Empyema of the gall bladder.....	50	Had served 4 years and 1 month on a 30 year sentence for Rape from Milwaukee Co. Operated on 7 days before death.
Neil Brigson.....	21002	Sept. 16, 1933	Suicide by hanging.....	27	Had served 4 months and 27 days on a 1 to 3 year sentence for adultery from Vernon Co.—2nd attempt at suicide in a week. Coroner's inquest held.
M. C. Wilkie.....	18684	Sept. 25, 1933	Senility. Arterio-sclerosis. Myocarditis and fractured hip.....	77	Had served 3 years and 8 months on a 3 to 7 year sentence for forgery from Milwaukee Co.—Fell out of bed and broke his hip 6 weeks before death.
George Carley.....	19740	Sept. 28, 1933	Myocarditis and Arterio-Sclerosis with chronic passive congestion..	70	Had served 2 years and 2 months on a 1 to 3 year sentence for sodomy from Sheboygan Co.—Died of old age.
J. M. Watcher.....	20673	Oct. 25, 1933	Suicide by hanging.....	46	Had served 1 year on a 14 to 25 year sentence for 2nd degree murder from Pepin Co.—Coroner's inquest held.

suicide or unexpected death. It is noteworthy that at the time of this writing there have been no deaths in the institution for eight months.

Our records show that three hundred and thirty-one inmates were sentenced to solitary confinement within the last two years, the average period of confinement being five days. Each of these men was inspected by the prison physician daily while undergoing this punishment. In only a few instances was it necessary to recommend a cessation of punishment and in all such instances the recommendation was promptly executed.

Because we possess no X-ray equipment we are required to take inmates needing such examinations out of the institution for this purpose. Each instance of this kind requires an executive order and no little time and inconvenience on the part of several people. Furthermore these examinations are expensive and consequently a great many cases of various kinds which should have further investigation by means of X-ray do not receive it. The use of the X-ray is absolutely essential in the proper treatment of fractures and tuberculosis, at least, and is highly desirable in many other types of cases. Table number four gives the number of inmates who had to be taken out on executive order for X-ray examinations during the last two years and shows the type of examinations made. The total number is fifty-seven and at an average cost of five dollars the amount expended for this service is two hundred and eighty-five dollars, which in a few years would purchase an X-ray outfit of our own.

Table No. 4—Inmates Taken Out of Institution on Executive Order for X-ray Examinations

For X-ray of	No. of Cases
Arm, wrist and hand.....	17
Head.....	1
Knee.....	2
Ankle.....	6
For location of bullet.....	2
Elbow.....	1
Fluroscopy of elbow.....	1
Clavicle.....	1
Abdomen.....	1
Hip.....	1
Gastro-intestinal tract.....	3
Shoulder.....	1
Teeth.....	9
Chest.....	7
Mandible.....	4
Total.....	57

The Wisconsin General Hospital at Madison is used by the prison for certain types of special work. In table number five is a list of the cases from the prison which have been cared for at this

institution during the past biennial period. This service is an expense to the institution but it is highly satisfactory and very much a necessity in selected cases. During this biennium one case of tuberculosis was sent to the State Sanatorium at Wales for eight months. Two prisoners were released on sick parole diagnosed as subacute bacterial endocarditis, both of whom expired a few months after release.

Table No. 5—Diagnosis and Number of Cases Sent to Wisconsin General Hospital for Treatment

Cystoscopy.....	1
Optical attention.....	1
Orthopedic consultation.....	2
Orthopedic operation on left elbow.....	1
Orthopedic operation on left knee.....	1
Orthopedic operation on right forearm.....	1
For diagnosis Medical and Neurological.....	1
Treatment of Tuberculous Adenopathy.....	1
Total.....	9

Sixty-five prisoners were transferred to the Central State Hospital for Criminal Insane in the last two years. Twelve of these were transferred for further treatment of neurosyphilis and of these twelve, three have since been returned to the prison. Fifty-three were transferred on account of various types of insanity or pronounced mental deficiency and of the fifty-three, two have been returned and three died at the Central State Hospital. We are fortunate that we have a set-up which allows for the quick transfer of such cases into an atmosphere more suitable to the treatment of mental diseases. In many prisons such inmates are allowed to remain locked in cells for many months, awaiting action of the courts before such transfers can be effected. It is noteworthy that since the establishment of the prison school there has been a decided improvement in the mental health of the inmate population. In many specific instances I have noted distinct improvement in the mental outlook of some psychoneurotic individual and it is a fact that the number of psychoses which have developed since the inception of this school has lessened. The obvious reason is, of course, that the amount of idleness has decreased. Confinement to a cell in a feeble-minded or psychoneurotic prisoner frequently results in insanity.

Five hundred and thirty-five inmates were hospitalized for sickness of some sort during this period and table number six presents a summary of their ailments. Twenty-one major surgical operations were performed by our consulting surgeons at a cost of ten hundred and fifty dollars. In addition some eighty-three other minor operations were performed by the prison physician. These operations are tabulated in tables number seven, eight and nine.

Table No. 6—Showing Type and Number of Cases Treated in the Prison Hospital During the Biennium

Diagnosis:	Cases 1932-33	Cases 1933-34	Total for Biennium
Abscess of Leg.....		4	4
Testicle.....	1		1
Rectum.....	2		2
Alveolus.....	1	1	2
Tonsil.....	4	1	5
Foot.....	1		1
Forearm.....		1	1
Heel.....	1		1
Buttock.....	1		1
Acute Conjunctivitis.....	1		1
Acute Urinary Retention.....	1	1	2
Acne.....	1	1	2
Alcoholic Dementia.....	2	4	6
Arthritis.....	3	1	4
Asthma.....	4	1	5
Appendicitis.....	8	7	15
Bursitis of Elbow.....	1		1
Bullet in Brain.....	1		1
Burns of Hand.....		1	1
Contusion of Thigh.....		1	1
L. Knee.....	1		1
L. Leg.....	2		2
L. Elbow.....	2		2
L. Hand.....	1	1	2
L. Orbital Region.....	1		1
L. Foot.....	2	1	3
Chronic Eczema.....	2	1	3
Chronic Colitis.....	2	2	4
Cellulitis Left Calf.....	1		1
Chronic Bronchitis.....	4	2	6
Carbuncle-Neck.....	1		1
Chronic Valvular Heart Disease.....	4		4
Congestive Heart Failure.....	2	2	4
Duodenal Ulcer.....	2	2	4
Dementia Praecox.....	4	2	6
Diabetes.....	1		1
Dermatitis Medicamentosa.....	1	1	2
Deviated Septum.....		1	1
Erythema Multiforme.....		1	1
Epidermophytosis of Hands.....	1	4	5
of Feet.....		1	1
Epilepsy.....	4		4
Epididymitis.....	2		2
Fracture of Wrist.....	1	2	3
Clavicle.....	1	1	2
Fibula.....	3		3
Humerus.....	1	3	4
Metacarpals.....	1	1	2
Maxilla.....	1		1
Tibia.....	1		1
Hip.....		1	1
Olecranon.....		1	1
Nose.....		1	1
Phalanges.....		2	2
Radius.....	1	1	2
Ilium.....		1	1
Ulna.....	1		1

Diagnosis:	Cases 1932-33	Cases 1933-34	Total for Biennium
Gall Bladder Disease.....	4	7	11
Glaucoma.....	1		1
Gastro Intestinal Upset.....	6	8	14
Hernia.....	1	1	2
Hemorrhage following Tooth Extraction.....	9	4	13
Hyperthyroidism.....	4		4
Herpes Zoster.....	1	1	2
Hypertrophied Tonsils for Operation.....	8	14	22
Hematuria.....		2	2
Hemorrhoids.....	12	12	24
Hypertensive Cardio Vascular Disease.....	4	7	11
Hematemesis.....	2	2	4
Hemorrhage following Tonsillectomy.....	1		1
Interstitial Keratitis.....	1		1
Intestinal Parasites.....	6		6
Infected Hands.....	3	1	4
Intestinal Obstruction.....	1		1
Iridocyclitis.....	4	1	5
Influenza.....	10	1	11
Ingrown Toe Nail.....		4	4
Internal Derangement Knee Joint.....		1	1
Intercostalgia.....		1	1
Impacted Third Molar.....		1	1
Infiltration Cubital Space with Neo.....	1		1
Ludwig's Angina.....	1		1
Laceration of Scalp.....	1		1
of Hand.....		4	4
Lymphadenitis-following Tooth Extraction.....	1	1	2
Lumbago.....	1	3	4
Manic Depressive Psychosis.....	2	3	5
Mental Deficiency with Psychosis.....	2	4	6
Mitral Stenosis.....	2	2	4
Malingering.....	4	3	7
Mucous Colitis.....	1		1
Myocarditis.....	1	1	2
Neurasthenia.....	1	1	2
Neurosyphilis.....	3	1	4
Narcotic Addiction.....		2	2
Needle in Jaw.....		2	2
Nephrolithiasis.....	2	1	3
Otitis Media.....	2		2
Osteomyelitis of Humerus.....	2	1	3
of Tibia.....		2	2
of Mandible.....		2	2
of Femur.....		1	1
Observation.....	20	39	59
Prison Neurosis.....	3	10	13
Prison Psychosis.....	4	3	7
Paraphimosis.....	1		1
Plebitis of Leg.....	2		2
Pneumonia.....	1	1	2
Psoriasis.....	1	1	2
Pernicious Anemia.....		2	2
Paroxysmal Tachycardia.....		1	1
Peptic Ulcer-Perforated.....	1		1
Peptic Ulcer.....	4	3	7
Pylonephritis.....	1		1
Reaction from Sulpharsphenamine.....	1		1
from Bismuth.....	1		1
from Small Pox Vaccine.....	1		1

Diagnosis:	Cases 1932-33	Cases 1933-34	Total for Biennium
Sprained Ankle.....	4	1	5
Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis.....	2	1	3
Spinal Puncture-Admitted for.....	18	13	31
Senility-Arterio-Sclerosis.....		4	4
Suicide-Attempted.....		1	1
Spastic Paraplegia.....		1	1
Stump Ulceration.....		1	1
Singultus.....	1		1
Suppurative Lymphadenitis.....	1		1
Trachoma.....	1	1	2
Tonsillitis Follicular.....		2	2
Tabetic Crises.....	1		1
Tenia Versicolor.....	1		1
Tuberculosis Adenopathy-Cervical.....		1	1
Thrombosis-Leg Veins.....		1	1
Toothache.....	2		2
Tuberculosis Pulmonary.....	7	6	13
with Effusion.....	2	1	3
Upper Respiratory Infection.....	8	6	14
Urethral Stricture.....	2	2	4

Table No. 7—Operations by Visiting Surgeons at State Expense

Operations:	1932-33	1933-34	Total
Appendicitis.....	3	4	7
Hernia.....		1	1
Empyema.....		1	1
Urinary Obstruction.....	1	1	2
Osteo-Myelitis.....	3	1	4
Gall Bladder Disease.....		2	2
Intestinal Obstruction.....	1		1
Bullet in Brain.....	1		1
Goitre.....	1		1
Perforated Stomach Ulcer.....	1		1
Total.....	11	10	21

Table No. 8—Operations by Visiting Surgeons at Inmates' Expense

Operations:	1932-33	1933-34	Total
Tonsillectomies.....	1	8	9
Hemorrhoidectomies.....		1	1
Submucous Resection.....		1	1
Total.....	1	10	11

Table No. 9—Minor Operations by the Prison Physician

Operations:	1932-33	1933-34	Total
Hemorrhoidectomies.....	9	7	16
Circumcision.....	1		1
Reduction of fracture and application cast.....	7	4	11
Tonsillectomies.....	7	7	14
Removal of skin cancer.....	1	2	3
Amputation of finger.....	1	2	3
Removal of ingrown toe nail.....		3	3
Incision of Osteomyelitis Abscess.....		1	1
Biopsy.....		1	1
Miscellaneous.....	16	14	30
Total.....	42	41	83

My experience in the practice of medicine in this institution within the past thirty-one months here emphasized for me the shortcomings of our medical service. It has pointed the way to a conception of an ideal prison medical service. The prison is a small city which in every way except the medical is complete in itself. It should also be complete in regard to its medical department for it should be unnecessary only in the most exceptional instances for an inmate to be taken outside for medical care. We need a modern hospital building in which all of the latest diagnostic and therapeutic procedures would be possible. It should be well equipped and staffed with at least one civilian steward, nurse, laboratory and X-ray technician, and record clerk. A visiting professional staff representing the various medical specialties should be available for consulting and operative work. This should be our goal in planning a more effective medical service. Modern penology seems to be drifting toward a more individualized study of delinquents and a more careful planning of their treatment, medical and otherwise, during their imprisonment. The value of closer study and greater knowledge of the individual inmate along various lines is being recognized as of value in the administration of parole laws. The usefulness of medicine, psychiatric and surgery, along with education and disciplinary training, as instruments of reform is being recognized. Before our prison medical department can be of its maximum usefulness in a program of medical rehabilitation we must begin to build such a department as I have described. An essential of such a department is ultimately a good hospital building. However, we can improve without a new building.

First of all we must broaden our surgical program. In the past we have employed an outside surgeon at a set fee per operation to care for surgical emergencies only. Some way needs to be found so that cases which are not emergencies can be cared for. The correction of surgical correctable defects is an essential part of any program of medical rehabilitation as well as being what is only right for the relief of suffering. I am frequently placed in a most trying predicament by having to refuse surgical attention to inmates with large hernias and such other troublesome and painful afflictions because such operations are not classed as emergencies. We must have a larger appropriation for surgery either to carry on on a larger scale with our present arrangements or for the employment of surgeons on a different basis, that is, on a part time basis to give a certain amount of time to operative work at the prison instead of being paid a fee per operation. Our ability to supply dentures and eye glasses for inmates who have no money of their own is also limited for financial reasons. An increase in appropriation for surgery should include a small appropriation for these purposes. I therefore recommend the establishment of a definite appropriation for surgery, dentures and eye glasses.

Secondly, pending the realization of our present plans for a new

hospital building we can establish a dispensary somewhere in the institution. I am certain that space can be found for such a project. In a dispensary all the routine work of examining new commitments, the daily sick call, and the treatment of syphilis and gonorrhoea would be carried on. It would also include the drug room, the dental department, the psychiatric field service, and the optical department. It would also allow room for the installation of X-ray equipment, and an eye, ear, nose and throat room. It would result in a substantial increase in bed space in the present hospital where all these are now carried on, and allow us to increase our facilities for the care and treatment of tuberculosis as well as other types of bed patients. I therefore urge the establishment of such a dispensary.

In the third place we can employ a nurse. The care and treatment of sick prisoners suffers most by comparison with the standards of treatment in free society when the quality of our nursing service is considered. We are required at present to use all inmate nurses and attendants and while an occasional skilled and capable prisoner nurse is available, most of these attendants have little or no training or inclination for the work. These inmates work in the hospital under the supervision of the prison physician but it is not possible to supervise the minute nursing details of each and every patient. The solution to this problem is the employment of a full time graduate male nurse to supervise the work of inmate nurses and attendants. I earnestly request that a graduate male nurse be added to the civilian staff of our hospital.

Fourth, in order that we may carry out the recommendations of the psychiatric field service in regard to tonsil operations, I recommend the employment of an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist who shall hold a certain number of clinics at the prison each month and give a certain number of days to operating. Such a service would provide expert consultation in cases of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Fifth, I feel that my efforts, as well as those of others dealing with inmate problems, to understand and help the individual prisoner would be enhanced by closer cooperation with my fellow officials. I have been impressed by the apparent absence of a definite plan of attack on our mutual problem of the treatment of delinquency. Perhaps the plan has been there but I have failed to see it. For the purpose of securing a more unified effort I would like to suggest the inauguration of weekly conferences, to be participated in by all those interested, in which each new inmate's problems and the aims of the prison program shall be discussed with him, after he has been studied and interviewed by the various departments.

Many of the problems of the medical department would be solved by the construction of a new hospital building, the need for which is granted by all who know the facts. I know that you, Warden

Lee, are anxious for its construction because you are desirous that all prisoners under your care shall have adequate medical attention. It is this spirit on your part which has so often encouraged me in the face of difficult situations. I want to thank you for your help and encouragement and express my appreciation for the splendid cooperation of Deputy Warden Taft and Mr. L. Neil Larsen in my efforts to develop a more efficient medical service for this institution.

Respectfully,

R. O. SETTLE, M. D.,
Prison Physician.

In closing this report, I wish to thank your board and His Excellency, Governor A. G. Schmedeman, for the keen interest you have taken in this institution and for the kindly advice and counsel you have so cheerfully given to me. It is an honor as well as a pleasure to have been associated with you.

I wish also to thank the officers of this institution for their loyalty and cooperation. I particularly appreciate the services of G. S. Taft, Deputy Warden, and L. Neil Larsen, Chief Accountant. Their loyalty and cooperation have meant much to me.

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR LEE,
Warden.

NINETEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY

Green Bay, Wisconsin

FOR THE
BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY

Green Bay, Wisconsin

OFFICERS.

E. H. EKLUND.....	<i>Superintendent and Steward</i>
C. W. MCCREADY.....	<i>Assistant Superintendent</i>
B. P. KRAMER.....	<i>Assistant Steward</i>

LOCATION

The institution is located about four miles south of Green Bay and two miles north of De Pere, Brown County, on Federal Highway 41.

The legislature of 1897 instructed the Board of Control to purchase two hundred acres of land, and erect a reformatory to care for six hundred inmates, ranging in age from 16 to 30 for first offenders. In accordance with this instruction \$15,000 was paid for 198 acres lying between Green Bay and De Pere.

In 1898 James E. Heg was appointed Superintendent and instructed to proceed with construction as far as was possible with the balance of the appropriation. The work has been carried on by inmate labor as fast as funds were available, until today the institution is practically completed with the exception of a chapel.

Three honor camps are operated—one at the Oneida Farm where clearing has been in progress since the purchase in 1920.

Camp No. 2 is located about 8 miles from the institution and known as the Ferndell Farm project. This farm and the Oneida Farm are cultivated intensely.

The third camp is at Amberg, Wisconsin, for the operation of a granite quarry to furnish rough granite for building purposes.

PURPOSE

To correct and remove those criminal or evil tendencies and influence which render the persons confined therein a menace to society, and to help them to become good citizens.

COMMITMENT

Age and Class: Male persons not less than 16 years nor more than 25 years, convicted the first time of a felony except first or second degree murder; or convicted the first time of any misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction for one year or more. Persons previously convicted and committed by a Juvenile Court are classified as though no such previous conviction occurred. (Section 54.02.)

Sentence: All sentences shall be for an indeterminate term, the minimum being the minimum named in the statute governing the

offense, and the maximum as named by the court which may be less but not less than one year nor more than the maximum named in the statute governing the offense, unless the specific statute governing the offense states otherwise. (Section 54.03.)

Good Time: For good conduct a prisoner is entitled to so-called "good time" (shortening of sentence) as follows:

- 1 month from 1st year.
- 2 months from 2nd year.
- 3 months from 3rd year.
- 4 months from 4th year.
- 5 months from 5th year.
- 6 months from 6th year and every year thereafter.

Example: Take the case of a person sentenced to a term of from 1 to 3 years; he may be discharged in 2½ years, having earned 6 months good time. A term 1 to 10 years may be completed in 6 years and 3 months. (Section 54.05.)

Transfers: Board of Control may transfer inmates of the Industrial School for Boys, who are 17 years or older, and inmates of other institutions, public or private, who have reached same age but were eligible to be committed to the Industrial School for Boys, until they are 21 years of age. (Section 54.07 (3).)

The Board of Control with approval of the Governor, may transfer and convict in the State Prison, within the age limits of the Reformatory, convicted for first time of a felony, or convicted the first time of any misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction for one year or more; except those convicted of murder in the first or second degree. (Section 54.07 (2).)

PAROLE

The Board of Control may parole, whenever suitable employment has been secured, and his past conduct for a reasonable time has satisfied said board that he will be law abiding, temperate, honest and industrious.

For the purpose of administering parole, the Board of Control has ruled that an application for parole must have been in the first grade for at least 90 days before his case can be considered.

New arrivals are placed in the second grade and by good conduct may be advanced to the first grade in 6 months. Hence any inmate of the Reformatory may ordinarily have a hearing for parole in about 9 months after his arrival. The length of sentence in no way affects this procedure. (Section 57.07.)

The Board of Control holds parole meetings at this institution in January, March, May, July, September and November.

DISCHARGE

At the end of the maximum sentence less good time earned. The Governor may, upon recommendation of superintendent of the Reformatory and the Board of Control, discharge any inmate after the minimum has been served. (Section 54.03 (2).)

Date Opened.....		1898
Institutional Bed Capacity.....		592
Camps		
Owned.....	77	
Rented.....	75	152
<hr/>		
Total Available Beds.....		744
Number of Inmates June 30, 1933.....		661
Number of Inmates June 30, 1934.....		531
Area of Grounds, Acres.....		70
Acreage Under Cultivation.....		1,622
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1934.....		\$1,047,397.70
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1934.....		\$479,236.99
<hr/>		
	Year Ending	Year Ending
Expenditures	June 30, 1933	June 30, 1934
Operation.....	\$239,101.00	\$198,704.00
Repairs and Maintenance.....	22,413.00	20,487.00
<hr/>		
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis).....	\$261,514.00	\$219,191.00
Permanent Improvements.....	37,219.00	28,738.00
<hr/>		
Total Expenditures.....	\$298,733.00	\$247,929.00
<hr/>		
Average Daily Number of Inmates.....	757	574
Per Capita Cost per Week (Operation and		
Repair and Maintenance).....	\$6.64	\$7.35
Average Number of Officers and Employees....	90	85

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the 19th biennial report of the Wisconsin State Reformatory for the period ending June 30, 1934.

The population on June 30, 1932 was 776, reaching the peak of 808 on September 27, 1932, decreasing to 531 on June 30, 1934.

The change in the age limit from 17 to 30 to 16 to 25, the improved probation and parole system, and the establishment of federal C.C.C. camps were all governing forces in causing this decrease.

Even with this decrease, I sincerely hope our curtailed budget can be met, for our entire staff is working on a very conservative basis, and our requested needs have not gone beyond a point of the vital needs of the safety and welfare of the inmates, which will through dire necessity mean increased requests for the next budget.

Our major needs for the new budget are as follows: \$36,000.00 to make effective the present law demanding eight hours per day for guards.

\$75,000.00 to construct and equip a modern seventy-five bed capacity hospital within the walls.

\$25,000.00 to construct a combined machine, blacksmith and paint shop. This is imperative as the machine shop is operated in a section of the powerhouse required for new units that are now being added to the A. C. installation. The blacksmith shop is crowded between the boilers in the boiler room, and the present paint shop is a hazard in its only available quarters in the administration building.

\$30,000.00 to complete the balance of installation of equipment for the change over in electric current from D. C. to A. C. already under way.

\$7,500.00 to construct a duplex residence at the Oneida Unit.

\$4,000.00 for construction at Oneida unit of a piggery, chicken house, machine shed and garage.

\$7,500.00 to acquire 300 additional acres of cut-over land at Oneida.

\$6,000.00 to construct an over-head water supply tank within the walls of the institution.

\$1,500.00 to install two sound picture machines.

\$4,800.00 for two additional male teachers for the biennial period.

\$2,500.00 for school equipment, with added lighting facilities.

\$2,000.00 to finish cementing driveway in front of the institution.

\$3,500.00 to equip our present swimming pool with proper equipment so that the water can be chlorinated and be made available at all times for the use of the boys. No doubt you recall that the drain of this tank is below the level of the sewage system, and when we did use it in a crude way it was necessary to pump the water out at such frequent intervals that the cost was prohibitive. Inasmuch as we are anticipating that the eight hour law will eventually come, it is certain that there will be more activities along recreational and schooling lines that we are able to participate in now. Therefore this pool will certainly be more imperative to the institution recreational program.

INDUSTRIES

Our industries conform to the state-use system, and have been operated within the code.

The granite industry is continuing in the construction of buildings blocks for the State Office Building, having completed \$70,202.69 worth of material.

The tailoring department has been kept busy, but has met cur-

tailment due to interference of an extended school program. Nevertheless it has proven a valuable trade school.

The auto school has developed into a trade, or vocational department more than an industry, and has remained self-supporting so far through the painting of automobiles from the outside, other than Green Bay.

FARMS

During the past two years there has been about 2,100 acres under cultivation at the institution farm, Ferndell, and Oneida. 600 acres of this is owned by the institution, and the balance is worked on a fifty-fifty basis; also 150 acres is rented.

Considerable attention has been given to the development of a field program in the past two years. Our chief aim is to produce a liberal supply of all products that can be consumed at the institution, and produce enough feed for all the stock to avoid buying on the open market.

The garden program has been arranged to produce an abundant supply of fresh vegetables throughout the season for the table, and all the surplus is furnished to the canning department, where it is canned for later use. The following list of vegetables canned in the season of 1933 will furnish an idea of what the garden produced outside of what was consumed fresh on the tables:

Apples canned.....	1,491 gals.
String beans.....	1,111 gals.
Beets.....	153 gals.
Carrots.....	456 gals.
Corn.....	608 gals.
Crab apples.....	118 gals.
Grapes.....	120 gals.
Jell.....	346 gals.
Mincemeat.....	36 gals.
Chow-chow.....	100 gals.
Pickles.....	30 bbls.
Strawberries.....	157 gals.
Tomatoes.....	3,239 gals.
Peas.....	1,782 gals.

There was placed in storage the following:

Onions.....	13,676 lbs.
Carrots.....	21,991 lbs.
Cabbage.....	52,178 lbs.
Beets.....	23,939 lbs.
Potatoes.....	4,500 bu.
Raspberries.....	149 gals.
Rhubarb.....	468 gals.
Sauerkraut.....	45 bbls.

The placing of a full time officer in charge of the garden for season 1934 is giving very satisfactory results and will pay good dividends, because everything is harvested at the proper time and given good attention during the growing season.

In 1932 a new root cellar was completed which the institution had been in need of for many years. It contains 8,000 bushels storage space for perishable foods, such as potatoes, carrots, cabbage, rutabagas, fruits, etc. At the present time we are feeding potatoes that are solid and firm and of good quality which has been in storage for ten months with very little loss through shrinkage.

In 1932 a six acre orchard was set out north of the institution. The varieties of fruit selected are so arranged to meet the need of the institution and not for commercial use. Sixteen varieties of apples will furnish fresh fruit from August to March. One hundred cherry trees will furnish fruit for canning, which will offset the purchase of dried fruit. There is also 100 plum trees of five different varieties. This orchard, with the six acre orchard started on the Oneida Farm six years ago, will produce an abundant supply of cheap wholesome food.

It became necessary to grow a selection of choice dairy feed for the herd, from which many good records have been made in milk and butter. The following is a list of feed produced in 1933, not including the Ferndell project:

Hay.....	583 tons
Mangel beets.....	80 tons
Straw.....	306 tons
Corn silage.....	1097 tons

We threshed 11,088 bushels of grain. Instead of feeding the rye and barley to the stock we found it more profitable to exchange it for bran, corn, oilmeal and oats. Alfalfa hay has been a good paying crop in three ways on this farm. First, it adds fertility to the soil; second, it produces abundant supply of feed; and third, in 1933 we threshed 210 bushels of seed, which furnished all the other institutions with seed.

The Reformatory harvested 500 tons of sugar beets in the fall of 1933. This crop provided the institution with all the sugar it needs and beet pulp for dairy herd. Lime is also received from the factory, which is used for sanitary purposes in the barns and for conditioning the soil for alfalfa. As the government has placed a process tax on sugar, it became necessary to increase the acreage in beets this season, and I estimate a harvest of approximately 700 tons in 1934.

About 500 bushels of navy beans have been produced the past 2 years, which is enough for our institution.

Our 307 acre farm at Oneida has developed into a good producing farm. It is all cleared and broke except 10 acres, which will be finished this fall. At present a new silo 16 feet in diameter and 50 feet deep is being built at our new barn. This will be helpful in starting a dairy or beef herd, necessary for meat requirements. A

modern bunkhouse built of granite, and fireproof, was completed this spring. It has room for 72 inmates, which calls for additional buildings and land mentioned elsewhere in this report.

QUARRY

This 80 acre state owned quarry site has furnished necessary raw material for the State office building even more rapidly than required, as well as material for the new bunkhouse at Oneida. During 1932 new equipment purchased was properly housed by the erection of buildings to care for a modern granite saw and electric operated hoist. Working on a more efficient basis, our crew has been cut to 24 boys. The morale and discipline is excellent.

1932-1933

1932 and 1933 activities consisted of replacement of the old slate roof on the North cellhouse to one of slate, completed in December at a cost of \$6,984.38.

Having lost our horse barn in 1931, this unit was reconstructed partially of concrete at a small cost above insurance allowance, and finished in December, 1933.

Between June and December, 1932, acoustic material was put on the ceiling of the chapel, and the antiquated heating system was changed to fan type, which has proven less expensive in operation.

In June, 1932 the Forestry Camp at Athelstane, Marinette County, was established to take care of our over-crowded population. This camp was turned over to the State Prison in July, 1933.

May 15, 1933 saw the beginning of the erection of an all-granite building at Oneida unit, to be used for living quarters for inmates and guards. The material from the quarry proved very valuable. The building is 27x127 in dimension, has a full basement and two stories. It was occupied on May 1, 1934, cost \$12,974.30 and was built by inmates under able craftsmen advisors.

In October, 1933 weather stripping was installed in our school rooms and hospital, contributing greatly to the comfort of the boys, as well as adding to the conservation of fuel.

In December, 1933, was started the project of changing the electrical distribution system from D. C. to A. C., and requests for completion of this project will appear in our new budget. This is very imperative.

Early in 1934 cages on solitary doors were removed, thus modernizing our forms of punishment, which is a real advancement in humane treatment in this type of institution.

MEDICAL

As this report is somewhat extensive, may I suggest that your Board use such material as you deem necessary to show what we are doing and our handicapped equipment.

Mr. E. H. Eklund, Superintendent.

Dear Sir: The following is a report of the medical, surgical, dental, and laboratory work completed during the past two fiscal years, ending June 30, 1934.

The accompanying report indicates improvement in the health of the institution. For the first half of the Biennium the percentage of the population confined to bed because of sickness was 7.1 per cent for January 1933; and for the corresponding month in 1934 the percentage is 3.5 per cent.

The following is general data concerning activity in the hospital:

Four inmates were transferred to the Central State Hospital.

Four were transferred to the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Wales. One was returned from Wales after no Tuberculosis was found.

Three mortalities occurred during the biennium.

One died at St. Vincent's Hospital from gunshot wounds received while on parole.

One by suicide in the institution.

One died of Purpura Hemorrhagica at Bellin Memorial Hospital.

Admitted during the two years were: 35.4 per cent with infected tonsils. In need of dental attention 29 per cent.

The average number of patients in the hospital daily.....	6.9
Average number of patients in sick cell daily.....	10.5
Total number of sick call reports.....	10,890
Patients confined in Green Bay hospitals.....	82
Patients confined in the Institution Hospital.....	590
X-ray examinations completed.....	79
Novocaine anaesthetics used.....	266
Ethyl chloride was used for tooth extractions and surface anaesthesia	
Basal Metabolism tests completed at St. Vincents.....	5
The Psychiatric Field Service completed 1994 examinations	

New equipment in the hospital includes:

- Electric refrigerator; used for food and biologicals.
- Steam table, used to keep foods heated for the hospital patients.
- Two mechanical beds with adjustable foot, knee and head rest.
- Ten white regulation hospital beds.

One hundred and twenty were admitted with either active venereal disease or history of infection; 14 per cent.

The following medical and surgical work was completed by the attending physician:

Herniotomy.....	28	Amputation of finger.....	4
Appendectomy.....	28	Tonsillectomy.....	237
Varicocele.....	1	Sub-mucus resection.....	8
Circumcision.....	14	Hemorrhoidectomy.....	8
Excision of Lipoma.....	1	Spinal puncture.....	150
Removal of dermal cyst.....	1	Epithelioma removed.....	1
Repair of fracture.....	17	Tooth extraction.....	162
Opening and drainage of infections.....			290
Repair of lacerated fingers.....			4
Pari-tonsillar abscess opened and drained.....			10
Removal of venereal warts.....			2
Removal of foreign body from hand.....			3
Removal of deformed toenail.....			1
Removal of bullets from chest wall.....			1
Removal of warts from scalp.....			1
Thirty-one were confined to Bellin Memorial Hospital.			
Thirty-five were confined to St. Vincent's Hospital			
Three were confined to St. Mary's Hospital.			

X-ray examination was done in sixty-six cases:

Extremities.....	39	Shoulder.....	3	Kidneys.....	1
Chest.....	7	Stomach.....	1	Spine.....	3
Eye.....	1	Colon.....	1	Hip.....	1
Teeth.....	6	Jaw.....	2	Lungs.....	3

Eight hundred and twenty-eight physical examinations were completed.

Sick call was held on 421 days.

Thirty-four cases of Gonorrhoea were treated.

One case each of heart disease and goitre were treated at St. Vincent's Hospital.

One case of Purpura Hemorrhagica was treated at Bellin Memorial Hospital.

The following surgery was completed by the eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist at St. Mary's Hospital:

Enucleation of eye.....	1	Curretage of both eyelids for	
Removal of cataract.....	1	trachoma.....	1
Removal of Chalazion.....	2	Foreign objects from eye.....	1

Nine hundred and ninety-one examinations were completed.

Glasses were prescribed and fitted for seventy-two.

Twenty-four pairs of glasses were repaired.

X-ray examination was done in two cases at St. Mary's Hospital:

Foreign object in eye and traumatic cataract.....	1
Teeth.....	1

Foreign object was removed from the eye in three cases at the institution.

One case each of Gonorrhoea Ophthalmia and Iritis were treated at St. Mary's Hospital and the Institution.

Record of dental work for the hospital began April, 1933, and shows the following work was completed from that time to June 30, 1934:

Fillings.....	215	Plates.....	18	Treatment.....	529
Crowns.....	14	Cleaned.....	83	Extractions.....	121
				Bridge Work.....	5

The following work was completed by the Institution Nurse:

Blood Counts.....	961	Spinal Fluid Cell Count.....	142
Urinalysis.....	980		

Laboratory specimens obtained and sent to Green Bay or to Madison for diagnosis:

Blood Wassermann.....	1605	Sputum for T. B.....	169
Blood Chemistry.....	1029	Urine for T. B.....	1
Urethral Smear.....	233	Faeces for T. B.....	1
Eye Smear.....	8	Spinal Fluid Cell Count.....	4
Faeces for Typhoid.....	3	Spinal Fluid Wassermann.....	142
Agglutination.....	44	Tonsil tissue for T. B.....	1
Nose and throat cultures for Diphtheria.....			165
Cultures for Vincent's Angina.....			14

The following electro-therapy treatments were administered:

Infra-Red Ray	19 patients received treatments.
Ultra-Violet Ray	12 patients received treatments.

Two hundred and seventy new inmates were vaccinated against small pox: 32 per cent of all admitted for two years.

The Von Pirquet skin test for Tuberculosis was given to seventy-three new inmates.

Patients in sick cell who require special diet receive meals from the hospital. Within a short time it is intended to serve all the meals for sick cell from the hospital.

Meals for three diabetic patients were selected from the items on the regular menu and served from the hospital. At present there is one diabetic; when admitted blood sugar was 500 mg., at present is 118 mg., which is within normal limits, through use of insulin and diet.

Temperature of patients in sick cell and the hospital are taken every day. Guard house is visited when inmates are confined there.

Cooperation with the parole department consists of individual reports of each inmate applying for parole, regarding the disposal made of the recommendations made by the Psychiatric Field Service.

Forty-eight inmates were taken to the office of the attending physician for X-ray examination and eight to St. Vincent's Hospital, seven to the office of Dr. Colignon, and two to St. Mary's Hospital.

Eleven cases of syphilis are under treatment at present.

Six have positive blood and negative spinal Wassermann. Four have shown much improvement. Two have shown little improvement, but have not been here long enough to have much treatment.

Two have Neuro-Syphilis. One of them has both positive blood and spinal Wassermann, and will need much more treatment. The other had negative blood and positive spinal Wassermann, when treatment was started. Spine is now negative with a few figures below 3 in the Gold Sol.

One has positive blood and a low grade curve in the Gold Sol and negative spinal Wassermann, and is showing improvement.

One has positive blood and negative spinal Wassermann and a few figures below 3 in the Gold Sol, and is showing improvement.

One has erratic blood Wassermann record, but no history of chancre, and the reaction has never been four plus. The blood reaction was unchanged.

One hundred and forty spinal punctures were performed on one hundred and three patients.

With syphilis 58; epilepsy 1; erratic blood Wassermann record 3; with abnormal reflexes 79; and one with abnormal reflexes who had suffered from meningitis.

The 79 spinal punctures for abnormal reflexes were done on sixty-two patients. Fifty-two had entirely normal fluid. Ten had negative spinal Wassermann and a few figures below three in the Gold Sol. One of them received treatment.

One with erratic blood Wassermann record had three examinations, all with negative fluid and a few figures below three in the Gold Sol.

The patient who showed history of previous meningitis had entirely negative fluid, but 366 cells.

The patient with epilepsy had entirely negative fluid.

Thirty-four were admitted with active Gonorrhoea.

Sixty-eight with history of infection.

Six were admitted with arrested syphilis.

Eighteen with active infection and in need of treatment.

Fifty-two were admitted with active venereal disease or 6 per cent.

One hundred and twenty with history or active infection; 14 per cent.

Twenty-five cases of syphilis were treated not counting those under treatment at present.

In eighteen of these results were obtained which can be considered satisfactory; 70 per cent.

(a) Seven cases had positive blood Wassermann and entirely negative spinal fluid Wassermann. Permanent negative Wassermann was obtained in all cases.

(b) Nine had Neuro-Syphilis with positive spinal fluid Wassermann and positive blood. Seven could be called satisfactory when discharged.

One was discharged with little improvement except lower figures in the Gold Sol.

One died of Purpura Hemorrhagica; received little treatment.

(c) One case with negative blood and positive spinal fluid Wassermann was discharged with negative fluid with a few figures below three in the Gold Sol.

(d) One case with positive blood and negative spinal fluid with a few figures below three in the Gold Sol cleared up.

(e) Three cases had negative blood and spinal fluid Wassermann and low grade curve in the Gold Sol.

One was transferred to Central State Hospital; improved.

One cleared up; but had a few figures below three in the Gold Sol.

One showed no change.

(f) Four were non-specific.

Two of these had a few figures below three in the Gold Sol and erratic blood Wassermann record; showed no change.

One with negative blood and a few figures in the Gold Sol showed no change.

One had negative blood and a low grade curve in the Gold Sol, which cleared up.

Total number of injections administered.....	1,043
Intravenous.....	872
Intramuscular.....	171

The following arsenicals were used:

Neo-Arsphenamine.....	480	Sulpho-Arsphenamine.....	59
Tryparsamide.....	333	Bismuth Sod. Tartrate.....	60
		Collodial Mercuric Sulphide....	111

Potassium Iodide by mouth and Mercury Inunctions were used.

One case of dermatitis was treated with Sod. Thio-Sulphate.

Seven injections of Neo-Arsphenamine were given for Vincent's Angina.

Five hundred and ninety patients were treated in the hospital for 598 ailments. Seventy-three were convalescent from operations performed in hospitals in Green Bay.

Eight were confined for observation for diphtheria; three developed diphtheria, and one was found to be a carrier and nose and throat cultures persisted positive. His tonsils were removed and soon after negative cultures were obtained.

Fifteen were confined for observation for scarlet fever. No definite cases were diagnosed as such, but one boy was kept under observation for a couple of weeks, as he was suspicious.

One patient was returned from Amberg because of hemorrhages from the stomach. Diagnosis of ulcers of the stomach was made and he remained in the hospital until discharged.

One patient was confined for the incubation period of measles after having been exposed. He did not develop the disease.

Eighteen were in the hospital for observation for either heart disease, or tuberculosis. Four had positive sputum and were sent to the Sanatorium at Wales. Three were confined for goitre.

One of these had heart disease of such serious nature that treatment in a Green Bay hospital was necessary. He remained there until discharged.

Following are the balance of the ailments for which patients were confined to the hospital and the number confined for each ailment:

Amputation of finger.....	2	Osteomyelitis.....	1
Abscess.....	7	Observation for ulcers.....	1
Acute indigestion.....	1		
Adenitis.....	4	Phlebitis.....	5
		Post-tonsillar hemorrhage.....	3
Bronchitis.....	1	Prostatitis.....	2
		Post-operative pneumonia.....	1
Cellulitis.....	3	Pari-tonsillar abscess.....	2
Curettage.....	1	Pleurisy.....	1
Chronic Appendicitis.....	1	Pharyngitis.....	2
Cold.....	20	Purpura Hemorrhagica.....	1
Dislocated shoulder.....	1	Removal of:	
Diabetes.....	2	(a) Cyst from jaw.....	1
Diarrhea.....	1	(b) Foreign object from eyes.....	3
		(c) Foreign body from left	
Epilepsy.....	1	arm and from right index	
		finger and cartilage from	
Fistular rectal abscess.....	1	nose.....	1
Felon.....	1	Rheumatism.....	8
Fracture.....	13		
Follicular tonsillitis.....	2	Spinal puncture.....	29
		Scrotal ulcer.....	1
Goitre.....	3	Sprain.....	1
Gonorrhea Ophthalmia.....	1	Sunstroke.....	1
Gunshot wound.....	1		
		Trachoma.....	1
Hives.....	1	Tapeworm.....	1
Heart disease.....	4	Tonsillitis.....	4
Heat stroke.....	2	Tooth extraction.....	1
Iritis.....	1	Undulant fever.....	1
Infection.....	11	Ulcers of the stomach.....	1
Laceration.....	7	Venereal warts.....	1
Nephritis.....	2	Vertigo.....	1

One patient treated in the hospital and confined overnight was an inmate from Wisconsin State Prison camp at Athlestone, who was brought here suffering from poisoning; self administered.

The boy with post-operative pneumonia developed the condition while at St. Vincent's Hospital following an emergency operation for appendicitis.

The following is a list of the ailments of those confined in sick cell and the number confined for each:

Asthma.....	1	Fractures.....	5	Otitis Media.....	7
Abscess.....	44	Foreign objects in eye.....	4	Observation.....	38
Anuria.....	1	Fainting.....	1	Pain: abdomen, eyes, side, chest or back.....	29
Anemia.....	1	Fallen arches.....	1	Pharyngitis.....	42
Amputation.....	1	Fever.....	12	Poison Ivy.....	4
Acute Appendicitis	1	Gonorrhea.....	27	Pediculosis Pubis..	15
Adenitis.....	16	Hernia.....	4	Pleurisy.....	1
Bumblebee sting..	1	Heart disease.....	5	Pupil dilated under atrophine.....	4
Blisters.....	13	Herpes Zoster.....	1	Ringworm.....	1
Burns.....	7	Hemorrhoids.....	5	Rheumatism.....	18
Chalazion.....	3	Hay Fever.....	1	Syphilis.....	3
Contusion.....	56	Heat Stroke.....	1	Sprain.....	4
Cellulitis.....	5	Headache.....	38	Spinal puncture..	112
Conjunctivitis.....	20	Hemorrhage.....	2	Sunstroke.....	1
Coryza.....	90	Insomnia.....	4	Sunburn.....	4
Constipation.....	11	Indigestion.....	20	Tularemia.....	1
Cowpox.....	1	Iritis.....	1	Tuberculosis.....	1
Cauliflower ear...	1	Infections.....	41	Tonsillitis.....	43
Chills.....	1	Kidney disease...	1	Tapeworm.....	1
Convalescent.....	19	Lacerations.....	39	Urethritis.....	2
Dentalgia.....	23	Malaise.....	7	Ulcer.....	2
Dermoid cyst.....	1	Mumps.....	1	Vincent's Angina..	2
Diarrhea.....	26	Nervousness.....	4	Vertigo.....	5
Dermatitis.....	40			Varicocete.....	1
Deformed foot...	1				
Diphtheria.....	1				
Empetigo.....	2				

One patient was kept under observation in sick cell after he had reported swallowing a tack. No tack was found.

Ten three-quarter beds were transferred from the hospital to sick cells, to replace cots and provide greater comfort for the patients.

Ten thousand, six hundred and eighty-one treatments, dressings, etc., were administered at sick call. The following is a list of the ailments treated:

Adenoma.....	1	Gastritis Acute.....	31	Pyorrhea.....	53
Acne.....	467	Gingivitis.....	2	Pharyngitis.....	267
Arthritis.....	7	Goitre.....	3	Pediculosis Pubis.....	27
Alopecia Areata.....	5			Poison Ivy.....	29
Asthma.....	32	Hyperacidity.....	1	Chest observation.....	92
Adenitis.....	1	Herpes Zoster.....	2	Abdomen observa.....	183
Anuria.....	1	Hemorrhoids.....	61	Prostatitis.....	4
		Headache.....	161	Pleurisy.....	2
Blisters.....	88	Heat stroke.....	3	Pleurodynia.....	1
Burns.....	44	Hives.....	3		
		Hemorrhages.....	12	Ringworm.....	9
Chapped face,		Hypertension.....	2	Rhinitis.....	43
hands and lips.....	127	Hare-lip.....	1	Rheumatism.....	20
Contusion.....	518	Heart disease.....	19		
Cowpox.....	2	Hernia.....	38	Sprains.....	15
Cyst.....	18	Hernia Observ.....	2	Scurvey.....	1
Chalazion.....	11	Hay Fever.....	11	Sinusitis.....	3
Colds.....	585	Halitosis.....	1	Sciatica.....	2
Constipated.....	818	Herpes Simplex.....	4	Severed artery.....	1
Cellulitis.....	19				
Conjunctivitis.....	168	Infections.....	158	Tetanus Anti-tox-	
Corns.....	12	Insomnia.....	63	in Reaction.....	1
Cleft palate.....	2	Indigestion.....	40	Trachoma.....	1
		Insect Bites.....	2	Tapeworm.....	1
Dermatitis.....	403	Iritis.....	2	Tongue, infected.....	5
Dentalgia.....	538	Ingrown toenail.....	29	Tonsillitis.....	77
Diarrhea.....	64				
Dyspnea.....	5	Lacerations.....	608	Ulcers.....	8
Dressings.....	502	Lumbago.....	7	Urethritis.....	3
Dandruff.....	385	Laryngitis.....	7		
		Lupus Vulgaris.....	2	Vincent's Angina.....	5
Empitigo Contagiosa.....	3			Vertigo.....	16
Epilepsy.....	2	Myocitis.....	8	Vaccination	
Epithelioma.....	1	Mumps.....	10	Reaction.....	59
		Neuritis.....	3		
Felon.....	10			Warts.....	5
Fracture.....	5	Otalgia.....	82		
Fallen arches.....	5	Otitis Media.....	21		
Foreign object in:		Observation.....	87		
Arm.....	29	Optic Atrophy.....	1		
Leg.....	1	Osteomyelitis.....	1		
Eye.....	69				
Falling Hair.....	76				
Frost Bite.....	4				

The patient with scurvy was given orange juice and tomato juice twice weekly, which corrected the disease.

The hospital facilities are inadequate and we are in need of extensive repairs or a building.

Urgent repairs consist of: new roof, new floor, new plumbing, and diet kitchen; better examining rooms and laboratory.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. LENFESTEY,
Attending Physician.

HERD

Herd reports must date beyond biennial dates in order to present the proper picture of its present value and status.

A purebred registered herd numbering 150 head, of which eighty-four are of milking age, fifty are heifers ranging in age from three weeks to two years, eleven are bull calves, their ages ranging from two weeks to eleven months, five are herd sires, and an additional twenty head of milking shorthorns on the Oneida Farm, comprise the herd of this institution.

This pure bred herd was established in June, 1924, when the noted herd of Mr. John Erickson, Waupaca, Wis., was dispersed. From the sale of several grade Holstein cows, the purchase of four registered females was made possible. Rich in the blood of Sir Pietertje Mercedes 37th, and his grandsons, Admiral Ormsby Fobes, and Governor Fobes, and with a son of the latter, the herd, through careful breeding and with a criterion, that along with our breeding program, economy must be practiced in all phases of our dairy enterprise, a testing program naturally became effective.

Through the eight years of breeding and testing, there is a feeling of pride in the herd's accomplishments. The achievements found ready sale for our bull calves, our own Wisconsin breeders have given us loyal support, and the blood of the herd has been disseminated from coast to coast. Major fairs and national expositions found us often times in the limelight, when animals from the herd were awarded first honors. An all-American honor has been designated to three of our animals. The sale of breeding matrons through the combined type and production merits, have reimbursed our farm fund satisfactorily. Our testing program has been instrumental in the building of the herd, whose milk production has been a source whereby the institution, numbering 800 men a year ago, was supplied with milk, butter and its byproducts, enabling those confined to our care an abundance of nature's own wholesome food.

A combined effort on the part of the farm department to feed economically and judiciously has resulted in the farm producing all the roughage and bedding, with a surplus to sell. Last year a splendid yield of barley and rye, both high in price, enabled us to exchange this crop for bran, oats and corn, all of which were lower in price, but very essential in our feeding ration, and supplemented the crops of greater value advantageously.

By careful weeding, as well as feeding, a goodly supply of beef has been consumed by the institution. Eliminating barren cows, non-profitable, and very low testers has brought the herd to a high standard of production. An average test of 3.72 has been obtained for the herd.

During the past two years 13 mature cows have to their credit

800 pounds fat, two crossed the 900 pounds fat mark, one made the splendid record of 1,034 pounds fat, four two-year olds made 600 pounds fat. From November, 1933, to the present time 37 bull calves have been sold for breeding purposes. Only three were vealed. The herd's health is under the supervision of Dr. Roy Strange, Madison, and is in splendid condition. There are fourteen inmates assigned to the dairy department. They have given splendid cooperation. The following data will bear out the foregoing statements:

Month	Milk produced	Av. Cow in Milk	Average Production
Aug., 1932.....	71,640	61	37
Sept.....	67,750	58	38
Oct.....	71,230	57	40
Nov.....	70,422	57	41
Dec.....	82,523	61	43
Jan., 1933.....	96,485	67	46
Feb.....	92,382	70	46
March.....	94,082	67	44
April.....	88,177	66	43
May.....	91,195	68	43
June.....	89,301	67	43
July.....	87,948	68	41
Aug.....	91,706	69	42
Sept.....	90,158	72	41
Oct.....	88,616	70	40
Nov.....	85,624	71	39
Dec.....	91,512	73	40
Jan. 1934.....	94,047	74	40
Feb.....	87,735	74	41
March.....	98,948	75	42
April.....	97,450	76	42
May.....	110,461	76	46
June.....	108,307	76	47
	2,047,699	63	41.95

In the latter part of the year 1932, the institution suffered a great loss, in the death of their worthy herdsman, Mr. Bob Willan. Mr. Willan's knowledge of the breed's foremost family, "The Ormsbys," his general knowledge of cows, his masterful ability in the work that he so ardently loved, his influence upon the men who were so fortunate to be under his leadership, has inspired us, who have been chosen to carry on the work, that his mission be fulfilled, and the goal that he sought be mindful, and in memory of the service that he gave this department, we are determined to carry on. The sincerest cooperation from our institution heads, by whose counsel we are guided, afford not only a great pleasure, but gratitude as well.

ARCHIE SANDBERG,

Herdsman.

SCHOOL

In November, 1932, a definite change in our entire school system was made, by the addition of the services of a qualified vocational director supplied by the University of Wisconsin.

This department has made rapid strides, and today all boys receive some schooling, many enjoy advanced schooling privileges even to extension work, and 75 per cent of the boys are assigned to work they are best fitted for. Report from this department follows:

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

Hon. E. H. Eklund, Superintendent,
Wisconsin State Reformatory,
Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir: Prior to the present system the educational program was practically the same as that of the graded school. Inasmuch as the population is an ever-changing one, and there being a great variation in mental abilities, it was deemed advisable to reorganize the educational department so as to give the prisoners individual consideration for vocational guidance and training. The following is a resume of the full-time educational program begun October, 1932, under the direction of the full-time University Director of Education:

METHOD OF PROCEDURE

1. An educational survey of vocational training possibilities.
2. A survey made of all texts and materials.
3. A survey of the library for reference material.
4. The Director formulated a questionnaire and proceeded to gather definite information by interviewing each prisoner.

Note: These interviews were held in the Director's office, which was established upon his suggestion. The object of the questionnaire was to secure information as to the ability of the prisoners; to instill interest in the opportunity to train for their trade or occupation; to furnish the necessary information upon which to build constructive educational program for the individual; to gain the confidence, and to judge the personality of the prisoner. Information gathered by our Welfare Officer, Mr. Walter Stockman, proves very valuable in making proper shop assignments, vocational guidance, and is a part of the foundation for vocational training.

RESULTS

Only 5 absolute illiterates were found. Those who needed training in English and Mathematics in order to carry on a vocational

education were also found. Personal contact with every prisoner was established. Definite vocational guidance programs were set up. Much valuable information to make proper assignments later was secured. The average age was found to be 21. Only 6 per cent completed high school; 56 per cent completed the 7th grade.

Vocational shop work which is offered in the institution is available in the following fields:

Auto Painting	Hospital	Sheet Metal Work
Auto Repairing	Gymnasium	Electrical Work
Foundry Work	Bookbinding	Power Plant
Tool Making	Office Work	Farming
Stone Cutting	Music	Drafting
Tailoring	Canning	Athletics
Plumbing	Kitchen Work	Barbering
Laundrying	Housekeeping	Cabinet Making
Greenhouse	Blacksmithing	

6. **Teacher Training.** The selection and training of inmate instructors occupies a considerable amount of the Director's time, for there is no prisoner who has had teaching experience of any kind. In carrying on a program of this type, with inexperienced prisoner instructors, much supervision on the part of the Director and his assistant is necessary.

7. **Shop Assignments.** In regard to placing of men in the shops, the Director makes recommendations for placements so that each man, wherever possible, is working in a shop in which he has a vocational interest. In connection with the shop, prisoners are given training in blue print reading, shop sketching, architectural, and mechanical drawing. These professions give ample opportunity for participation in practical work on a productive and practical basis. Effective training can best be given on a real job. Routine training exercises are not a satisfactory substitute. It has been found that an educational program such as is being built up can be arranged so that it will not cause great conflict with the work of the institution, even through the summer months, and is being continued throughout the year in order that it might bring about its greatest beneficial results.

8. At the present time the total population is 535, of which 370 are attending classes. Classes organized are as follows:

1 Illiterate	1 Shorthand	1 Music Theory
6 English	1 Electrical	1 Band
5 Mathematics	1 Algebra	1 Orchestra
1 Social Science	2 Typewriting	1 Vocal
2 Agriculture	1 Sign Writing	1 Waiter Training
1 Commercial	1 Show Card	

Evening Classes

- 1 Steam Engineering
1 Spanish

The following is a statistical summary from the office of the Director of Education:

(a) Number of prisoners participating in some kind of education at present time.....	457
(b) Number of prisoners who have attended at least one class.....	1700
(c) Number of prisoners now active in educational work.....	430
(d) Number of prisoners available for education.....	534
(e) Percentage now enrolled in classes.....	58%
(f) Number of inmates now taking "U" extension courses.....	23
(g) Specific cell study courses.....	180
(h) Number of inmates studying vocational and cultural reading courses.....	157
(i) Average weekly circulation of course books.....	50
(j) Average weekly circulation of general books.....	1090
(k) Average monthly vocational shop placements.....	45
(l) Total number of preliminary interviews.....	1566
(m) Total number of classes organized.....	30
(n) Average monthly requested interviews for instructional supplies.....	60
(o) Average monthly requested interviews for supplies and reference.....	85
(p) Average monthly requested interviews miscellaneous.....	34

Recommendations of the Director of Education, Wisconsin State Reformatory:

Library in an educational program of the present type.

1. It is of utmost importance that the texts and reference library be enlarged so as to meet the demands as the Director terms necessary. The State Library Commission is unable to meet the requests for books, and it is the Director's belief that he and his staff could make up reading courses to fit the individuals, due to the fact that he is acquainted with the inmates and understands their needs and abilities.

Library Books..... \$1500

Text materials should be available for each prisoner so that the reading courses and reference materials could be carried on with little time wasted waiting for books.

One book for each prisoner at \$2.00 would be..... \$1000

CLASSROOM IMPROVEMENTS

It is also recommended that the classrooms be equipped with American Universal Desks, for the present equipment is not suitable, the reason being it is very uncomfortable, does not fit the individuals, and many of the desks are beyond repair.

American Universal Desk No. 234 list \$870..... Total \$2175

Movable Desk No. 262..... list \$510..... Total \$1275

It would be possible to have the desks made at the prison.

The lighting system is inadequate in these rooms for classes and cell study. The candle power is about thirty per cent of what it should be. Classrooms H, J, L, E, G, and K, should be equipped with lights the same as A, C, B, and D.

Globes for classrooms \$ 100

CLASSROOM EQUIPMENT

The classrooms should be equipped with up-to-date service map outfits. The classrooms should be equipped with International Dictionaries, for much use could be made of these in reference reading. At least two additional typewriters should be rented.

Classrooms equipped with political service map outfits
List \$15.00 Total \$ 90

Classrooms equipped with International Dictionaries and stands
List \$20 Total \$ 120

CELL STUDY

For the North Cell Hall, 296 cells, the candle power is 3 per cubic foot, that is, with the lights on in the day time. With the lights off it is one-half a candle power. In cells 17 to 23 it is one-tenth. For reading and for cell assignments the recommended candle power per cubic foot is 8. The present bulb used is one 25 watt. It is recommended that one 75 watt bulb should be installed.

TEACHERS

At least two civilian teachers should be added.

Special Recommendation of the Director of Education, Wisconsin State Reformatory:

I would recommend that a special fund be set aside in the amount of at least \$200 per year to be used for Extension Courses for those who have proved worthy. Every year several boys would enroll for work beyond the institution offering, provided they could get funds; and at least 75 per cent of these would enjoy a privilege of continuing with high school credit work. Appropriations could be made available to the institution and be on an assignment basis. That is any boy could be assigned state funds to cover costs to the University of any designated course he showed a willingness and in which he had an interest. Or a revolving fund could be set up, and loans made, termed "a student loan fund." In either case, under such arrangements, who could measure or predict their value?

The cost to the University is about sixty dollars per year, or thirty dollars per semester for high school work. What public school in the state could operate at such a low per capita cost?

Institution records show that in nearly every case in which boys

subscribed to assignments, they fulfilled their task or obligation; and every interest so instilled becomes a true asset to any boy, even though he should not remain a state charge long enough to finish his course. The habit of seeking higher and broader views on points of interest is acquired.

Respectfully submitted,

S. E. GOVIN,
Director of Education.

WELFARE DEPARTMENT

In my estimation the most valuable acquisition to the personal welfare service, individual readjustment program, proper vocational assignments were inaugurated in the installation of the new institution welfare officers' department, which was started in December, 1933, and properly assigned in January this year. Therefore little as yet can be shown of the accomplishments, but much can be said of its possibilities.

REPORT OF THE INSTITUTION WELFARE OFFICER

Mr. E. H. Eklund, Superintendent.

Dear Sir: I am pleased to submit the following report of the Welfare Department of this institution for the biennial period ending June 30, 1934. While this Department is yet in its infancy, being newly created, results thus far indicate that it will be well worth the while for the efforts being put forth.

In an institution whose personnel is made up entirely of boys of the ages from 16 to 25 many varied problems and cases arise. A great number of the boys institutionalize easily, but there is always a certain group which does not. It is to these boys that attention is focused. Some inmates, especially the younger ones, have never been away from home. They become mentally depressed and need someone to confide their troubles to. Others are young and foolish, and are continually getting into mischief. They do not do anything that is really wrong, but will not try to get along. Some just cannot find the right place to work, even though they have tried practically everything offered in the institution; those who are somewhat mentally handicapped are often delicate cases, and if not carefully fitted for a particular kind of work, may become real institution problems. Other boys have questions to be answered, such as how to apply for a pardon, a parole, or a discharge. Many have sick or poverty-stricken parents, wives, relatives, and friends, to whom they wish to have special privilege to write. Many have insurance policies and legal matters to be taken care of. All these, and many similar situations arise. The inmates are all interviewed, their problems ascertained, and if possible, rectified.

In many instances the boys are just what their homes and environment have made them. Before it is possible to find out what special training a boy of his type may need, it is first necessary to study the home and what harmful influence it might have had. When such is the case, recommendation is made as to treatment while in the institution; and in extreme cases, the boys are not permitted to leave on parole to return to their homes and to their past. They are placed in new surroundings, so as to enable them to get a new start in life—which is really the aim of the whole institution.

Information from this department is available to institution officials and also to the Board of Control when it is sitting for a parole session. Information likewise is received from many different sources. From time to time as occasion demands, the scope and purpose of this department will be enlarged to take care of other needs.

To attain the aim for which the institution was created, after careful analysis of a long-felt need, the Institution Welfare Department was created and finally begun on January 1, 1934. It is the hope and desire of those connected with this department to make it justify its existence through its ever-increasing efficiency.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER STOCKMAN

Institution Welfare Officer.

Mr. E. H. Eklund, Superintendent.

Dear Sir: I am pleased to submit the following report regarding the Parole Department of this institution for the biennial period ending June 30, 1934.

Prior to the first of this year, all parole work was handled through the institution. Since then it has been under the supervision of the Probation Department, Madison, Wisconsin, of which Mr. L. F. Murphy is the Supervisor.

The following is a resume of the figures of this department as they are available to us: Beyond this, further facts may be obtained from Mr. Murphy.

	Ending June 30 1933	Ending June 30 1934
Parole Prisoners		
On parole at beginning of year.....	221	323
Parole violators at large.....	5	10
Paroled during year.....	384	325
Total.....	610	658

	Ending June 30 1933	Ending Jan. 31 1934
Discharged from Parole		
Expiration of sentence.....	158	106
Otherwise.....	75	56
Returned to Institution		
Temporarily in Good Standing.....	14	17
For Violation.....	9	7
Committed to Other Institutions.....	4	7
Died while on Parole.....	0	0
On parole at end of year.....	323	311
Violated Parole and at Large.....	9	8
Violators at Large, end of year.....	10	12

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER STOCKMAN,
Institution Welfare Officer.

THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT BIENNIAL REPORT

Lacking facilities, time, and material, this department is naturally not primarily interested in producing professional performers. However, one of these conditions—the lack of material—is very significant. One of the unique values of music study is its power to give emotional balance and tone. It also gives pleasant, worthwhile occupation for leisure. The lack of these two things—emotional balance and worth-while occupation of leisure is a chief factor in much—if not most—criminality.

What the music department does aim to do is to give a good foundation for further musical study and for enhanced appreciation. While even the best products of the training offered may not make vocational use of what they learn, many of them will be enabled to participate in community musical activities—both as performers and as more appreciative listeners than they were before. The value of such communal participations for all persons—and especially for those returning to society after a period of detention and punishment for social conduct—cannot be overestimated. It is so undeniably great as to justify a plea for a much more extensive musical life in the prison community.

CURRICULUM

All inmates who desire to do so—other duties permitting—may enroll in the Music Department. Previous musical experience is desirable, but not required. Most of those who do enroll in the Department are without musical experience. The band consists of about thirty-five players, who get about an hour and a half of instruction and practice daily. The beginners are taught by the civilian instructor, assisted by two or three of the most experienced and capable inmate musicians. Emphasis is on giving a workable

foundation. All those beyond the beginning stage take part in ensemble work in the Institution Band. During the summer public concerts are given in the Institution yard, except when for one reason or another a creditable organization cannot be built up.

The Orchestra, which is composed of the most experienced members of the Band, spends the entire morning in the Band Room. After an hour of individual practice, rehearsal is called under the inmate director, and continues—except for the Band Period—the rest of the morning. This group furnishes dinner music for the inmates, dance music for Officer's parties, and has occasionally played outside the Institution.

The choir is selected from the members of the Band, and furnishes music at the two Chapel Services each Sunday. In addition to the solfeggio work done with the entire group each Saturday, some elementary vocal instruction is given.

The Department has a small library of theoretical works, a quite complete collection of studies and methods for the various instruments, and a large library of music—instrumental and vocal—ranging from the classics to current dance music. The present University Director of Education has secured for the Music Department, Graves' "Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians." Manuscript paper is furnished by the Institution. Two musical journals (The Etude and Metronome) are subscribed to. All these materials are available for cell study.

An instrument-repair shop is maintained in the Bandroom, and is manned by an inmate experienced in the work. He has an assistant whom he instructs, so that there will always be someone capable of carrying on this work after his release.

Respectfully submitted,

A. ENNA,

Director of Music.

In conclusion I wish to thank your Board for your wonderful cooperation and your kind consideration of our every need; also for the method your office staff assisted in meeting our curtailed allowances, by allowing proper distribution of funds and encouraging frequent conferences in business matters.

Further I wish to thank the entire staff of officers and employees of the institution for their earnest efforts and interest in carrying out so successfully the program just completed, under prevailing conditions.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. EKLUND,

Superintendent.

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL HOME
FOR WOMEN

Taycheedah, Wisconsin

FOR THE
BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN**Taycheedah, Wisconsin****OFFICER**

MRS. ELIZABETH B. PRESCOTT *Superintendent and Steward*

LOCATION

The institution is located at Taycheedah, Fond du Lac County, about 5 miles from Fond du Lac on the C. M. St. P. & P. Railway and state highways 55 and 31, and overlooking Lake Winnebago. Of the 244½ acres of land forming the institutional property, 130 acres are tillable, the remainder, a beautiful wooded limestone ridge. Buildings consist of an administration unit, inmate cottage, power plant and farm unit.

PURPOSE

To correct and remove those criminal or evil tendencies and influences which render the persons confined therein a menace to society, and help them to become good citizens.

COMMITMENT

Age and Class: Female persons not less than 18 nor more than 30 years, convicted the first time of felony, except first or second degree murder; or whenever convicted of any misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction for one year or more; or whenever convicted of any other misdemeanor. Persons previously convicted and committed by a Juvenile Court are classified as though no such previous conviction occurred. (Section 54.02.)

Sentence: All sentences shall be for an indeterminate term, the minimum being the minimum named in the statute governing the offense, and the maximum as named by the court which may be less but not less than one year nor more than the maximum named in the statute governing the offense, unless the specific statute governing the offense states otherwise. The above applies to those convicted the first time of a felony except first or second degree murder and to those whenever convicted of any misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction for one year or more. (Section 54.03(1).)

In lieu of the penalty provided by the statute, or city or village ordinance, the court may commit those convicted the first time of a felony except first or second degree murder, those whenever convicted of any misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction for one year or more, and those

convicted of any other misdemeanor for a general or indeterminate term not to exceed 5 years. (Section 54.03 (3).)

Good Time: For good conduct a prisoner is entitled to so-called "good time" (shortening of sentence) as follows:

- 1 month from 1st year
- 2 months from 2nd year
- 3 months from 3rd year
- 4 months from 4th year
- 5 months from 5th year
- 6 months from 6th year and every year thereafter.

Example: Take the case of a person sentenced to a term of from 1 to 3 years; she may be discharged in 2½ years, having earned 6 months good time. A term 1 to 10 years may be completed in 6 years and 3 months. (Section 54.05 (4).)

Venereal Disease: Any person afflicted with a venereal disease in the communicable stage who ceases or refuses treatment may be committed to any county or state institution where proper care and treatment can be provided. (Section 143.07 (5).)

The Board of Control has designated the Industrial Home for Women as one of the state institutions equipped to provide such care and treatment.

Women between the ages of 18 and 30 years may be committed.

Transfers: Board of Control may transfer inmates of the Industrial School for Girls who are 18 years or older and inmates of other institutions, public or private, who have reached same age but were eligible to be committed to the Industrial School for Girls, until they are 21 years of age. (Section 54.07 (3).)

The Board of Control, with the approval of the Governor, may transfer those in any county jail within the age limits of the Industrial Home for Women, convicted the first time of a felony, or those whenever convicted of any misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction for one year or more, except those convicted of murder in the first or second degree. (Section 54.07 (2).)

PAROLE

The Board of Control may parole, whenever suitable employment has been secured, and her past conduct for a reasonable time has satisfied said board that she will be law abiding, temperate, honest and industrious.

For the purpose of administering parole, the Board of Control has ruled that an applicant for parole must have been in the first grade for at least 90 days before her case can be considered.

New arrivals are placed in the second grade and by good conduct may be advanced to the first grade in 6 months. Hence any inmate

of the Industrial Home for Women may ordinarily have a hearing for a parole in about nine months after her arrival. The length of sentence in no way affects this procedure. (Section 57.07.)

The Board of Control holds parole meetings at this institution in January, March, May, July, September and November.

DISCHARGE

At the end of the maximum sentence less good time earned. The Governor may, upon recommendation of superintendent of the Industrial Home for Women and the Board of Control, discharge any inmate after the minimum has been served. (Section 54.03 (2).)

Date Opened.....	1921
Institutional Bed Capacity.....	67
Number of Inmates June 30, 1933.....	111
Number of Inmates June 30, 1934.....	82
Area of Grounds, Acres.....	40
Acreage Under Cultivation.....	106
Value of Lands and Buildings June 30, 1934.....	\$578,061.66
Value of Other Property June 30, 1934.....	\$136,026.17

	Year Ending	
	June 30, 1933	June 30, 1934
Expenditures		
Operation.....	\$ 60,395.00	\$ 65,185.00
Repairs and Maintenance.....	6,591.00	6,829.00
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis).....	\$ 66,986.00	\$ 72,014.00
Permanent Improvements.....	43,289.00	4,410.00
Total Expenditure.....	\$110,275.00	\$ 76,424.00
Average Daily Number of Inmates.....	101	132
Per Capita Cost Per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance).....	\$12.75	\$10.49
Average Number of Officers and Employees.....	25	24

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the seventh biennial report of the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women for the period ended June 30, 1934.

In general, women between the ages of eighteen and thirty may be committed to the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women. The majority of these women are committed for some form of sex delinquency.

On being committed to the Industrial Home, every young woman is given a thorough examination as to her health condition. Record is made of the findings so they may be followed up. Major surgical cases are taken care of at the Wisconsin General Hospital at a very reasonable charge to the institution. An eye specialist comes

to the institution to give examinations and fit glasses according to the needs. The opening of Women's Prison with its splendidly equipped dental room made it possible to give the Industrial Home inmates good dental care, and to stress mouth hygiene.

During the closing months of the 1932-1934 biennium there was a slight decline in the population of the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women, but for nearly all of the two years the institution was very crowded—sometimes excessively so. This crowding not only makes the work intensely hard and trying, but of vital importance is the fact that it weakens the discipline and greatly impairs both the rehabilitative efforts and results. Except when very seriously ill no woman has a room to herself. All of the regular inmate rooms have two beds or more in them. This is a most serious harmful condition which can only be remedied by an additional inmate building. The fact that a big majority of these young women are sex delinquents intensifies the seriousness of the situation. This matter is vitally important and should be placed on the list of urgent additional buildings.

With this group of young women, many of them coming from bad home conditions, effort is made to give them some idea of physical cleanliness and clean living to build up their general health, and to give them what training is possible with the present very limited facilities, planning this training so that they will be better prepared to earn a living and in the instances where they are going back to care for their own children and family, to help them to be better home makers.

There is much plasticity in this group as one-fourth or more of these young women are under twenty years of age. Within the group there is a wide range of mental ability, and every young woman should be given a chance to develop and improve, if she will, what ability she has, effort being made continually to adjust the training to the needs of the particular individual. At the present time there is neither sufficient staff nor space with which to carry on such a program. Both additional well trained experienced staff, and space are urgently needed. A girl who is part way through high school, if at all possible, should be given a chance to go on with this academic work, or to have some other kind of training equally beneficial, as she may never again have a chance for any further education.

Along with this is another glaring need, that of filling the recreation periods with suitable activities which help to build character and give opportunity for self-expression. All of this requires capable staff members to carry on a well rounded program for these young women.

The outdoor activities, of which the farm is the basis, are such good rehabilitative medicine for the girls and women. Besides this

benefit, the produce from the farm adds greatly to the food supply with potatoes, plenty of milk, butter, cottage cheese, eggs, veal, pork, chicken, sugar beets, and vegetables both fresh and canned, all of which makes it possible to provide a wholesome healthful diet for the girls and women. Because food is such a vital factor in the makeup of an institution as to its effect on both health and morale, and as to the proper economic use of both purchased and institution produced food supplies, a capable dietitian is invaluable, and is one of the very urgent needs.

In addition to the dairy, poultry, general farm, care of grounds and flowers, vegetable garden, and various work which the girls take part in, there is a wonderful opportunity offered at present in the developing and improving of the grounds, particularly that adjacent to the new building. The wooded limestone ledge makes a beautiful background and setting for the building, and with its rocks and springs, offers unlimited landscaping possibilities. The benefits of this project are twofold—that from the actual doing of the work, and from the beauty that is in nature herself. In connection with this work, we are most fortunate in having the assistance and help, in an advisory capacity, of Professor Aust of the University of Wisconsin, and are most grateful to him. To go on with this project will require a small expenditure for labor for the part of the work which is too heavy for the girls and women. But the beneficial returns are beyond measure and it should be considered one of the important needs.

Along this same line, a greenhouse would give the girls and women a splendid opportunity for training in floriculture and horticulture. This would also provide another outside activity during the winter months when the inmates are shut in their buildings for long periods, and again help with the food supply by producing some green vegetables during the winter months, to say nothing of the rehabilitative benefit of growing and providing cut flowers for use in the buildings. Therefore a greenhouse is one of the important needs of this institution.

The Psychiatric Staff of the State Board of Control, composed of a Psychiatrist, a Psychologist and a Physician, comes to the institutions each month, examining all new admissions, all women who are eligible for parole, and any special cases that the institution may request. The reports of these examinations are a real help to the institution in order to better understand and work with the women. With the large amount of work that the Psychiatric Staff must cover in the various institutions, their time is limited. The institution needs still more of just this kind of assistance, therefore it is hoped that their department will be enlarged which will in turn increase the institution's share of their service. We greatly appreciate the help and fine cooperation the Psychiatric Staff has given.

Since July 1st, 1932 there have been twenty-four babies born in the maternity ward of the Industrial Home. The pregnant women committed to the prison group are transferred by the authority of the Board of Control to the Industrial Home for the confinement, care and nursing period. The maternity ward, with its very fine sun porch, is in charge of a resident graduate nurse, who gives the babies and mothers very splendid care. The babies usually leave the institution when they are about six months old. The plan of where they shall go and their further care is made by the Juvenile Department of the Board of Control.

Regular services are conducted by local ministers at the institution each Sunday. This includes Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Lutheran, Methodist, and Christian Science. The religious and spiritual factor is very important in the work with these girls and women. The institution is most grateful to all of the clergy and interested people who have given so generously of their services in behalf of the girls and women.

There is much opportunity for development and improvement of the farm department towards its becoming the mainstay of the institution. First the outdoor work, under proper management and handling, is such good rehabilitative medicine for these women and girls. This also helps to give them a feeling of having a real part in the maintenance of the institution, through the produce from the garden and farm. This was a very substantial contribution to the food supply during the past year. The splendid crop of potatoes was ample for the institution use together with a surplus to turn over to one of the other institutions. The return from the sugar beets was more than enough sugar for the entire year. 3,707 gallons of vegetables were canned during 1933 season for institutional use. All of the milk, 233,359 pounds, for the year, was used directly or indirectly by the inmates and staff. The poultry department has furnished a goodly supply of eggs during the season.

The herd has shown a marked improvement during the last two years, reaching the "average yield of exactly one pound fat per day per cow" for the first 112 days of its annual production test. This report comes from the records on file with the Holstein Friesian Association of America. Having gone this far in production, with the fine heifers that are coming on there is promise of doing still better.

A young woman may come up for parole consideration at the end of nine months. The Board of Control holds its parole session at the institution once every two months. The Board of Control has full authority to grant or deny a parole to an inmate of the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women according to its best judgment

after considering all of the facts in the case. The women field workers of the Probation and Parole Department make the investigation in each case coming up for parole consideration. At the same time she makes a suggestive plan including employment for the young woman after she leaves the institution and is placed on parole under supervision of a (woman) field worker.

NEW BUILDINGS, PROPERTIES AND IMPROVEMENTS

During the 1932-1934 biennium a very fine new building for the prison women was opened.

The splendid new barn, accommodating twenty-eight milk cows, was completed and put into use in the fall of 1932. A very pleasantly arranged farm house for the farm foreman and his family was finished at the same time. It is hoped that with some reorganizing of the farm set-up the girls and women will take over the care of the herd. This will give them an added activity and will free the hired farm laborers for the field and other work needed to keep the farm up in proper condition.

Fine new Monel sinks were put into Harris Hall and Neprud Cottage kitchens to replace the old worn out ones. Also an additional bath room with showers was put into what had been an attic on the third floor of Neprud Cottage, thereby facilitating daily routine for thirty to thirty-two girls rooming on this floor. Formerly there were only two wash bowls and two toilet sets for this group.

Toward the close of the biennium it was possible to do some very necessary ditching to control the run-off water from the ledge during heavy rains which had always done so much damage.

A little graveling of the institutional roads was done in the places where most needed.

In the power house the worn out scale for weighing coal as it goes to the furnaces has been replaced by a new floor scale of ample capacity, and the wheelbarrow by two coal wagons of proper size. All of which helps to make the coaling of the furnaces work more efficiently.

A new direct motor driven separator replaced the small badly worn one. Also a new barrel churn and butter worker were put into the dairy.

A good practical hotbed of three sections was built in the spring of 1934 and helps greatly in producing seedlings for the vegetable garden.

To summarize the needs, we recommend the following:

ADDITIONAL STAFF

1. A well trained educational person to carry out the particular kind of educational program these young women need, emphasizing cooperation and coordination between the departments.
2. A recreational director who has had experience and can cover a wide range of suitable activities which will be rich in content and rehabilitative results.
3. A dietitian with common sense, who can also properly handle the food supply and store.
4. A young woman who has had training which will fit her to care for the grounds, covering both floriculture and horticulture, always making the work that she does with the girls and women a teaching process. Also carry on work in nature study.
5. A mature well-trained woman who can act as Assistant Superintendent, to do some personnel work. Also do some investigating in the case of new admissions, as at the present time the institution has almost no social history of a new inmate until investigation is made for parole consideration.
6. An ample amount of relief matron help.

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS

1. An additional inmate building to relieve the crowded condition in the Industrial Home and to provide space to carry out proper type of educational program for these young women.
2. A medium sized greenhouse.
3. Employees' building providing proper living quarters for the men employees, and for some of the married men employees who now have to live off of the grounds but whose efficiency would be increased if they were cared for on the grounds.
4. Building to house the hogs and care for butchering.
5. Barn for young stock and horses, so that the stock will all be located in one unit, and removed from the present too close proximity to the institution buildings.
6. Machine shed properly located with the other new buildings of the farm unit, so that the farm machinery may be properly housed during the winter and not have to stand out of doors.

SPECIAL

1. Funds for the heavy labor part of landscaping grounds adjacent to Women's Prison, and to develop the many possibilities which nature herself has given, so that nature's own rehabilitative medicine may be made available to the girls and women.
2. Funds to put the grounds of the new farm unit into condition.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Prescott, Superintendent.

My Dear Mrs. Prescott: I beg to submit herewith the report of the medical work at the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women and the Wisconsin Prison for Women for the biennium, 1932-1934. Table Number 1, presents a statistical summary of the important units of medical work done. Table Number 2 is a statement of the medical and surgical conditions presented and treated. Table Number 3 is a summary of the work in Syphilis.

Many important institutional policy changes have been adopted, mostly in the last year. Most important, is the addition of the medical work of the Wisconsin Prison for Women unit on July 1, 1933. This has been accomplished by application of the equipment and other facilities to common use, with no direct association between the two groups. There has been provided improved facilities for isolation of newly admitted inmates and for contagious diseases, allowing a definite policy of complete isolation in these cases, something previously impossible. Enlarged quarters have made possible the separation of the medical work into special departments as for obstetrics and nose and throat work including tonsillectomies in one department and for routine examinations, emergency work and special treatments in another department. Improved facilities have allowed a great improvement in the medical records and there has been established a duplicate set of all medical files, including general examinations, psychiatric field service records, treatment records, parole examinations, records of illnesses and accidents and daily progress records. A special record is now kept of all medicines. Special attention to the various influencing conditions of the patients and inmates has been applied in their vocational, educational and recreational activities with the idea of assigning them to work and study and play best suited to their individual physical conditions. More attention to institutional diets has resulted in better balanced food rations for all. More attention to requirements of clothing and shoes has resulted in definite improvements in physical health particularly in care of the feet. An excellent spirit of cooperation and support from the superintendent has allowed the medical department an efficient hand in assisting in the direction of all phases of institutional life dependent upon physical health and physical conditions.

There has been also many developments in medical treatment especially in the past year. Improved facilities and equipment has allowed better attention to routine procedures as well as for special work such as tonsillectomies and nose and throat work, ocular examinations and treatments, minor surgical operations, varicose vein and hemorrhoid injections, tubal patency tests and basal metabolism tests.

Closer cooperation between the medical and dental departments with the establishment of a well equipped dental unit and the em-

ployment of an institution dentist has given the best of dental attention and service. During the past year, the dental work of these institutions has been raised from an inferior to an excellent standard and is now the equal of any institution in the state.

Better facilities for laboratory work has improved the results in urinalyses and blood counts especially.

One of our greatest needs at present is an X-ray unit for use in accidental injury cases and chest examinations especially and also for treatment in many common skin disorders.

A final word is offered in appreciation of the excellent spirit of cooperation between the medical department and its superior officers. The State Board of Control has been always most considerate, helpful, and conscientious in all relations with this department. The Psychiatric Field Service has been of inestimable help in promoting and supporting the new as well as the older activities of our service and the Superintendent has been always a great source of cooperation and support in our work.

Respectfully submitted,

KARL K. BORSACK, M. D.,
Attending Physician.

SUMMARY MEDICAL WORK, 1932—1934.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN, WISCONSIN PRISON FOR WOMEN

	1932—1933													1933—1934													Two Year Totals	
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Totals	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Totals		
Number Visits.....	22	31	23	19	27	19	17	17	26	24	32	30	287	26	29	27	28	46	28	28	18	34	30	24	31	349	636	
Examinations Made																												
Admission.....	10	8	5	9	5	6	4	4	7	6	10	4	78	8	4	6	7	9	6	8	6	8	8	4	9	83	161	
Later, General.....	14	32	12	27	16	56	45	43	14	53	22	44	378	38	29	21	17	27	35	37	30	21	19	20	32	326	704	
Other Cases.....	32	106	28	56	95	112	84	72	66	91	87	64	943	83	75	91	82	88	94	56	84	92	101	76	88	1010	1953	
Laboratory Work																												
Slides Taken.....	105	135	91	90	125	80	85	58	86	75	117	65	1112	101	49	29	22	44	38	62	50	45	83	69	74	666	1778	
Blood Wassermanns.....	19	33	33	70	22	51	27	8	36	36	16	34	385	76	14	16	40	19	41	72	7	31	20	73	25	434	819	
Blood Chemistry.....	10	28	24	8	6	31	18	14	7	30	9	28	213	47	8	---	2	8	2	9	7	11	14	10	12	130	342	
Spinal Fluids.....	10	9	2	9	3	8	3	4	7	14	6	11	86	7	5	---	3	6	12	10	6	8	10	4	6	70	163	
Urinalyses.....	17	24	36	19	42	28	34	19	42	21	37	16	335	19	11	28	4	10	41	27	18	21	34	32	20	265	600	
Blood Counts.....	4	7	8	6	9	11	7	12	8	6	7	9	94	11	9	7	8	4	6	13	10	5	14	3	14	104	198	
X-Ray.....					3	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	6	3	---	---	---	---	---	3	2	---	---	---	---	8	14	
Basal Metabolism.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Veneral Cases																												
Gonorrhoea—No. Cases.....	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	21	1	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	16	37	
Rxs. Personal.....	55	62	90	58	29	30	58	24	26	56	92	30	610	31	31	60	86	59	0	0	58	89	51	0	465	1075		
Medical.....	21	25	30	22	10	9	18	9	8	18	28	11	209	10	11	21	28	56	0	0	22	32	72	0	202	411		
Syphilis—No. Cases.....	12	12	19	19	19	19	20	20	19	21	21	21	222	32	33	31	31	31	31	33	32	29	29	25	25	362	584	
Rxs. Personal.....																												
Neo-Arphenamine.....	40	20	16	56	77	---	56	40	26	28	75	42	476	19	91	54	---	59	56	40	55	33	59	27	48	541	1017	
Trypsamide.....	7	4	1	---	5	---	24	14	18	12	34	20	139	11	48	30	---	48	23	12	32	30	25	11	27	297	436	
Bismuth.....													83	2	10	8	---	15	20	5	15	48	26	10	47	206	289	
Vaccinations, Small Pox.....	13	8	6	9	9	6	4	4	7	6	10	4	86	43	4	6	7	9	6	8	6	8	4	9	118	204		
Tubal Potency Tests.....		2	---	---	2	3	---	2	4	5	---	3	21	---	5	---	3	---	---	3	1	3	---	1	1	17	38	
Tonsillectomies.....		8	4	---	4	---	---	4	2	6	7	3	7	---	---	4	---	---	9	7	---	---	4	7	31	66		
Confinements.....		1	---	1	2	---	1	---	3	1	2	1	15	---	2	---	3	---	---	---	2	2	---	1	1	11	24	

KARL K. BORSACK, M.D.
Attending Physician.

Summary, Important Medical and Surgical Conditions Treated

Adhesions, Abdominal.....	3	Impetigo.....	10
Abscess, Hand.....	3	Indigestion Acute.....	24
Abscess Mouth.....	2	Kick by Horse.....	1
Accidental Injuries.....	26	Lacerations.....	11
Arthritis.....	4	Lumbago.....	9
Asthma, Bronchial.....	1	Lymphadenitis.....	5
Bronchitis.....	14	Mastitis.....	2
Bunions.....	3	Neuralgia Facial.....	1
Burns.....	16	Otitis Media.....	3
Cellulitis Orbital.....	2	Pediculosis Capitis.....	2
Cellulitis Facial.....	1	Phlebitis.....	1
Cellulitis Pelvic.....	2	Pneumonia, Bronchial.....	1
Cholecystitis.....	3	Pyloric Stenosis.....	1
Cholecystitis.....	1	Rectal Fistula.....	1
Cholelithiasis.....	1	Ring Worm.....	5
Conjunctivitis.....	5	Scabies.....	3
Contusions.....	14	Sore Throat.....	18
Cyst, Eye Lid.....	1	Sprained Ankle.....	9
Dermatitis.....	18	Sprained back.....	3
Diabetes Mellitus.....	1	Sprained Knee.....	2
Dog Bites.....	2	Thymus Enlarged.....	1
Eczema.....	4	Toe Nail Ingrown.....	3
Embolism Cerebral.....	1	Tonsilitis.....	9
Epilepsy.....	3	Trachoma.....	2
Feet, flat.....	4	Varicose Veins.....	4
Goiter, Medical.....	4	Vincent's Angina.....	3
Hernia.....	3	Deaths 1 Bronchial Pneumonia Infant 11-8-33	

Surgical Operations

Cauterization Cervix.....	2	Lipoma Leg.....	1
Cellulitis Face.....	1	Repair Rectal Fistula.....	1
Circumcisions.....	9	Injection Varicose Veins.....	4
Hemorrhoidectomies.....	3	Injection Hemorrhoids.....	2

Results in Treatment of Syphilis

Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women		
Total number cases treated.....	47	
Cases with C N S involvement.....	12	
Number cases arrested.....	28	Including 7 with C N S involvement
Number discharged before completely arrested.....	8	
Number still under treatment.....	7	
Transferred while under treatment.....	4	

Wisconsin Prison for Women

Total number cases treated.....	12	Including 10 with C N S involvement
Number arrested to date.....	2	
Discharged before completely arrested.....	2	
Still under treatment.....	7	

CONCLUSION

The institution wishes to express its sincere gratitude to the friends and co-workers throughout the state for their constructive interest and cooperation in behalf of the girls and women.

To the members of the State Board of Control we give our most sincere appreciation for your untiring cooperation and support through most difficult and trying times, and for your faithful interest in the problems and welfare of the institution.

Very respectfully yours,

ELIZABETH B. PRESCOTT,
Superintendent.

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT
of the
WISCONSIN PRISON FOR WOMEN

Taycheedah, Wisconsin

for the
BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

WISCONSIN PRISON FOR WOMEN

Taycheedah, Wisconsin

OFFICER

MRS. ELIZABETH B. PRESCOTT.....*Superintendent and Steward*

LOCATION

The Prison for Women is situated on the grounds of the Industrial Home for Women at Taycheedah, Fond du Lac County, about 5 miles from Fond du Lac on the C. M. St. P. & P. Railway and state highways 55 and 31.

This building was completed in 1933 and was occupied on July 1, 1933 when 35 women inmates of the State Prison at Waupun were transferred.

PURPOSE

To serve as a general penitentiary and prison for the punishment and reformation of all female offenders committed and sentenced according to law.

COMMITMENT

Age: No restriction except juvenile court cannot commit under 18 years (Sec. 48.12) although criminal courts may commit if over 16 years when convicted of a criminal offense carrying sentence to the prison. (Section 48.01 (5) (a).)

Sentence: The sentence of persons found guilty of treason, murder in the first degree, kidnapping, or of any crime the minimum penalty of which is 20 years or more, shall be for a certain term. (Section 359.07.)

In all other cases the sentence shall be indeterminate, the minimum being the minimum named in the statute governing the offense, and the maximum as named by the court which may be less but not less than one year nor more than the maximum named in the statute governing the offense states otherwise. (Section 359.05 and 359.07.)

Good Time: For good conduct a prisoner is entitled to so-called "good time" (shortening of sentence) as follows:

- 1 month from 1st year
- 2 months from 2nd year
- 3 months from 3rd year
- 4 months from 4th year
- 5 months from 5th year
- 6 months from 6th year and every year thereafter.

Example; Take the case of a person sentenced to a term of from 1 to 3 years. She may be discharged in 2½ years, having earned

6 months good time. A term of 1 to 10 years may be completed in 6 years and 3 months. (Section 53.11.)

Transfers: The Board of Control, with approval of the Governor, may transfer to this institution any inmate of the Industrial Home for Women, convicted the first time of a felony, or whenever convicted of any misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction for one year or more, except those convicted of murder in the first or second degree, whose maximum sentence exceeds 5 years. (Section 54.07 (5).)

PAROLE

First Offenders—Indeterminate Term: Must serve minimum sentence not deducting allowance for good time except where statutory minimum is in excess of 2 years and in that case must serve 2 years not deducting allowance for good time.

Other than First Offenders—Indeterminate Term: Must serve one-half of the maximum sentence not deducting allowance for good time.

First Offenders and Other than First Offenders—Determinate Term Less than Life: Must serve one-half of the sentence not deducting allowance for good time.

First Offenders and Other Than First Offenders—Determinate Term of Life Sentence: Must serve 30 years deducting allowance for good time based on the sentence for 30 years, or must serve 16 years 3 months. (Section 57.06.)

The Board of Parole holds parole meetings at this institution in January, March, May, July, September, and November.

DISCHARGE

The indeterminate sentence does not affect the time of final discharge which is at the end of the maximum sentence less good time earned. No prisoner can be discharged at the expiration of the minimum sentence.

Date Opened.....	1933
Capacity.....	45
Acres.....	*
Value June 30, 1934.....	*
Per Capita Cost Year June 30, 1934.....	*
Population June 30, 1934.....	41
Officers and Employees June 30, 1934.....	*

*Included with Industrial Home for Women.

WISCONSIN PRISON FOR WOMEN

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the first report of the Wisconsin Prison for Women for the year July 1, 1933 to July 1, 1934, as a separate unit.

This biennium has seen the culmination of a needed change that had been urged for many years—the moving of the prison women from the Wisconsin State Prison at Waupun to a very splendid new building located on the grounds of the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women at Taycheedah, Wisconsin, thereby giving them a unit that is really their own. For at least ten years the Board of Control had asked for funds to make this change possible. Warden Lee had strongly advocated that the women be moved away from the men's prison.

This change is in accordance with present day ideas. A number of the progressive states have combined, as to location of buildings, the prison and reformatory groups of women. A few of the states consider the two groups as making up one institution.

The Wisconsin Prison for Women may receive women "committed and sentenced according to law by any court of the state of Wisconsin or any court of the United States held in the districts of Wisconsin to imprisonment therein."

On July 1, 1933, thirty-five women, the entire female population then at the State Prison, Waupun, were moved into the Women's Prison.

There are in this building forty-five individual rooms, including the isolation section plus a three bed infirmary. For at least a quarter of the year at various times every bed has been occupied. The fact that the admissions to the Industrial Home are cared for during their isolation period in this building because of the very crowded condition and lack of hospital space in the Industrial Home, is taken into consideration; but even without this factor there have been quite a few periods during which the number of prison inmates was great enough to fill all of the beds.

The women in the prison group are splendidly housed and well fed. Their health is carefully looked after by the attending physician and resident graduate nurse. With the opening of the new biennium, we hope to have a second nurse which will make it possible to extend our health program. Effort is made to improve the general health of every individual as an important factor in her rehabilitation. A well trained dentist comes to the institution regularly, attending to the dental needs, teaching and emphasizing mouth hygiene. Mouth conditions on admission are almost unanimously very bad. An eye specialist comes to the institution as needed for examination and proper care of the eyes.

The work of the prison unit is done by the women under supervision of the staff members. Effort is made to put into all of the work as much teaching and training as possible, and with additional staff members which are needed in certain lines it would be possible to increase and improve this phase of the work. In Addams Hall there is a large, pleasant, well-lighted sewing room which is also used for recreation and assembly. Here the institu-

tional sewing and excellent quilting as well as other handwork are done by the women. Recently a large order of dresses for the Orthopedic Department of the Wisconsin General Hospital was completed. This is the first season in which the women have had a chance to take part in the garden and farm work. They have responded very well. As the outdoor program is expanded there will be many opportunities for the women to share in these activities which are such good rehabilitative medicine for them.

One very important need is an additional staff member, well trained, and with good personality to direct and put into the recreation activities, suitable for these older women, of such a nature that they will be helped to have a more cooperative attitude toward the world in general and a better understanding of how to help themselves to a little happier and more worthwhile life. Some educational work has been started with the illiterates and those of primary grade level, but there should be a great deal more, all of it on an informal basis.

The same general plan of religious service is followed in both institutions. The spiritual factor should be given its full share in the rehabilitative effort, and while the institution must remain undenominational, it is always glad to provide place and time for the religious service for any inmate or group of inmates.

Effort has been made to have the women prepare and take part in programs for all holidays and special occasions. Various clubs, interested groups, and friends have come to the institution and given the girls and women very enjoyable programs. These programs have been a real contribution both in pleasure and in providing fresh topics of conversation.

ANALYSIS OF POPULATION

This group ranges in mentality from very low to high with the majority in the lower levels. They are rather set in their ways and there is a tendency to have soured on the world. Among those of high mentality are the forgers, embezzlers, with occasionally a murder count. For the balance of the group sex delinquency is the more common offense, followed by the various forms of stealing with murder and manslaughter next.

The range in age is from thirty to fifty with the largest number falling between thirty and forty.

The Board of Control meets as a parole board at the institution once each two months at which time it considers all applicants that are eligible for parole and makes its recommendation to the governor. When a woman has been granted a parole the field worker of the Probation and Parole Department, usually who has made the investigation of the case, also makes a plan for the parolee after leaving the institution. The woman is then placed on parole under supervision of this same field worker (woman).

CONCLUSION

The institution wishes to express its sincere gratitude to the friends and co-workers throughout the state for their constructive interest and cooperation in behalf of the girls and women.

To the members of the State Board of Control we give our most sincere appreciation for your untiring cooperation and support through most difficult and trying times, and for your faithful interest in the problems and welfare of the institution.

Very respectfully yours,

ELIZABETH B. PRESCOTT,
Superintendent.

TWENTY-SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS

Waukesha, Wisconsin

FOR THE

BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS**Waukesha, Wisconsin****OFFICERS**

H. E. PHILIP.....*Superintendent and Steward*
 P. E. COLLEY.....*Assistant Superintendent and Steward*

LOCATION

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys is located at Waukesha, Waukesha County, on the C. M. St. P. & P. and the C. & N. W. Railroads, U. S. Highway 18 and state highway 59. This is one of the oldest of the state institutions, having been opened July 25, 1860, as the House of Refuge, for the care of juvenile delinquents of both sexes. During the next five years the institution's name was changed first to State Reform School and later to the present name. By 1872 the law had been changed to exclude girls from the school and the last girls were released at that time.

The school is arranged on the cottage system. There are eleven cottages in all, each of which houses between thirty and thirty-five boys who are cared for by a cottage officer and matron. The boys in these cottages sleep in well-ventilated dormitories and all but about sixty of the youngest eat in a central dining room.

PURPOSE

To provide a place of confinement and instruction of all male delinquent children.

The statutes, section 48.01, define delinquent child to mean, "any child under the age of 18 years who has violated any law of the state or any county, city, town or village ordinance; or who by reason of being wayward or habitually disobedient is uncontrolled by his parents, guardian or custodian; or who is habitually truant from school or home; or who habitually so departs himself as to endanger the morale or health of himself or others."

COMMITMENT

Any male child under the age of 18 years, convicted of a criminal offense, may in the discretion of the judge or magistrate before whom the case is tried, be committed to the Industrial School for Boys. (Section 48.15.)

Any male child found to be delinquent must be at least 12 years of age to be committed by the Juvenile Court. (Section 48.14.)

All commitments shall be to the age of 21 years. (Section 48.14.)

TRANSFER

The Board of Control may transfer to this institution, any male child from the State Public School, whenever in its opinion it shall be for the best interest of the child. (Section 48.09 (2).)

PAROLE

The Board of Control may parole any child committed to the Industrial School for Boys whenever it is satisfied that such action is for the best interests of the child. (Section 48.16 (2) (b).)

The time of parole cannot be pre-determined but each child must earn his parole by good conduct, progress in school and progress in self control.

The Board of Control holds parole meetings at this institution in February, April, June, August, October, and December.

DISCHARGE

Discharge becomes automatic upon becoming 21 years of age. The Board of Control has sole authority to discharge but rarely are discharges given before a child reaches 21 years except for good reasons as for example a successful parole period. (Section 48.16 (1).)

The Board of Control may return to the committing court any child, in its judgment, who is an improper subject for its care and management or who shall be found incorrigible and whose continuance in its school it may deem to be prejudicial to the management, or who for any other cause, in its judgment, ought to be removed therefrom. The court is required in such case to proceed as if commitment had not been made to the Industrial School. (Section 48.16 (1).)

The Board of Control may restore any child to his parent or guardian before expiration of the commitment, if in its judgment such action is in the best interest of such child. (Section 48.16 (2) (a).)

Date Opened.....	1867
Institutional Bed Capacity.....	420
Number of Inmates June 30, 1933.....	415
Number of Inmates, June 30, 1934.....	376
Area of Grounds, Acres.....	50
Acreage Under Cultivation.....	418
Value of Lands and Buildings June 30, 1934.....	\$534,300.04
Value of Other Property June 30, 1934.....	\$210,672.45

	Year Ending June 30, 1933	Year Ending June 30, 1934
Expenditures		
Operation.....	\$161,493.00	\$153,725.00
Repairs and Maintenance.....	17,485.00	19,504.00
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis).....	\$178,978.00	\$173,229.00
Permanent Improvements.....	8,739.00	7,458.00
Total Expenditure.....	\$187,717.00	\$180,687.00
Average Daily Number of Inmates.....	419	380
Per Capita Cost Per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance).....	\$8.21	\$8.77
Average Number of Officers and Employees.....	73	74

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor of submitting the 26th Biennial Report of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys for the period ending June 30, 1934.

SURVEY OF PAST BIENNIUM

During the past two years the average population has decreased a little. During the biennial period ending June 30, 1932, the average population was 402 and the number of new commitments 461. During this biennium the average population has been 391 and the number of new commitments 423.

On June 30, 1934, our enrollment was 376.

Five years ago the law regarding commitments was changed. Previous to that time boys were committed to this institution until they reached the age of eighteen. Since then they have been committed until they reach the age of twenty-one.

This change in the law has brought many new problems both in the institution and during the time the boys are on parole. The number of older boys (between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one) has increased until now the problem of discipline is a new and sometimes a serious one. About seventy-five per cent of our disciplinary troubles are caused by about ten per cent of our boys. I believe that a special cottage should be built for these problem cases where they can be entirely segregated so that they could not continually disrupt the morale of the institution, and where they could be studied and given special care by officers especially trained in that line of work.

This change has also greatly increased the number being looked after on parole. In 1929 there were 266 on parole. On June 30, 1934, there were 576 boys on parole. With this tremendous increase it is impossible to give proper supervision with only three parole officers.

The general health of our boys has been good. We have had no epidemics during the past two years and only two deaths have occurred, one from hemorrhagia purpura and one from miliary tuberculosis.

Most of our boys improve physically while they are with us. Dr. Richmond attributes this improvement to good food, plenty of outdoor exercise, ample sleep and good medical, dental and surgical work.

All boys receive careful physical and mental examinations at the time of entrance. Upon the recommendations made by Dr. Richmond many surgical operations have been performed. Minor operations such as removal of tonsils and adenoids are performed in our hospital, major operations are performed at the Wisconsin General Hospital at Madison.

The findings of the Psychiatric Field Service are very helpful in work and school placements so that each boy may receive such training as will best fit him for a place in society.

Religious services are conducted every Sunday. The various Protestant ministers in the City of Waukesha take turns in conducting the Protestant services. Father Zeller, from the Redemptorist Fathers at Oconomowoc hears confessions every Saturday evening and conducts Catholic services every Sunday morning.

With the help of the State Department of Education our educational department has been completely reorganized. Our upper grades are growing in numbers each year due to the advance in the average age of our population.

In June, 1934, forty-seven boys were graduated from our eighth grade and one hundred and five were taking high school work.

A commercial department was started during the last school year and we are now giving training in General Business Practice, Book-keeping, Shorthand and Typewriting.

New and up-to-date machinery and benches have been installed in our Manual Training Department. A course in Home Mechanics has also been added.

Our instrumental and vocal departments of music continue to improve each year and our band and double quartette are in great demand by various organizations throughout the county.

With the assistance of Mr. Chester Allen of the University and Miss Maybelle Bush of the State Department of Education we have tried to coordinate the vocational work being done in the various institutional shops with the educational department. The various instructors of our shops are now grading the work being done by the boys in their charge and the marks are submitted each month to the principal.

New chairs, desks and tables have been provided for half of the school rooms.

Our Athletic Department has continued along the lines started several years ago. Football, baseball, basketball, and track teams have been maintained and have competed with outside teams during the regular seasons.

During the last year our creamery was enlarged and a complete pasteurization plant and ice machine installed.

The institutional farms have continued to produce abundantly and have furnished an opportunity for a large number of boys to receive training which will be beneficial to them when they return to their rural communities.

Our fine herd of Holsteins is still considered one of the outstanding herds in America. This herd of 103 milk cows produces

over 4,200 pounds of milk a day and the average yearly butter fat production is 418 pounds.

This fine herd together with our creamery furnishes an opportunity for about forty boys to receive good training in dairying—the largest industry in Wisconsin.

During the past two years we have continued our program of extensive repairs in our older cottages. During this period the woodwork in Cottages Nos. 5 and 8 has been completely renewed. This work of extensive repairs should be continued in all older cottages and the hospital.

Superintendent H. E. Philip.

Dear Mr. Philip: I have the privilege of presenting the biennial report of the educational department of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.

The last two years have seen more change and advancement in our school system than has taken place in all our previous history. This improvement has manifested itself in improved equipment, better organization and more up-to-date teaching methods.

Our attendance has been about the same as in previous years but the center of population is steadily rising. At present the largest group is in the eighth and ninth grades. In June of 1934 we graduated forty-seven boys from the eighth grade. One hundred and five students took high school work during the past year.

Through your cooperation and that of the Board of Control, our Manual Training Department has been rebuilt almost as a complete new unit. New and up-to-date machinery has been installed, new benches and equipment purchased and the whole shop has been repainted. We now offer a course in Home Mechanics to about half the boys in the Institution.

We have installed a Commercial Department, open only to those boys who have finished the eighth grade, and we now offer General Business Practice, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, and Business Spelling. This course has been very successful during the past year.

A complete re-organization of the department was effected with the help of the State Department of Education. The elementary school, including the first eight grades, is now housed in the old School Building, while the high school occupies the New School Building, together with the Commercial Department.

New desks, tables, and chairs were purchased for about half of the school and also a good deal of supplementary material.

We have been favored with many visits from Miss Bush of the State Department of Education and a new spirit has manifested itself among the teachers as a result.

An attempt is being made to co-ordinate the Vocational and Educational departments. The various heads of the shops are now grading the work of the boys in their charge and the marks are submitted each month to the principal. In addition to this we have furnished several department heads with pamphlets and books and they have held classes during slack periods. Further plans are in process of formation.

A book binding department has been added in the Print Shop and a class in Auto Mechanics has also been started in the Blacksmith Shop.

The above constitutes a brief outline of the work we have accomplished during the past two years. Much remains to be done, however, and among the things that should be done in the near future, I recommend the following:

MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT

We now have an ideal minimum set-up for a small shop. If one new machine could be added each year, we would soon have as good an up-to-date shop as any in the state, considering the size of the school.

We can now offer Home Mechanics to about half the boys. An additional teacher in this department would insure that practically every boy would have an opportunity to take work of this kind.

At present we have a small sum for the purchase of material in this department. However, we cannot attempt any very large pieces as the cost would be prohibitive. If a small revolving fund could be created, this difficulty could be avoided.

LABORATORY

Some material was purchased for this room during the past year. However, more equipment should be added each year in order to insure efficiency in this department.

LIBRARY

The rooms we have been using for libraries are too small. We have a large classroom that could be fitted with book-stacks and tables. In this way, each boy could be given sufficient opportunity to "browse" among the books and increase his knowledge of literature.

Our books are running low. For the last two years very few books have been purchased. An adequate budget for buying new books and replacing old ones is a dire necessity.

At present, the teacher in charge of the library has only two hours a day to devote to this work. We really need a full time librarian in order to get the most out of the material we have.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Our new Commercial Department has met with marked success. However, we need a little further equipment. Four more typewriters would double the number of boys who could take this course. A small adding machine would also constitute a wise purchase.

COORDINATOR

It has long been felt that some one is needed to help coordinate the social, educational and vocational life of the boys in the institution. Such a man would be a tremendous asset in fitting the boys for their life work.

INDUSTRIES BUILDING

As the latest trend in the education of the delinquent boy seems to indicate that more vocational training is desirable, and as our present shop quarters are inadequate and scattered, an Industries Building seems to be a real necessity. This building, placed near our present school buildings, would enable us to coordinate the work and have it all under the same supervision.

GYMNASIUM

As I am also the Athletic Director, I feel very strongly the need of an adequate gymnasium and swimming pool. Growing boys need plenty of supervised exercise and we are at present very much handicapped in this respect, especially during the winter months.

ATHLETIC FIELD

Our present athletic field is very inadequate. It is too small, the trees are a nuisance and many balls are lost in the river. A much better field could be made at little expense.

In conclusion, may I thank you, and through you, the Board of Control for the splendid support and encouragement that we have received during the past two years. I wish also to express my complete satisfaction with the very efficient staff of teachers we now have.

P. H. WRIGHT,
Principal.

Mr. H. E. Philip,
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys,
Waukesha, Wisconsin.

My Dear Mr. Philip: I herewith submit to you the biennial report of the Medical Department of the Wisconsin State Industrial School for Boys for the period ending June 30, 1934.

Since the last report made to you by this department, two deaths have occurred; one, from hemorrhagia purpura, and the other from miliary tuberculosis. The latter case was transferred to the Wisconsin General Hospital at Madison at the time of diagnosis.

Upon entering the Institution every boy is submitted to the following routine examination: (1) Urinalysis; (2) Vaccination; (3)

BIENNIAL REPORT OF DENTAL WORK

July 1, 1932—July 1, 1934

Dr. Anna L. Hehn

	July 1, 1932 to July 1, 1933	July 1, 1933 to July 1, 1934	Total
Mouth Examination.....	657	605	1262
Mouth History.....	236	210	446
Amalgams.....	338	1383	1721
Copper Amalgams.....	1740	128	1868
Synthetics.....	304	322	626
Silvo-Dents.....	157	123	280
Copper Cements.....	6	5	11
Other Cements.....	8	32	40
Gutta-Percha.....	6	---	6
Extractions (Per.).....	158	148	306
Extractions roots (Per.).....	102	94	196
Extractions (Dec.).....	---	11	11
Extractions roots (Dec.).....	---	2	2
Denture Impressions.....	19	18	37
Dent. Imp. without Clasps.....	21	18	39
Root Canal Treatments.....	3	2	5
Root Canal Fillings.....	5	3	8
Silver Nitrate.....	275	4	279
Treatments.....	5	12	17
Gum Treatments.....	36	53	89
Surgical Treatments.....	35	22	57
Scaling Treatments.....	203	180	383
Lancing Treatments.....	5	4	9
Finished Boys.....	650	611	1261
X-Rays.....	2	6	8
Orthodontia Treatments.....	---	2	2

Basal Metabolism; (4) Blood Count; (5) Wassermann; (6) Blood Chemistry; (7) Psychiatric test. During the last two years four hundred and twenty boys have been examined.

At the request of the Psychiatric Department of the State Board of Control, six lumbar punctures were made. Two boys were treated for gonorrhoea, which they had upon entrance to the school; four have been treated for scabies and ten for epidermomycosis. There have been six cases of congenital syphilis, two having been discharged, being Wassermann negative, and two are still under treatment. Of four heart cases, one is now under treatment in the hos-

pital. There is also one case of nephritis in the hospital at the present time.

One hundred eighty-one tonsillectomys; five appendectomys; one herniotomy; two circumcisions, and one gangrened undescended testicle; are included in the number of operations performed.

In addition to the above report there have been the usual minor ailments and accidents necessitating medical attention, but the physical condition of the boys and the general health problem of the institution is very satisfactory. The department is particularly gratified that in these last two years there has been no epidemic of contagious diseases to combat.

The new beds and other equipment which have been recently secured for the hospitals have added greatly to the comfort of the patients and to the efficiency of our work. There are now thirteen good beds and mattresses in the two wards, with four beds in the isolation ward downstairs. Our present equipment is sufficient to meet any ordinary situation that might arise.

I cannot close without expressing my appreciation of the splendid work of Miss Magner, the nurse, who, through her untiring and faithful service has greatly facilitated the work of the medical department.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. NOBLE.

To Mr. H. E. Philip, Superintendent:

The following is the biennial report of the Parole Department of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, for the years July 1932 to July 1934.

EXPERIENCE

We have had a rich experience in dealing with human nature in the organization and administration of this work. It is impossible to understand the nature of this kind of a task unless one is actually engaged in this kind of work.

PAROLE

Our understanding of parole continues to be thought of as the status of a boy after release from the Institution while still in charge of and under the supervision of the state. It is the work of moral reconstruction in helping the boy to readjust himself to other individuals in the community under direction.

STATISTICAL AND FINANCIAL REPORTS

We have at hand a statistical and financial statement that has been reported by months for the biennial period. These facts and

figures have been compiled for reference and are filed as part of this report (see table following).

PAROLE REPORT FORMS

In the development of our parole forms, we have considered the fundamentals of social work that are pertinent to the particular field in which we are engaged. A copy of these materials are used as the tools of our department and are on file as part of this report.

INTERVIEWS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Increased attention has been given to the entrance interview and the first home investigation. It has been our purpose to get as complete a picture at this time as it is possible to secure of the boy, his home and community life. Each investigation has been summarized with this conclusion and these are on file as individual reports for each boy who has entered our Institution during the biennium. As a result of this procedure we are able to begin an individualized approach for each case.

MORAL EDUCATION

We have endeavored to cooperate with the splendid plan of moral education you have begun. It has seemed to us that it is only as we are able to assist you along this line that we are really meeting the challenge of our task. Your handbook of moral suggestions as to the right way of living is fundamental for the boy who wants to use it to help himself. In our field program we have used this material to develop common knowledge, common skill, common attitude, common ideals. I hope we may assist you in creating at this Institution a plan of procedure through which the moral life of every boy here will be strengthened. There is so little hope for them in their home and community life unless this is begun within their thoughts while they are here. What is being done is most worth while. This is certainly a foundation on which our parole work must be done if we are to be successful in dealing with the individual life. There is a noticeable carry-over in so many cases from the way they live here, to the way they conduct themselves when they are home.

SUPERVISION

We find that supervision means little so far as mechanical visits are concerned, as we go into the years with this work. Meeting fewer boys and working with them and their problems more thoroughly accomplishes much more than can be done by making just so many visits. The case load at the present time in this department is too heavy, when one considers the extensiveness of the field and our limited staff. We are therefore turning to the community and considering the supervision that they are giving. We

find in cooperation with them we are able to multiply our endeavor as we could not do if we were trying to meet each boy individually each month.

COMMUNITY COOPERATION

A character building program for the treatment of behavior problems in the community life should be the result of a cooperative enterprise on the part of the social institutions of that community. These social institutions include all organizations public and private that are working for the moral and spiritual welfare of its childhood and youth: churches, schools, every agency which has as its major objective character building. All should be working together, yet each in his respective field contributing a part of what is in reality one whole, namely, the development of the individual. Increasingly communities are pooling the results of their efforts as found in social institutions for the common good of the individual. Where this is being done it is possible for us to give our boys closer supervision than formerly, even though we are not able to see them personally so often. The development of this kind of a program takes a good deal of effort at first, but it pays well in the end. Several communities are doing this sort of thing very well.

SERVICE

As I noted the following quotation I was caused to feel that the thought of these lines expresses the parole thought of this Institution, "The State has not discharged its whole duty to the juvenile delinquent when it has punished him, nor even when it has reformed him. Having raised him up it has the further duty to aid in holding him up." The Cincinnati Congress 1830.

OUTLOOK

Mr. Philip, we appreciate your spirit and trust that in cooperation with you we may perform a better service for the state than we have yet known. The statement you have made in the preface of your rule book is still to me one of the gems of thought for one engaged in this work. "There have been, are now and always will be, boys at this Institution destined to become useful citizens. Has any person the ability to tell which will succeed or which will fail? Let us, therefore, have faith in all the boys. Perhaps future knowledge will prove that every boy, if properly trained, will become a useful man."

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT F. RUTH.

PAROLES FROM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

1932-1933

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Parole enrol. beg. month.....	357	371	363	375	393	395	422	415	419	454	466	481
Paroled dur. mo. Home.....	27	5	20	31	5	33	4	9	44	16	17	14
Placement.....	25	4	18	30	5	32	4	4	39	12	17	10
Re - paroled dur. month.....	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	5	5	4	0	4
Home.....	1	7	7	1	5	2	4	1	4	6	8	11
Placement.....	1	3	7	1	4	2	3	0	3	1	3	3
Ret. dur. mo. Violators.....	0	4	-----	0	1	0	1	1	1	5	5	8
Transfers.....	3	11	11	6	6	4	9	4	10	4	4	18
Investigation.....	2	2	7	5	1	0	1	2	6	2	3	9
Hospitalization.....	1	3	1	1	2	3	4	1	2	1	1	8
Ret. from place.....	-----	6	2	0	3	1	4	1	1	0	0	1
Ret. from home.....	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Discharged dur. month.....	2	5	9	4	5	2	7	4	8	2	3	7
Active enrol. end month.....	11	9	4	7	2	4	6	2	3	6	6	4
Living at home.....	371	310	318	328	329	346	345	342	377	385	393	396
Placed.....	288	270	280	291	293	311	315	307	338	343	351	345
Inactive enrol. Boys out of state.....	40	40	38	37	36	35	30	35	38	42	42	51
Address unknown.....	43	53	57	65	66	76	70	77	77	81	88	88
Moved.....	19	21	19	24	27	39	28	29	23	23	24	24
Escapes.....	10	19	20	25	22	27	23	23	26	28	33	32
Other instit.....	5	10	9	5	5	5	3	7	7	6	10	9
Par. enrol. end of month.....	5	9	11	20	17	22	20	16	19	22	23	23
	10	10	23	16	17	19	19	25	28	30	31	32
	371	363	375	393	395	422	415	419	454	466	481	484

1933-1934

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Parole enrol. Beg. month.....	484	501	503	513	510	533	546	537	537	549	564	582
Paroled dur. mo. Home.....	23	15	25	11	31	22	4	11	17	17	30	9
Placement.....	19	13	25	7	26	17	0	10	11	11	21	7
Re - paroled dur. month.....	4	2	0	4	5	5	4	1	6	6	9	2
Home.....	8	6	7	6	4	8	10	4	11	10	9	12
Placement.....	5	3	3	3	0	3	2	3	2	4	3	8
Ret. dur. mo. Violators.....	3	3	4	3	4	5	8	1	9	6	6	4
Transfers.....	9	12	12	10	9	10	17	13	9	4	12	13
Investigation.....	3	8	8	3	4	8	9	6	1	2	3	7
Hospitalization.....	4	2	3	4	3	0	6	3	4	2	5	4
Ret. from place.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Ret. from home.....	2	-----	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	0
Discharged dur. month.....	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1
Active enrol. end month.....	4	3	6	5	2	4	8	6	4	2	5	7
Living at home.....	5	9	6	5	7	4	9	7	5	2	7	5
Placed.....	5	7	10	10	3	7	6	2	7	8	8	14
Inactive enrol. Boys out of state.....	410	407	418	412	430	454	421	423	429	436	468	457
Address unknown.....	366	357	371	370	387	409	375	378	371	370	411	397
Moved.....	44	50	47	42	43	45	46	45	58	66	57	60
Escapes.....	91	96	95	98	103	92	116	114	120	128	114	125
Other instit.....	24	30	32	33	40	29	41	42	40	41	43	41
Par. enrol. end of month.....	33	31	29	31	29	28	36	32	36	43	46	58
	9	11	7	12	11	9	14	12	12	10	13	19
	24	20	22	19	18	19	22	20	24	33	33	39
	34	35	34	34	34	35	39	40	44	44	25	26
	501	503	513	510	533	546	537	537	549	564	582	576

RECOMMENDATIONS

Continuing the policy that I have followed in the past I believe it is my duty to recommend all those things which are needed to put this institution on a par with similar institutions. I therefore recommend the following additions to our personnel and our physical plant.

1. We now have 576 boys on parole and have only three parole officers to look after them. I strongly recommend the appointment of two additional parole officers.

2. Miss Maybelle Bush of the State Educational Department recommended the appointment of a teacher who has had special training in club organization. There is great need of club organizations among our boys. Much of this work could be done evenings and we have no one who has the time or the training for work of this kind. I heartily agree with Miss Bush that such a position be created.

3. A modern vocational building is one of our most urgent needs. Most of our boys are going to follow some trade after leaving this school, and although a great many now have the advantage of working in our institutional shops, they should have the advantages of more technical training which can only be given by specially trained teachers in a properly equipped vocational school.

4. The danger of fire at our institution is always one of the worries of a superintendent. None of our buildings are equipped with fire escapes such as the state law requires. During this last year our large cow barn was set on fire by one of the boys and completely destroyed. If this boy had set one of our cottages on fire instead of the barn, thirty-five boys might have perished.

I strongly recommend that all our buildings be equipped with suitable fire escapes that will meet the requirements of the law.

5. I also recommend that a night watchman be employed for each of our eleven cottages. Should a fire occur these watchmen would discover it long before it reached the danger point and they could lead the boys out of the building to a place of safety. These watchmen could also prevent the evil practices which sometimes take place in dormitories.

6. In order that we might have proper fire protection, all buildings, especially those housing boys, should be equipped with a fire alarm system.

7. The institution should also have a motor driven combination hose and chemical outfit with full complement of extension and roof ladders, and a suitable fire house for this equipment.

8. Our two generators have been in constant use for thirty-six years. They might last a number of years or they may go to pieces

at any time. They are now taxed to capacity at all times by our ever increasing load. These must be replaced within the next two years by two 75 K. W.-100 V.-D. C. direct connected units. I also recommend a new switch board.

9. Ordinarily the money allotted for repairs and maintenance takes care of our ordinary needs, but there are several large items for which special provision should be made. These items with an estimated cost are as follows:

Replacing water service mains.....	\$ 500.00
Repairing pipe covering.....	600.00
Resetting three boilers.....	2500.00
Renewing electric lines.....	500.00
Remodeling the yard toilet.....	800.00

10. Practically every institution of this kind has a gymnasium and swimming tank. The importance of physical education is so necessary in an institution that this should be provided at once.

11. At present no place is provided for officers' cars. A twenty-four car garage should be provided.

12. A greenhouse should be provided. It would give useful employment for a number of boys and provide green vegetables and flowers for the institution.

13. At present the west end of Cottage No. 10 is used for a hospital. This is inadequate for our needs. A modern hospital with a contagious ward, properly isolated from the other buildings should be provided. This building should contain a ward where new boys could be cared for during the first two weeks of their stay at the institution.

14. As soon as a new hospital is built, the present hospital should be remodeled for officers' quarters. Cottage No. 7 which is now used for officers' quarters is crowded.

15. For over twenty-five years attempts have been made to provide a cottage for the Superintendent. This is an important recommendation.

16. An appropriation for remodeling the lower floor of the administration building into suitable offices and reception rooms is urgently needed.

17. When the lower floor of the Administration Building is remodeled as above recommended it will be necessary to build a new officers' dining room and kitchen. These should be built in connection with the boys' kitchen and dining room.

18. Nine of our cottage buildings were built before 1880. Modern thought will soon insist that these buildings be replaced by up-to-date modern cottages. I recommend that one cottage be replaced each year.

19. A modern calf barn is one of our urgent needs to properly care for our many fine calves which we are now raising.

20. For years we have been trying to get an appropriation to pave the road from State Street to Cottage No. 7. I again recommend that this be done.

21. A new seven passenger automobile will be needed at this institution within the next two years.

In conclusion I wish to thank all the officers of this school for their loyalty and faithful service in caring for these unfortunate boys.

To you, The Board of Control, I wish to express my appreciation for the trust you have placed in me and for the deep interest and full cooperation which you have given to this institution at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. PHILIP,

Superintendent.

TWENTY-SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

FOR THE

BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**Milwaukee, Wisconsin****OFFICER**MRS. MARGARET HUTTON ABELS. *Superintendent and Steward***LOCATION**

In Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, on the C. & N. W. and C. M. St. P. and P. Railroads. The institution comprises five buildings in which the girls live, a chapel and laundry combined, a heating plant, a barn used as a garage, and a small schoolhouse. In each of the five buildings, a group of girls, ranging in number from twenty-five to sixty-five, live under the supervision of a matron, a house-keeper and two teachers.

PURPOSE

To provide a place of confinement and instruction of all female delinquent children.

That statutes, section 48.01, define delinquent child to mean:

“any child under the age of 18 years who has violated any law of the state or any county, city, town or village ordinance; or who by reason of being wayward or habitually disobedient is uncontrolled by his parent, guardian or custodian; or who is habitually truant from school or home; or who habitually so, deports himself as to injure or endanger the morals or health of himself or others.”

COMMITMENT

Any female child under the age of 18 years, convicted of a criminal offense, may in the discretion of the judge or magistrate before whom the case is tried be committed to the Industrial School for Girls. (Section 48.15.)

Any female child found to be delinquent must be at least 12 years of age to be committed by the Juvenile Court. (Section 48.14.)

All commitments shall be to the age of 21 years. (Section 48.15.)

TRANSFER

The Board of Control may transfer to this institution, any female child from the State Public School, whenever in its opinion it shall be for the best interest of the child. (Section 48.09 (2).)

PAROLE

The Board of Control may parole any child committed to the Industrial School for Girls whenever it is satisfied that such action is for the best interests of the child. (Section 48.16 (2) (b).)

The time of parole cannot be pre-determined but each child must earn her parole by good conduct, progress in school and progress in self control.

The Board of Control holds parole meetings at this institution in February, April, June, August, October and December.

DISCHARGE

Discharge becomes automatic upon becoming 21 years of age. The Board of Control has sole authority to discharge but rarely are discharges given before a child reaches 21 years except for good reason as for example a successful parole period. (Section 48.16 (1).)

The Board of Control may return to the committing court any child, in its judgment, who is an improper subject for its care and management or who shall be found incorrigible and whose continuance in the school it may deem to be prejudicial to the management, or who for any other cause, in its judgment, ought to be removed therefrom. The court is required in such case to proceed as if commitment had not been made to the Industrial School. (Section 48.16 (1).)

The Board of Control may restore any child to her parent or guardian before expiration of the commitment, if in its judgment such action is in the best interest of such child. (Section 48.16 (2).)

Date Opened.....	1875
Institutional Bed Capacity.....	200
Number of Inmates June 30, 1933.....	225
Number of Inmates June 30, 1934.....	206
Area of Grounds, Acres.....	5
Acreage Under Cultivation.....	None
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1934.....	\$273,968.93
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1934.....	\$102,095.08

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1933	Year Ending June 30, 1934
Operation.....	\$102,154.00	\$89,930.00
Repairs and Maintenance.....	3,449.00	3,160.00
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis).....	\$105,603.00	\$93,090.00
Permanent Improvements.....	2,576.00	4,638.00
Total Expenditure.....	\$108,179.00	\$97,728.00
Average Daily Number of Inmates.....	230	197
Per Capita Cost per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance).....	\$8.83	\$9.09
Average Number of Officers and Employees...	48	48

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

Herewith is submitted the report of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls from July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1934.

The average daily population declined from the high figures of 1932 (231) to 197 for the year ended June 30, 1934. As the rated capacity is 200, there was no overcrowding in 1934 up to July 1. This situation is, however, temporary. Probably due to the necessity for economy in county expenditures during the depression, there has been a tendency to provide for delinquent girls locally to avoid the expense of their institutional care.

A large number of girls, mostly over 18 years of age, returned from parole for violation, discipline, replacement, or medical care, whom it is not possible with the present plant to segregate from younger, less experienced girls, creates a problem in treatment and discipline. If the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women were equipped to take care of larger numbers, the girls returned from parole for violation might be transferred.

The average age of inmates was 16.3 years. All but two were native Americans, of whom a few were colored and a few Indians.

Reasons for commitment remained about the same; sex delinquency, incorrigibility, and larceny mostly.

The high percentage of feeble-minded, with I.Q.'s below 72 complicates the educational problem. Girls are kept on because their low mentality makes them unplaceable and the crowded condition of the colonies for their care delays transfer. Some provision for a separate cottage, or, better, another institution for the delinquent feeble-minded is highly desirable.

Laboring under handicaps of lack of space and equipment, the medical department, with a woman physician in daily attendance and a resident registered nurse has kept the institutional health at a high standard. There were no deaths during the biennium.

New girls admitted to the institution are isolated eight to ten days during which time all possible laboratory tests are done. Returned girls are also isolated and the routine laboratory work as indicated done. Immunization against smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and colds is part of the medical routine. Girls entering with low-hemoglobin are given special diets and medication. Heart cases are given second floor rooms, diet is prescribed, and activities are limited, depending upon the case.

Very great care and attention are given to venereal cases and no affected girl is eligible for parole until cured.

Fifteen or twenty girls, designated by the physician, have slept in the open air during suitable weather.

During the past two years every girl who has entered the institution has undergone a thorough mouth examination. All teeth are repaired and infected ones removed. In some cases, the re-

moval of impacted teeth has helped to stabilize the girl's nervous system and better enable her to carry on the work assigned to her.

Every girl before she goes out on parole has a thorough mouth examination and all teeth repaired. Dentures are made for the girls when indicated for necessary masticating services.

An interesting survey of mouth conditions of the girls in the institution has been followed showing the decrease in cavities under the regular prescribed institution diet.

Better and cleaner mouth conditions for the girls have meant better health. It has also developed in the girl a greater respect for her health and person.

The Psychiatric Field Service has examined into and made a report of the physical and mental condition of every girl admitted to the school and has repeated the examination for every girl eligible for parole and has given the institution consultative service on conduct problems. This service is invaluable to the academic, parole, and disciplinary staff. The addition to the staff of a person trained in psychiatric case work is advisable.

Undenominational chapel services are held for the whole population every Sunday afternoon, pastors from local churches occupying the pulpit in rotation. The music at these services is of a high order under the direction of the school music teacher. One of the ministers often teaches the girls a new hymn. Singing is enjoyed and is not perfunctory.

Special denominational services, mass, instruction, and confirmation classes are provided by local churches for any girl who wishes to benefit by them according to her own faith. Members of the staff belonging to the various churches assist.

Girls' club work also has some religious features, and Sunday School is conducted in each cottage.

The academic education has been stressed the last biennium, the program enriched and the recommendations of the inspector from the State Department of Public Instruction carried out so far as limited space and equipment permitted. High schools throughout the state accept credits from the school and 21 girls on parole were graduated from high schools with one year's work in 1934.

Vocational education, so essential to the success of the majority of the girls sent out from the school, has been improved. It now includes cooking, sewing, handicrafts, printing, waitress practice, typing, and for a few, prevocational training in beauty culture, dental assistants, and office work. Several parolees have beauty operator's licenses.

A library was installed in 1933 with the assistance of the University of Wisconsin Library School.

Achievement tests given by a member of the staff are very useful in placing girls in school and work.

With academic studies, vocational training, physical education, singing, orchestra practice and art work, the school is a very creditable three-year high school. There are special teachers for each line and a full-time opportunity class teacher.

Commencement exercises with class day and class play are held in June.

The educational value of recreational activities has not been overlooked. Events of the biennium include a summer pageant, a winter concert, a minstrel show, a style show, an outdoor carnival, plays and programs for special occasions given by the girls. Trips to the zoo and the museums; attendance at such movies as "Little Women," and concerts; participation in meetings in private homes; picnics on the beach, and walks have been featured.

The Parole Department has handled an average daily load of 241 cases. Placement of girls to work for room and board while they finish high school has become increasingly frequent. Maternity cases have taken a larger and larger proportion of the officers' time, since each such case includes placement and supervision of the child and sometimes establishment of paternity. The problem of the girl who has not the mentality to continue school nor the efficiency to earn wages, nor the stability to make an adjustment in the home environment is crying for attention. Boarding homes for such girls may prove the alternative to keeping them year after year in the institution.

New metal dressers and chairs have been furnished for most of the cottages, and have added to the tidiness and attractiveness of the rooms.

Aside from cabins for out-door sleeping, there have been no additions to buildings or grounds. These are, in fact, in a somewhat run-down, though not insanitary condition, due to the hesitancy to spend unnecessary sums on property to be turned back to the owners when the institution is moved to new quarters—a long delayed hope, the request for such change going back to the biennial report of 1914.

Aside from regular duties, the staff members, especially the superintendent, are frequently called upon to give talks to welfare organizations, women's clubs, social work conventions and other groups.

Groups of students from State Teachers' Colleges and the University of Wisconsin, and delegations from clubs, annually make inspection tours of the institution in the interests of a better understanding of its purpose, practices, and needs.

MEDICAL REPORT

1. Preventive Treatment. New girls admitted to the institution are isolated eight to ten days during which time all possible laboratory tests are done. Return girls are also isolated and the routine laboratory work as indicated done. Desiring to eliminate as much minor illness as possible immunization against smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and colds is done. Girls entering with low hemoglobin are given special diets and medication. Heart cases are given second floor rooms, diet, and activities limited, depending upon the case. To accomplish this has entailed the following work:

1. Immunity	Total	Positive	Negative
Shick tests.....	372	79	293
Antitetanus.....	2		
Antityphoid.....	668		
Scarlet Fever Toxin.....	79		
Dick tests.....	437	79	358
Toxoid Diphtheria.....	79		
Cold Serum.....	1,759		
Small Pox Vaccine.....	117		
Old tubercular tests.....	183	28	155
New tubercular tests.....	75	9	66
Gonorrhea Vaccine.....	20		
2. Laboratory			
Vaginal smears.....	891	61	830
Wassermann blood.....	938	44	894
Wassermann spinal fluid.....	62		
Blood calcium.....	15		
Blood counts.....	200		
Blood sugar.....	227		
Basal Metabolism tests.....	292		
X-ray of ankle.....	1		
Urinanalysis.....	254		
Kidney function test.....	4		
Sterility tests.....	105		
Alpine ray.....	458		
Infra red light.....	316		
3. Surgery			
Major			
Appendectomies.....			4
Salpingectomy.....			1
Enucleated eye and plastic surgery.....			1
Fractured leg.....			2
Minor			
Deep cut in leg.....			1
Fractured fingers.....			2
Dislocated hip.....			1
Nasal operations.....			2
Cyst.....			1
Tonsillectomies.....			104
Ingrown toe nail.....			6
Ferunculosis.....			30
Cervical cautery.....			7
Bursitis.....			1

Hemorrhoidectomies.....	5
Vaginal growths.....	1
Fractured toe.....	1
Fractured coccyx.....	1
4. Venereal Disease	
Couches.....	5,710
Vaginal treatments.....	3,974
Syphilitic treatments.....	3,470
Salpingitis treatments in school.....	4
in hospital.....	2
Girls on syphilitic treatment.....	22
Girls on gonorrheal treatment.....	25
5. Obstetrical	
Babies born (in outside hospitals).....	46
Abortions.....	4
Threatened abortions.....	3
6. Dispensary treatments	
For skin conditions.....	6
For orthopedic conditions.....	15
For chest conditions.....	55
For doctor's office for treatment.....	15
7. Medical care	
Burns.....	15
Sprained back.....	4
Sprained wrists.....	8
Sprained knee.....	2
Sprained ankles.....	18
Pink eye.....	2
Eye infection.....	8
Styes.....	2
S. S. enemas.....	87
Epileptic seizures.....	4
Throat irrigations.....	26
Tonsillitis.....	7
Vincent's Angina.....	1
Asthma.....	1
Heart conditions.....	4
Subacute appendicitis.....	6
Intestinal flu.....	35
Hay fever.....	6
Uterine hemorrhages.....	2
Diabetes.....	1
Menstrual disorders.....	26
Intestinal ulcer.....	1
Gastric ulcer.....	1
Bladder irrigations.....	6
Sciatica.....	1
Scabies.....	11
Heat exhaustion.....	3
Colds.....	316
Epistoxis.....	2
Measles.....	1
Fainted.....	9
Hysteria.....	12
Hot compresses.....	335
Dry dressings.....	506
Bruises.....	2
Injury to hip.....	2

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS:

The dental department submits herewith its report of the dental work accomplished for the biennial period ending June 30, 1934.

During the past two years every girl who has entered the institution has undergone a thorough mouth examination. This consists of a clinical examination using mouth mirror and explorer, diagnostic lamps and X-rays when deemed necessary. All teeth are repaired and infected ones removed. With the X-ray we have been able to determine infected teeth and many times impacted teeth. In some cases the removal of impacted teeth has helped to stabilize the girl's nervous system and better enable her to carry on the work assigned to her.

Every girl before she goes out on parole has a thorough mouth examination and all teeth repaired. Dentures are made for the girls when indicated for necessary masticating services.

Every girl who is returned after being on parole is again examined on re-entry to the school. In addition to this paroled girls who are not financially able to meet their dental and medical bills independently are brought in for mouth examinations and tooth repair work.

An interesting survey of mouth conditions of the girls in the institution under the regular prescribed diet has been followed showing the decrease in cavities under the regular institution diet.

Better and cleaner mouth conditions for the girls have meant better health. It has also developed in the girl a greater respect for her health and person. Every girl receives thorough instruction in the proper care of her mouth and is furnished with a toothbrush and necessary cleaning agents. This distribution is controlled by the nurse and officers on duty.

The following is a report of the work done on girls who have entered the institution, brought in from parole, returned from parole, and gone out on parole during the period June 30, 1933 to June 30, 1934.

	Year Ending June 30, 1933	Year Ending June 30, 1934
Mouth Examinations.....	414	342
Mouth History.....	92	82
Amalgam, Regular.....	250	882
Amalgam, Copper.....	928	25
Synthetics.....	185	258
Gold Inlays.....	2	0
Silvo-Dents.....	70	74
Cements.....	7	16
Gutta-percha.....	8	17
Ex. Permanent.....	67	126
Ex. Roots Per.....	37	37
Ex. Deciduous.....	0	2
Ex. Roots Decid.....	0	0
Denture Imp. Clasps.....	0	0
Denture Imp. Without.....	0	0
Dentures.....	11	19
Repair Bridges and Dent.....	0	0
Orthodontics App.....	0	0
Imp. for St. Model.....	3	24
Silver Nitrate Trt.....	80	3
Gum Treatments.....	61	55
Post Operative Trt.....	11	20
Surgical Treatments.....	17	37
Lancing Treatments.....	3	1
Orthodontics Trt.....	0	0
Scaling Treatments.....	215	152
Prophylaxis.....	6	5
Prophylaxis Instr.....	0	0
Mouth Cond. Checked.....	0	0
X-ray.....	43	56
Partial Plate Imp.....	15	24
Plate Repair.....	0	0
FINISHED GIRLS.....	406	362

ANNA L. HEHN, D.D.S.

REPORT OF PAROLE DEPARTMENT

1932—1934

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT:

We submit herewith the report of the work of the parole department for the two year period July 1, 1932 to July 1, 1934. For the sake of clarity and convenience, the statistical tables with their explanatory comments are presented first, and our recommendations second. In passing, it should be pointed out that our figures do not coincide with those given in the report submitted to the Board of Control for the following reasons:

Our figures are chiefly those of **individual** girls dealt with during this period and whatever figures do not cover placements rather than individuals, they include placements made outside the institution as well as those involving returns to the Industrial School.

Inasmuch as a case working agency such as the parole department of an institution dealing with juvenile delinquents, can judge the value of its work only in terms of successful adjustment of the individual and because a great deal of our work is carried outside the School and with no reference whatever to the institution population, we feel that these figures give a far more accurate picture of the work.

SUMMARIZING TABLE

On parole July 1, 1932	211	
Girls paroled July 1, 1932 to July 1, 1933	143	
Girls paroled July 1, 1933 to July 1, 1934	106	
(Average daily parole population 241)	—	
Total number supervised on parole during two year period		460
Dismissed from parole July 1, 1932 to July 1, 1933	59	
Dismissed from parole July 1, 1933 to July 1, 1934	114	
	—	
Total number of dismissals from parole	173	
Escaped from parole July 1, 1932 to July 1, 1933 (unlocated) ..	7	
Escaped from parole July 1, 1933 to July 1, 1934 (unlocated) ..	8	
	—	
Total number escaped from parole and still unlocated		15
Returned from parole July 1, 1932 to July 1, 1933	112	
Returned from parole July 1, 1933 to July 1, 1934	74	
	—	
Total number returned from parole		186
Returned from parole and still in institutions July 1, 1934	62	
Returned from parole and dismissed from institution	15	
Total number dropped from parole July 1, 1932 to July 1, 1934		265
	—	
Total number on parole July 1, 1934		195

ANALYSIS OF DISMISSALS

A girl sent to the Industrial School is committed "until she shall have arrived at the twenty-first year of her age or until she shall be thence discharged by due course of law." The phrase "due course of law" refers to the discretionary power of the Board of Control to dismiss from their jurisdiction, **before** she is twenty-one, any girl who in their opinion is competent to handle her own affairs, or whose best interests are served by placing her in a community too far removed to allow adequate supervision on the part of the parole officer. Dismissals, therefore, fall into the following classes—"Automatic"—where, for any reason we have wished to extend our supervision to the last possible moment and the girl is

not dismissed till her 21st birthday; "For Good Conduct"—where the girl has made satisfactory adjustment; "Out of State," and "Death."

<i>Automatic</i>	July 1, 1932 to July 1, 1933.....	48	
	July 1, 1933 to July 1, 1934.....	77	
			125
<i>Good Conduct</i>	July 1, 1932 to July 1, 1933.....	10	
	July 1, 1933 to July 1, 1934.....	33	
			43
<i>Out of State</i>	July 1, 1932 to July 1, 1933.....	0	
	July 1, 1933 to July 1, 1934.....	3	
			3
<i>Death</i>	July 1, 1932 to July 1, 1933.....	0	
	July 1, 1933 to July 1, 1934.....	2	
			2
	<i>Total</i>	173	

ANALYSIS OF RETURNS

One hundred eighty-six of the 460 girls on parole during this two year period were returned to the institution at one time or another and for various reasons. The distribution of these "returns" and the reasons therefore are given in the following tables:

112 girls were returned once only, making.....	112 returns
42 girls were returned twice.....	84 returns
14 girls were returned three times.....	42 returns
12 girls were returned four times.....	48 returns
4 girls were returned five times.....	20 returns
2 girls were returned six times.....	12 returns
	318 returns
Total—186 girls	

In connection with this table it should be pointed out that of the six girls whose returns were most frequent, two were health problems and were usually returned for medical attention rather than for any failure to adapt themselves to parole requirements. Two others were school girls whose places of employment were not available at the close of the school terms. One was sent out from the institution on temporary jobs because she was willing to accept short time employment and seemed able to adjust easily. The last one, returned again and again for inefficiency but with no indication of repeated delinquency has not found a place where she has fitted in satisfactorily for more than six months.

On the contrary, some of the 112 returned only once from parole, were returned for infractions of a very serious nature and while they do not contribute much numerically to the group of failures on parole, they represent a far more difficult problem for the parole officer.

The reasons for the 318 returns from parole are as follows:

Medical Attention		
July 1-32 to July 1-33	-----	34
July 1-33 to July 1-34	-----	40
		74
Transfer		
July 1-32 to July 1-33	-----	55
July 1-33 to July 1-34	-----	73
		128
Discipline or Misconduct		
July 1-32 to July 1-33	-----	19
July 1-33 to July 1-34	-----	13
		32
Violation		
July 1-32 to July 1-33	-----	10
July 1-33 to July 1-34	-----	20
		30
Escaped from parole		
July 1-32 to July 1-33	-----	19
July 1-33 to July 1-34	-----	17
		36
Vacation		
July 1-32 to July 1-33	-----	5
July 1-33 to July 1-34	-----	6
		11
Inefficiency		
July 1-32 to July 1-33	-----	5
July 1-33 to July 1-34	-----	1
		6
Schooling		
July 1-32 to July 1-33	-----	1
July 1-33 to July 1-34	-----	0
		1
Total number of "returns" July 1-32 to July 1-33	-----	148
Total number of "returns" July 1-33 to July 1-34	-----	170
		318

ANALYSIS OF PLACEMENTS

The term "placement" as used here refers to the work of adjusting an individual girl to the person or persons who have undertaken to assume parole guardianship for her. If the arrangement is not satisfactory she may be moved to some other "place" and given another parole guardian, but she is not necessarily granted another parole by the Board of Control nor is she always returned to the institution and taken out again. Consequently, these figures include transfers in the field as well as placements made directly from the institution.

In caring for the 460 girls on parole, it was necessary to make 730 placements during the two year period; 329 the first year and 401 the second year. In this

number are included fifty cases where the girls, after being returned to the institution for some reason, were placed out again in the same home from which they had been taken. Strictly speaking, this does not constitute another placement inasmuch as all the preliminary work of investigation and preparation of the home to receive the paroled girl has previously been done, and because there is no change in parole guardianship. They are included in the count simply to balance the institution population figures. In this number are not included the placements of the 211 girls who were on parole July 1, 1932.

Distribution of Placements

To Parents	July 1-32 to July 1-33.....	61
	July 1-33 to July 1-34.....	64
		125
To Husband	July 1-32 to July 1-33.....	18
	July 1-33 to July 1-34.....	13
		31
To Other Relatives	July 1-32 to July 1-33.....	39
	July 1-33 to July 1-34.....	52
		91
Wage Homes	July 1-32 to July 1-33.....	145
	July 1-33 to July 1-34.....	180
		325
Free or Boarding Home	July 1-32 to July 1-33.....	38
	July 1-33 to July 1-34.....	56
		94
Same Place	July 1-32 to July 1-33.....	22
	July 1-33 to July 1-34.....	28
		50
Others	July 1-32 to July 1-33.....	6
	July 1-33 to July 1-34.....	8
		14
Total Placements	July 1-32 to July 1-33.....	329
	July 1-33 to July 1-34.....	401
		730
Total placements for entire two year period		730

ANALYSIS OF PAROLE PLACEMENTS AT CLOSE OF TWO YEAR PERIOD**With Reference to Guardians**

With parents.....	52
With husbands.....	32
With other relatives.....	28
In wage homes.....	58
In free or boarding homes.....	21
In other placements.....	4
Total.....	195

With Reference to Locality

In Milwaukee.....	74
In other cities (10,000 or more).....	49
In villages or small towns.....	29
Rural placements.....	38
Out of state (all urban).....	5
Total.....	195

With Reference to Occupation

Earning Wages	
Housework.....	59
Beauty culture.....	2
Hospital attendant.....	2
In factories.....	2
In restaurants.....	2
Clerking in store.....	1
Photographer's assistant.....	1
Employer in dairy.....	1
Total.....	70
*Attending School	
High school summer school.....	1
College summer school.....	1
Beauty culture.....	1
Total.....	3
Working in homes but earning no wages.....	123
Total.....	195

*Number low because of summer vacation. See paragraph on "school placements."

SCHOOL PLACEMENTS

During the past five years, a special effort has been made to enable paroled girls to continue their education outside the institution. Lack of funds for this purpose has made the work difficult but the judicious use of free homes where the girl may earn her board and room, together with the help of the School in providing clothing and the cooperation of local communities and school boards in furnishing books and supplies, has had gratifying results.

July 1, 1932 to July 1, 1933:

Entered high school Sept. 1932 and Feb. 1933.....	66
Dropped out during school term.....	15
Completed the year.....	51
Graduated from high school June, 1933.....	14
Entered grade school Sept. 1932.....	4
Dropped out during school term.....	2
Completed term.....	3
Entered Vocational School Sept. 1932.....	6
Dropped out during school term.....	3
Completed term.....	3
Entered college Sept. 1932.....	2
Completed first year.....	2
Nurses training (completed year).....	1
Began course in beauty culture Sept. 1932.....	5
Dropped out.....	3
Completed course.....	2

July 1, 1933 to July 1, 1934:

Entered high school Sept. 1933 and Feb. 1934.....	75
Dropped out during school term.....	30
Finished term.....	45
Graduated from high school June, 1934.....	19
Entered 8th grade Sept. 1933.....	2
Completed 8th grade June 1934.....	1
Dropped out.....	1
Entered Vocational School Sept. 1933.....	7
Dropped out.....	7
Entered County Normal School Sept. 1933.....	3
Graduated from County Normal School June, 1934.....	3
Entered nurse's training (but dropped out).....	1
Entered course in beauty culture.....	3
Completed course.....	2
Still attending beauty school.....	1

ANALYSIS OF BABY CASES

Members of the parole department are also the social case workers for the institution, and consequently have other duties aside from the placement and supervision of paroled girls. Among them is the task of working out plans for girls with children, whether these children were born before the girl's commitment, after her commitment, or after she has been paroled. By far the greater number of these children are illegitimate and plans for them are worked out with the approval and assistance of the Juvenile Department of the Board of Control. Some of the cases, however, are complicated by the presence of a husband, and in these instances the parole department's work very closely resembles that of a family case-working agency.

During the past two years we have been responsible for 103 young mothers, plans for whom have also had to include plans for their babies. Twelve additional unmarried mothers were supervised during this period. However, these cases were closed as illegitimacy cases either by marriage of the parents, death of the baby, or permanent placement of the child, before July 1, 1932.

Source of Cases: July 1, 1932 to July 1, 1934:

Cases active on July 1, 1932.....	50
Girls pregnant on admission.....	25
Girls who became pregnant on parole.....	24
Girls who became pregnant while on Leave of Absence or escape from the School.....	4
Total new cases July 1-32 to July 1-34.....	53
Total cases for two year period.....	103
Cases closed during two year period.....	40
Cases active on July 1, 1934.....	63

Civil Status of Cases July 1, 1932 to July 1, 1934:

Legitimate births.....	18
Illegitimate births—paternity established.....	17
Illegitimate births—paternity not established.....	62
Illegitimate births—paternity action pending.....	6
Total.....	103

ANALYSIS OF CASES FROM JULY 1-32 TO JULY 1-34 WITH REFERENCE TO SITUATION OF BABY ON JULY 1-34

Baby with mother or relatives.....	53
Baby committed to institution—temporarily.....	13
Baby committed to institution—permanently.....	9
Baby in foster or boarding home.....	10
Baby placed for adoption (directly by mother).....	1
Baby died.....	9
Girl still pregnant or in maternity hospital.....	8
Total	103

Cases Closed during two year period:

By dismissal of mother from our supervision.....	26
By death of baby.....	9
By adoption or permanent commitment of baby.....	5
Total	40

Status of Active Cases July 1, 1934:

Girls paroled with baby.....	25
Girls on Leave of Absence with baby.....	1
Girls paroled, baby elsewhere.....	16
Girls in institution, baby elsewhere.....	11
Girls in institution and still pregnant.....	4
Girls in maternity hospital.....	5
Girls escaped from institution, baby elsewhere.....	1
Total	63

ANALYSIS OF COMMITMENTS AND ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS
BY COUNTIES—FROM JULY 1-32 TO JULY 1-34

Another part of the work not directly related to parole supervision is the making of original investigations following a girl's commitment to the institution. These investigations serve the double purpose of acquainting the parole officer and the institution with the girl's family and background, and of interpreting the School and its purpose to the family. This interpretation is particularly necessary where the indications are that the girl will return to her own home when paroled, and is, of course, a long time process not necessarily completed at the time of the parole worker's first contact with the family.

Each of the "original investigations" listed below represents numerous visits to the family, to relatives, schools, pastors, doctors, neighbors, etc., and sometimes many miles of traveling to reach the different sources of information.

ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS

County	Invest. Completed	Invest. not Completed
Ashland.....	0	5
Brown.....	3	0
Barron.....	2	0
Chippewa.....	2	0
Columbia.....	1	0
Crawford.....	1	0
Door.....	1	0
Dane.....	4	0
Douglas.....	5	0
Dunn.....	1	0
Fond du Lac.....	1	0
Forest.....	2	0
Grant.....	1	0
Green.....	1	0
Jackson.....	1	0
Kenosha.....	4	3
Kewaunee.....	0	1
La Crosse.....	9	1
Langlade.....	1	1
Lincoln.....	1	0
Marathon.....	3	1
Marinette.....	2	1
Monroe.....	1	0
Milwaukee.....	74	0
Oconto.....	1	0
Outagamie.....	1	0
Oneida.....	1	0
Pepin.....	1	0
Polk.....	2	0
Portage.....	2	1
Racine.....	2	0
Richland.....	3	0
Sauk.....	1	0
Sawyer.....	4	2
Shawano.....	5	0
St. Croix.....	3	0
Vilas.....	1	0
Waukesha.....	1	0
Waupaca.....	1	0
Waushara.....	2	0
Walworth.....	10	0
Winnebago.....	5	0
Wood.....	2	0
Total.....	169	16

FUTURE NEEDS

As in the years past the two most difficult problems on parole are the girl who desires to continue her education but has no family or funds, and the girl who is either too young, too incompetent, or too frail to earn her own living. For the girl who has completed the eleventh grade, the institution offers no further academic opportunities and we still have no financial provision made for assisting needy parolees to complete their high school work outside the

institution. Inasmuch as they often represent our most hopeful group of girls, it would seem a wise investment for the state to provide a scholarship fund, from which we could supplement their small earnings, beyond the clothing and medical attention which is all we can provide at present.

The other group of girls—those who for one reason or another are incapable of self-support—could remain in the institution until they were twenty-one. At that time, however, they would have no experience in self-support or in adjusting to the outside community, and might be more of a drag upon society than when they were committed. For this group, as well as for those girls whose personality difficulties are such that they cannot adjust and develop in the institution, some other type of placement opportunities are needed. We should be able to secure private homes where such girls may be given the individual training and attention necessary for their best development and where the family would be paid for their work with the girl instead of expecting her to work for them. The additional parole supervision required would be considerable but the actual cost of maintenance would be no greater than in the institution.

The outcome of such a project is problematical but the results under the present arrangement, where the girl remains in the institution year after year or is repeatedly placed on parole and returns a failure, are not so satisfactory as to discourage a little experimentation. For this reason, we are taking the opportunity to ask for additional funds in order that we may broaden the scope of our parole work and make it more effective in the community and more valuable to the individual girls.

Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHY R. VACHERON.

The greatest need of the institution is removal to a more suitable location. This need was well expressed twenty years ago in the following quotation from the biennial report of 1914:

“We, the Board of Managers of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, appreciate the growing need of a larger acreage outside of the city, and the advantage of provision for smaller families, in accordance with modern methods, to subserve the best interests of this work of the state. We, therefore, recommend that the state shall provide for the removal of the Institution to a desirable location in the country.”

With a few changes and additions, the new plant as planned would meet the requirements for more space, adequate housing of staff, hospital and isolation facilities, school and recreation build-

ings, small cottages permitting segregation and the advantages of the beauty, space, and activities of a country environment.

Because the present superintendent has been acting in that capacity only the last month of the biennial period covered by this report, she has had to lean heavily on other members of the staff in preparation of the report. Grateful acknowledgment is hereby made.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET HUTTON ABELS,
Acting Superintendent.

TWENTY-FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Sparta, Wisconsin

FOR THE

BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Sparta, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

C. D. LEHMAN.....*Superintendent and Steward*
 MRS. MARGARET CASE.....*General Matron*
 A. L. ROETHE.....*Assistant Steward*

LOCATION

At Sparta, Monroe County, on the C. & N. W. and C. M. St. P. & P. Railways, U. S. highway 16 and state highways 27 and 71.

The State Public School was established in 1886 for the care and education of the dependent and neglected children of the state. It was patterned after the Michigan State Public School established a few years before at Coldwater, Michigan.

PURPOSE

To care for and educate physically, intellectually, vocationally and morally such dependent or neglected children as may be placed therein until such times as temporary or permanent homes can be procured in good families for those who are eligible for such placing.

The statutes, Section 48.01, define neglected child to mean:

“Any child under the age of 18 years who is abandoned by his parent, guardian or custodian; or who lacks proper parental care by reason of the fault or habits of the parent, guardian or custodian or whose parent, guardian or custodian neglects or refuses to provide proper or necessary subsistence, education or other care necessary for the health, morals or well being of such child; or whose parent, guardian or custodian neglects or refuses to provide the special care made necessary by the mental condition of the child; or who engages in an occupation or is in a situation dangerous to life or limb or injurious to his health or morals.”

Dependent child is defined by the same section to mean:

“Any child under the age of 16 years who is homeless or destitute or without proper support, but who is not a neglected child as defined above; or who lacks proper care by reason of the mental or physical condition of the parent, guardian or custodian.”

COMMITMENT

Any child under 16 years of age found to be dependent or neglected by the Juvenile Court, but no child who is feeble-minded,

insane or epileptic shall be committed. (Section 48.07 (1) (b) and Section 48.20).

Children received may in the discretion of the Board of Control be retained until they are 21 years of age.

Crippled or deformed children under 21 years, residents of the state, may be committed to this institution provided said crippled or deformed conditions are amenable to cure or amelioration by surgical or other means. (Section 48.21.)

But see also Section 36.32 relating to Children's Orthopedic Hospital.

TRANSFER

The Board of Control may transfer to this institution any child in either the Industrial School for Boys or the Industrial School for Girls whenever in its opinion it is for the best interest of the child. (Section 48.09 (1).)

DISCHARGE

Discharge becomes automatic upon becoming 21 years of age.

The Board of Control may place the children in families during their minority under the same conditions as a licensed child welfare agency. (Section 48.22 (2).)

Likewise the Board of Control may consent to the adoption of any such child. (Section 48.22 (3).)

Date Opened		1886
Institutional Bed Capacity		381
Rented Cottages		29
Total Available Beds		410
Number of Inmates, June 30, 1933		525
Number of Inmates, June 30, 1934		542
Area of Grounds, Acres		40
Acreage Under Cultivation		79
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1934	\$535,027.02	
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1934	\$145,181.83	
	Year Ending	Year Ending
Expenditures	June 30, 1933	June 30, 1934
Operation	\$214,235.00	\$198,325.00
Repairs and Maintenance	8,016.00	6,820.00
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis)	\$222,251.00	\$205,145.00
Permanent Improvements	6,273.00	6,915.00
Total Expenditure	\$228,524.00	\$212,060.00
Average Daily Number of Inmates	535	513
Per Capita Cost per Week (Operation and		
Repair and Maintenance)	\$7.99	\$7.69
Average Number of Officers and Employees	133	130

TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

For consideration of your honorable body I present herewith the 24th biennial report of the State Public School for Dependent and Neglected Children.

This report as in past bienniums is a short summary of the activities of this institution for the biennial period ending June 30, 1934. It is hoped through this summary to inform the public of the activities of this institution and to outline the hopes and plans for the future of the State Public School in order that we may hold our place in the forefront of the field of modern child care.

LAWS REGARDING THE INSTITUTION

Chapter 48.19, Laws of Wisconsin, sets forth the object of the State Public School.

Chapter 48.20 defines such children as may be entitled to admission; the return of feeble-minded, insane or epileptic children who may be unlawfully committed to the institution; placement of children in homes; half their expenses chargeable to the various counties committing children to the State Public School.

Chapter 48.22 pertains to the instruction wherein the proper school facilities must be maintained at the institution. It makes it a duty of the Department of Public Instruction to inspect the educational work and assist the development of proper school facilities. This chapter also explains the guardianship, placing out and adoption of children. Such placing and adoption of children is carried on under the same conditions as prescribed for by licensed child welfare agencies throughout the state.

Chapter 48.23 pertains to the keeping of records concerning the individual child.

POPULATION

As the chart shows, this institution has an actual capacity of 367 children. Our average daily population, as in the previous biennium, has exceeded 500 children, showing a very high and continuing condition of overcrowdedness. Our average daily population in 1934 shows a slight decrease from that of 1933. This is due solely to the fact that we have received less children on original commitment and at the same time have been unable to transfer to the proper institution some 25 children who, for many months past, have been held here although adjudged to be feeble-minded. The lessening of original commitments is due in a great measure to the changing attitude of the counties in that they are making a greater effort through their county children's boards to keep their families together and, where it is necessary to remove a child, to board that child in its own county without expense to the State. This was done to some extent in the year 1933, although the program was

greatly enlarged by the counties in 1934. Whether the counties will be able to continue to carry on this program is a question; especially may the program be curtailed if the counties are refused further Federal aid.

In showing the average daily attendance for the past several years, you will note that our population in this biennium, as in past bienniums, shows an increase over the preceding bienniums, the figures being as follows: June, 1928, 442; June, 1929, 456; June, 1930, 491; June, 1931, 528; June, 1932, 502; June, 1933, 535; June, 1934, 514.

As called to your attention in the previous biennial report, I again make the statement that the good free home is practically a thing of the past except for very small children. Economic conditions today are such that people cannot afford to take additional burdens into their homes without some remuneration. It is, therefore, absolutely essential that we consider as our main program the matter of boarding the children, or subsidizing those who are placed in free homes to the extent of clothing and medical and dental care. As we have made no particular progress in our program the past biennium, I urge those interested in the proper functioning of the State Public School to read carefully, not only this biennial report, but the biennial report for 1931-1932.

An interesting chart is presented at this point showing the gradual increase of the children in care during the past five year period, at the same time showing a very noticeable decrease in the original commitment during this biennium.

	Original Commitments	Placed	In SPS	On Parole	Total in Care
1930---	214	138	517	430	947
1931---	239	161	539	476	1015
1932---	224	175	502	536	1038
1933---	181	164	525	597	1122
1934---	145	148	542	668	1210

The increase of total number of children in care as shown by the preceding figures is due in a great part to the increased number of temporary commitments piling up in the institution waiting for the committing judge either to make the commitment permanent so that the children may be placed outside the institution or the counties to establish the family so that the children may be returned to the family. Another factor causing this increase is the fact that we must maintain the custody of children until they reach the age of 21 years as established in the passage of the children's code some five years ago. We cannot, as previous to this time, release

children at the age of 18, but have the additional three year period of guardianship. While there is room for criticism in regard to the temporary commitments, the fact that we maintain guardianship until the age of 21 can in no way be criticized. The critical age for these boys and girls, especially under the present economic conditions, is between the ages of 17 and 21. Unless we can guide them through these difficult years, all the money that has been spent on their previous care in many of the cases would be a total loss.

The table given below is a fair criterion of the type of children committed to our care. This table is as of the quarterly report of June 30, 1934:

Group 1-A.....	Feeble-minded	21
Group 1-B.....	Feeble-minded from Group 3	30
Group 2.....	Retarded Development	56
Group 3.....	Family History of Feeble-mindedness or Insanity ..	98
Group 4.....	Cripples.....	12
Group 5.....	Temporary Commitment.....	157
Group 6.....	Physically Unfit, Behavior Problems	33
Group 7-A.....	Under Observation—New Arrivals, Babies, etc.	60
Group 7-B.....	Under Observation—Dull Normal, Possible Placement.....	33
Group 8.....	Eligible for Home Placement.....	48
	Total.....	548

This grouping very plainly shows why, if we hope to do any great amount of placing of children, it is necessary for us to establish a definite policy of boarding home care rather than attempting as in years past to make the more important part of our program the free home placing of children. With the exception of the children in the first two groups, practically all of the children adjust themselves without difficulty if given proper supervision and intelligent placement.

REPORT OF SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

I. Visits made in the field	1932-33	1933-34	Total
A. Family histories.....	393	188	581
B. Supervisory visits to foster homes ..	2236	2542	4778
C. New foster homes investigated.....	293	274	567
D. Juvenile judge contacts.....	92	93	185
E. Special mental and physical exam- inations arranged.....	66	65	131
II Placements from school as shown in previous table	1932-33	1933-34	Total
	164	148	312

The above table gives some idea of the amount of work required from our field staff. A table such as this, however, can show only a part of the work of our social service staff. This does not take into consideration the necessary contacts with the children living

at the institution, nor the various interviews, telephone calls and correspondence necessary, all of which is just as definite a part of the work of the social service staff as those things shown by the cold figures of the above table.

In reviewing our program for the past ten-year period, I refer you to the biennial reports from 1924 through this report. We have in this period made great progress, not only in the physical plant of the institution, but in our methods of child care. I am sorry to state, however, that during the past five year period, we have only held our own and made very little real progress.

In the five year period from 1923 to 1928, this institution progressed from a very condemning study made by the Federal Children's Bureau in the spring of 1923 to membership in the Child Welfare League of America in 1928, we being one of the very few state-controlled institutions with a standard of child care such that would warrant membership in the Child Welfare League of America. We were able through proper management and sufficient appropriation of funds, beginning in 1926, to employ trained people and start building a proper social service staff. Previous to 1926 our great concern, as the previous biennial reports will show, was the building up of the physical plant.

In the period from 1923 to 1927 we completed our school buildings, the older boys' cottage, established a school staff, which, by the way, we have been unable to increase since that time, remodeled every building on the grounds and put the institution in an exceptionally good physical condition. The fact of the excellent condition of the institution, our school program and our social service program combined with the attitude of the entire institutional staff and the forward-looking plans of the social service department, made it possible for us to request membership into the Child Welfare League of America, which as before stated was very readily granted. Were we today to ask the Child Welfare League of America to grant us membership, I am quite positive that we would be turned down. Being already members, however, we have been allowed to retain our membership, although our standards do not at the present time come very close to the standards set up for membership.

The majority of our social service staff and the superintendent of the institution are members of the American Association of Social Workers. In 1933 our staff was 100 per cent members of the American Association of Social Workers. We hope again to obtain this percentage. I am quite convinced that the fact of our connection with the American Association of Social Workers and the hopes and aims and forward-thinking plans of our social service department and the standards desired within the institution are the contributing factors to our continuance in membership in the Child

Welfare League of America. When you think that their standards call for a maximum caseload of 65 children per social worker and our social workers, besides the 100 children assigned to them within the institution, are carrying caseloads as large as 187 and 145, you can readily see just how far our program is deviating from what it should be.

With such case loads it is impossible to even come near to the proper supervision of children in homes. We are even lower as to actuality in this very important phase of our child care program than desired standards mentioned in the Report of the State Board of Control authorized by joint resolution No. 22 to conduct an investigation of the work of institutions and associations caring for and placing children as far back as 1907. I quote from the report of that date.

"The weak point in the work of the Home Finding Societies and Institutions seems to be the matter of supervision. "No visits" was a frequent report, and complaints were made that the children were unruly, untruthful, etc. In several cases the child had run away.

"Foster parents are apt to become discouraged when the child develops undesirable traits of character. The years during which a boy or girl is usually put out on indenture are the years of adolescence and the critical years of life. If the child becomes discontented or unmanageable, a visit from a wise agent who can advise the foster parent or guardian and warn the child of the results of wrong-doing, will often do much to set things right. Therefore, even though there may be no question about the home being a good one, it should be visited once or twice a year or oftener if conditions seem to demand it. This involves expense and for this reason it is a matter in which private charitable associations, whose funds are often limited, are liable to fail.

"The law in this state requires only written reports, but in the matter of the care, treatment and amount of schooling afforded the child written reports cannot be trusted. This can only be determined by visits to home and school made by conscientious and capable persons."

So large a number of applications come in constantly for the placement of children that it would be quite a simple matter to lower the population in a short time if a superficial job were to be done with little thought to the children's welfare and future. As it is, a large percent of the applications received cannot be used as we have entirely outgrown and cast away the old type of home which was the product of the indenture system. Emphasis now is on what the home can do for the child and not what the child can do for the home.

Children are no longer being separated, brothers from sisters, when this is possible, and every means is exhausted before it is done. Families are being saved for each other so that brothers and sisters, having lost parents, may at least have each other. Since the boarding home program is the only one which makes such a plan possible, every effort is being made to develop it. Many behavior problems in children are corrected when the bitter resentments against their early lot of broken homes meet this compromise.

June, age 14, an attractive, intelligent girl, became the center of attention this past year. From an apparently care free, happy child she was growing into a sullen and pensive young girl. Teachers, matron, attendants, all were running into conflict with June. A conference with one of the social service staff brought out the passionate outburst, "Where are my little brother and sister? I suppose they don't even remember they had a sister." The little brother and sister had been placed in a free home three years ago.

Immediate plans were started and executed so that June and her brother Richard, who completed the eighth grade with her, will board here and go to High School. Life seemed to begin again for June who had apparently been brooding for several years until her youth could no longer stand the strain.

The story of June is one of a completely broken home, but among our children are many whose family ties are only badly strained, not broken. It is our task to hurry to the scene of difficulty and start in the rehabilitation process. This usually takes time, often months, and involves much work, patience, and skill. In the past year, several large families of children have been returned to their parents after the domestic difficulties have been adjusted.

The Roberts family had been one of these. Mr. Roberts had had no work. A war disability added to the strain caused by the long period of unemployment. Mrs. Roberts became irritable, naggy, and finally abusive. As a consequence, Mr. Roberts deserted. The mother, left alone, became more and more discouraged daily, and as a consequence neglected home and children. The six children were sent to the State Public School. After several months, Mrs. Roberts left her northern county and found work near the State Public School soon after. Mr. Roberts went to her, and together they found work on a farm. Frequent visits from a member of the Social Service Staff showed father and mother the reasons for failure, encouraged them to plan and look forward to the future. The day then came when through our efforts the county of residence sent a truck for the parents and their household belongings. The family reestablished itself at home. The six children were returned. The father's name is on the county list for any work avail-

able, and if no work exists, they are being cared for by the Relief Department.

One family of four children have recently been placed in a boarding home in cooperation with the Probation Department who is supervising the mother. The home is near enough so that the mother may visit occasionally. This should give her a chance to prove that she is deserving of having her children returned to her.

Being cheated of their natural rights, effort is being made to have these children realize their rights as citizens. Ninety-nine children are attending High School, and a large number of new enrollments will be made this September. Six will be in college this coming year, and several girls are training to be nurses. Proper homes must be secured, careful supervision given, advice, friendship must be offered these growing men and women.

With sufficient staff and funds, the pressure of this earnest task could be eased so that each child and each family could be given this conscientious thought and careful consideration. In this way we might come nearer in the stupendous responsibility placed upon us, of fulfilling well the duties placed upon us.

CARE OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN

The State Public School as outlined in Chapter 48.21, Laws of Wisconsin, still receives an appropriation for the care of such crippled children as may be committed. Our boarding home care for crippled children and the reduced cost for maintenance of crippled children in the Orthopedic Hospital have greatly reduced the expenditure for the care of this type of patient from what it had been in previous years. We are more than convinced that the boarding home type of care is far better for the children and we know that the children have made much better progress placed in various homes where they can attend the schools for crippled children than they did when domiciled in the cottages that were at one time maintained in Madison.

Our number of crippled children, as the statistics show, remains the same. The counties with their various clinics and county setups fostered by the Association for the Disabled and the Rehabilitation Division of the State Board of Education, are carrying on a more extensive program each year for the care of crippled children, thereby relieving this institution of much of the cost, although there are many very definite cases that cannot be handled in any other way than through commitment to this institution due to the fact that many of the counties are so limited as to funds that they are unable to carry on much of a program for the care of crippled children.

We also, as provided by law, get the monthly statement of those children who are born with physical defects. We in turn notify the attending physician that we are ready to care for these defects in cases of indigent parents. Over a period of years we have main-

tained about an average of 30 per month in the notification of children born with physical defects. Although we send out notices each month to each attending physician in each case, we get a very small percentage of this type of case for care. This system, however, is worth while even though we get only one or two children each year from this source, as each child born with a physical defect; in fact, each child who is a cripple, is a potential pauper if not taken care of at an early stage. The funds allotted for this type of work are, I believe, as good an investment as the state can make.

It is impossible in a report of this kind to go into definite detail and cite case after case of what has been done for crippled children. This group comprises a very small percentage of our entire population and is, therefore, only one phase of our work and is called to attention in these several paragraphs in order that those interested may know that we are carrying on a very definite and positive program for the care and treatment of dependent crippled children.

MEDICAL REPORT

The previous biennial report showed the completion of an infirmary at this institution. The addition of this building to further our medical program has more than fulfilled our anticipation of its value to the institution. In the year ending June 30, 1933, we had very little contagious disease and were able to control it adequately by having this infirmary building. In the year ending June 30, 1934, while we had a large number of cases of chicken pox and have been threatened with several other types of contagious diseases, we have had to contend only with that of chicken pox. Having the isolation quarters in the infirmary building, we were able to control the chicken pox epidemic to the extent that we did not as in other years have it run through the entire institution thereby disrupting the schooling of children.

All of our operative work, a great majority of which is the removal of tonsils and adenoids, has been done in our own operating room at little cost to the institution, and great benefit to the children. We have at the same time performed several operations for hernia as well as appendicitis.

In the year 1933 the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association sent their staff to the institution and we at that time tested and examined every child within the institution, finding approximately 40 children for whom X-rays were requested. The X-rays were taken, sent to Milwaukee and studied by the staff of W. A. T. A. and recommendations given. In the final analysis, only 7 per cent of our children were found to have a positive tuberculosis infection, only 2 were active, these 2 having come to us from tuberculosis sanitoriums. A special diet and rest periods were prescribed for the suspicious cases which were strictly carried out. The positive cases were immediately placed in sanitoriums. All of the cases recommended for special diet and rest periods responded, with the exception of one.

In the instance of the case which did not respond to treatment, through the co-operation of the committing judge, this boy was placed in a sanitorium.

In June of 1934, Dr. Teschnor of the W. A. T. A. again returned to the institution and checked up on the cases of children and at the same time examined every employe of the institution. At this writing we have not the findings of this study, but it appears that there will be no findings among the children and there might possibly be a finding of one suspicious case among the employees.

At this point I wish to express publically my appreciation and thanks to the W. A. T. A. for their very fine co-operation and willingness to assist us in this study. I am sure that every child caring institution in the state would benefit greatly by such a study as has been made at this institution. This is the second study made by the W. A. T. A. at the State Public School, the previous study having been made five years ago. Only through such fine co-operation could such a study be made. Then, too, with the exception of the cost of the X-rays, which has been nominal, all of this fine work has been done without cost to the institution. Again let me express my thanks to this very fine group of Wisconsin people, the W. A. T. A.

As stated in previous biennial reports, physical examinations are routine and continuous at this institution. This, combined with a proper diet, tends to keep our children happy, physically fit and mentally alert. Our diet, of course, could be improved had we sufficient funds. The preparation of the diet could be greatly improved had we the proper facilities. This will be taken up in another chapter.

Another feature of our medical program is the proper care of the teeth. We receive 14 and 15 year old children who have never received dental attention. Some of their permanent teeth, therefore, are entirely gone, and many of them it is almost impossible to save. In the past year we have received two 13 year old boys with their permanent front teeth entirely gone, making it necessary to put in a permanent bridge. Our dental program is not extensive, neither is it expensive considering the value to the children. A local dentist comes to the institution two mornings each week and takes care of such children as are presented to him. This is done at a very nominal cost. To embody into a report of this kind the 2 years' work of the dentist would be of no great value and cause a great deal of printing; therefore, an example of what our dentist does in a typical month is listed below:

Number of Children Taken to Dentist During June 1934 for Examination and Treatment.....	68
Number of Silver Fillings.....	81
Number of Extractions (some of these were baby teeth).....	34
Number of Cleanings.....	6

In regard to our medical program, to give an example of what the year's work may be, during the year 1933 there were 733 physical examinations and 310 children seen by the dentist. A typical monthly report of the attending physician will give you an example of our work in this department:

MEDICAL REPORT FOR JUNE 1934

Number of Children Registered at Infirmary during month of June	500
Number of Appendectomies Performed	1
Number of Cases of Erysipelas	1
Number of Cases of Vincent's Angina	1
Number of Cases of Varicella	10
Number of Cases of Minor Infections	34
Number of Cases of Impetigo	18
Number of Cases of Otitis Media	5
Number of Cases of Intestinal Influenza	2
Number of Cases of Furuncle	38
Number of Cases of Nephritis	2
Number of Cases of Influenza with elevated temperature	18
Number of Cases of Paralysis of Sphincter Muscle	1
Number of Cases of Dermatitis	18
Number of Cases of Sprained Fingers	18
Number of Cases of Diabetes	1
Number of Cases of Burns	8
Number of Cases of Sunburns	6
Number of Cases of Lacerations	14
Number of Physical Examinations Given	150
Number of Cases of Toxoid Given	12
Number of Cases of Small Pox Vaccine Given	12
Number of Wassermann Tests Taken	14
Number of Vaginal Smears Taken	10
Number of Tuberculin Tests Given	12
Number of Cases of Tonsillitis	8
Number of Feeding Cases	2
Number of Children Taken to Dentist during June for Examination and Treatment	68

The statistics above given for one month's work show very plainly the condition in which these children come to us, and show the absolute necessity for a well-rounded medical program for any organization attempting to give adequate care to dependent children.

EDUCATIONAL REVIEW

Our school in the past biennium, while very much overcrowded as pupil load per teacher, has continued to maintain a high standard of efficiency. We have been visited by the State Department of Education as well as by the visiting teachers of our county superintendent. The reports from both of these departments have been complimentary and favorable to our school organization, showing a growth and progression in methods of teaching in all the various grades.

During the past biennium each year showed an average enrollment in the school of between 350 and 360 pupils in the grades and the kindergarten. We have as in past bienniums, 12 full time

teachers and one half-time teacher. The principal besides her work of supervising and running the school, teaches the 8th grade. Our 8th grade was comprised of seven pupils this year, all of whom passed the county examinations with creditable marks, one of our pupils being second highest in Monroe County.

As in other years, we have carried on various programs on holidays and our graduation exercises, program and style show at the close of the year. As our school stays quite constant this report can be only a repetition of the report of the last biennium. I refer you, therefore, to the more detailed report given in the biennial report of 1931-1932.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Our religious activities have been carried on in the usual manner as established during the past ten years. We use the basement of the Cottage F. for our large Sunday School groups and employ Mrs. Esch, a well-qualified local woman, each Sunday to conduct the large Sunday School group. The various local ministers take month about and come out Sunday afternoon and give a junior sermon before the Sunday School is started. We follow a course of study and use the cards and literature from the American Sunday School Union. We acknowledge indebtedness to Mrs. Lehman for her voluntary work in supervising the organization of the Sunday School and giving her time each Sunday afternoon to teach one group of children in order to relieve the congestion of our inadequate quarters in the basement of Cottage F where our Sunday School is held.

The Catholic children attend their own church in the city and also the Sunday School. The local priest, Father Flock, arranges the time of services for the Catholic children so as to be convenient to the time of the institution. The Lutheran children also go to church and instructions in the city of Sparta and Rev. Berg conducts instruction classes every Saturday afternoon at the institution. The Episcopal group of children also attend church and Sunday School in the city of Sparta. We appreciate the very fine cooperation from the local church groups in Sparta and realize that the various ministers are giving their time freely in order to assist in the furthering of a proper religious program at this institution.

We find that the children as a whole greatly enjoy our Sunday School and Junior services. After they leave the institution they very rarely in writing back fail to ask about the Sunday School. Those children placed in homes are, when it is possible, placed where access to church and Sunday School is readily available. We find that the majority of them are eager to continue their religious training in the communities in which they are placed. We feel that this part of our program is a very essential factor in the training of our children.

PERSONNEL

During the past biennium the personnel of the institution has remained very constant, our turnover of employes has been practically nil. Our load, however, has been extremely heavy due to overcrowdedness in every cottage. I hope that the Legislature will see fit to appropriate sufficient funds so that all of our employes can be brought up at least to the minimum salary set by the Bureau of Personnel for the various positions. Were it not for the fine spirit of cooperation and loyalty to their jobs of the various employes, it would have been impossible to operate this institution with any great benefit to the children during the past biennium. I am sure that the salary range, especially in the lower brackets, was no incentive toward loyal spirit and cooperation of the employees. Their spirit of a job well done is the ruling factor, rather than the meager salary allowed by the present budget setup.

We have at the present time several employes who have been faithful to this institution over a period of more than 20 years. I hope that the Legislature will make some effort to establish an adequate pension system for this type of employe. We have at the present time several who really should be replaced by younger persons, but it seems to me rather unfair to push these people out after they have given from twenty to thirty years of their lives to service to the State at a very inadequate salary. If a proper pension system was in operation, there would be no regret in replacing these older employes with younger people.

PHYSICAL PLANT

Due to lack of funds there has been very little added to the physical plant in the past biennium. We were, however, granted \$2,000.00 of our miscellaneous capital fund with which we erected a very fine greenhouse. This has been a source of joy as well as a great convenience from an economic standpoint, to say nothing of the educational value to the children in learning the culture of flowers. The house is built in two sections so that one section is turned over to the children, each cottage being allotted a certain space wherein can be raised what type of flowers or vegetables the children desire. The other half is turned over to the gardner who raises radishes and lettuce for the institution table in the winter, and his plants to transplant to the institutional garden in the spring.

Funds were also available for putting a cement floor in part of the Upper Grade and Vocational School building which allowed us to build an auxiliary storeroom for clothing. This has made of this basement a very serviceable department.

In the summer of 1933 we were able to point up and paint the exterior of cottage D and the Administration Building, completing our program of this type of repair, which was started in the previous year. All of the old buildings now are in good condition, especially

as to the exterior. They were deteriorating very badly due to the type of brick used in their construction. They now are all uniform in color and present a very good appearance.

As in past bienniums, we have maintained our repair and maintenance staff and kept all of the buildings in good repair. There has been no large repair program for a number of years past, for once the buildings were put in good condition, it is merely a matter of maintaining them up to the proper standard.

FARM AND GARDEN

As in the previous biennium the matter of maintenance of the physical plant of the farm was done at a nominal cost as the buildings had been put in a good condition and it was merely a matter of maintenance. In the summer of 1933 we did move the slaughter house from its old location and annexed it to the east end of the hog barn by a connecting passageway. We strengthened this building and put it on cement pillars, making a very handy arrangement for the slaughter of hogs and beef, at the same time improving the arrangement of the buildings at the farm.

On March 9, 1934, through the carelessness of one of the inmates of the institution who without permission built a fire in the stove in the machine shed, we were unfortunate enough to have a fire which destroyed the machine shed and practically all the machinery stored there and the open shed and much of the machinery store there. There was a high wind and it was impossible to get this fire under control. For a time it seemed we would have rather a disastrous fire as the high wind made the fire so difficult to control. However, we lost but the two buildings and the machinery, all of which was adequately covered by insurance. After the insurance was collected we immediately cleared the debris and erected a semi-fire proof tile shed and a substantial open shed. It was necessary for us to replace the major portion of the machinery. The sheds were completed in June, 1934, and put in service. We also replaced all of the necessary machinery and still have a small balance left of the insurance money. The two new sheds add greatly to the appearance of the farm as the old sheds were not well constructed and rather detracted from the appearance of the farm.

Our crops on the farm and the garden were exceptionally good in 1933 and were fair in 1934. The summer of 1933 was extremely dry; this shortened our hay crop as well as the corn crop. Our soil is rather light and sandy and will not stand extremely dry weather. In order to maintain our herd so as to have a proper supply of milk for the institution, it has been necessary for us, as in past bienniums, to purchase considerable feed. We do, however, have at the present time an outstanding herd in this community; while at the present prices the value would not be great, we have

the best herd that has ever been on our farm. While it is necessary to purchase feed, this to me is a good investment as we are sure of a good supply of wholesome milk which is a very essential part of our diet for the children. Our herd continue to be one of the few herds in this community that is entirely abortion free; since cleaning out this disease in 1930, we have had no recurrence and we do feel that there will be no loss of production or loss of cattle from this very dangerous disease. In the matter of buying feed, I will state that it would not be necessary for us to purchase the amount of feed that we do were it not for the fact that we have too large a herd to be supported by the available tillable land on our farm. We still are tilling a small parcel of thirteen acres adjacent to our farm which we have under lease. How long we can maintain this lease I do not know. It appears to me that it would be a good investment to attempt to purchase this small piece of land. We are also this year leasing on a share basis fifty acres of adjoining land of the Wavra farm. This land also should be purchased to add to our tillable land. We have the machinery and could till this land without any great additional overhead and use all of the crops for our own purposes rather than tilling it on a share basis if money would be made available to purchase this land. During this biennium we have for use at the institution supplied some fifty hogs and six producing cows for use on the institutional tables. This has been a great saving to us, especially as it has saved us the processing tax on the hogs. I hope that we will be able to collect from the federal government at least eighty per cent of this processing tax that we have paid on such pork as we have purchased. It appears to me that this tax should not be paid by this institution.

SPECIAL CAPITAL REQUESTS

Again as in other biennial reports, I make the following requests for special capital in order that we may adequately serve the children placed in our care. First, the one building that has been repeatedly requested over a period of many years is a refectory building. Attention has been called times without number to the inadequacy of our kitchen facilities. Due to the age of the administration building and the fact that our kitchen is in the basement thereof, we are unable to give any measure of service from this department. It is impossible to keep our present kitchen in any proper sanitary condition; being a damp, dark basement, it is almost impossible to control insects that are common to old buildings of this kind. It is likewise costly from the labor standpoint and almost impossible to serve warm food. I believe an adequate building could be built and equipped for approximately \$60,000, and this building should be given prompt consideration.

Secondly, we have from time to time requested sufficient funds to build and equip a cottage for the care of small children from

about one year to two and a half years. Plans have, I believe, been made for this cottage in an endeavor to get the funds from the Federal Government for its construction. Just what the status of this building is at the present time I do not know. This may go through if a program of Federal Construction is carried out. I will estimate that this building would cost approximately \$40,000.

Thirdly, in order to complete our school unit, as requested over a period of years, I am again requesting sufficient funds for our third building, which would house the domestic science department, an assembly room and a gymnasium. This would not need be an expensive building and could, no doubt, be built and equipped at a cost of not more than \$45,000. As brought to your attention in previous biennial reports, a domestic science department is a very essential part of our educational program. We are carrying on this branch of our work as well as we can in one room of the upper grade and vocational building, which was originally constructed for use of retarded children in their handicraft work.

We have no assembly room whatever that is in any way adequate. The only room we have for assembling any group is a low-ceilinged basement room in cottage F, really an unfit place for the assembling of any group. With so many children, the value of a gymnasium cannot be estimated. We are not so badly off in the summertime with our summer activities except on rainy days, but during the wintertime, we have absolutely no place where we can carry on athletic activities or recreational programs so very necessary with children. Our disciplinary problems in the winter time are one hundred per cent more than they are in the summertime due to the fact that we have no place for the children in the wintertime where they can work off their surplus energy, the result being in overcrowded cottages, the necessity for constant subduing of physical activities. This to my way of thinking is a very much needed building.

As explained in previous biennial reports, we are not attempting to increase the housing capacity of this institution. The only reason that we are asking for a cottage for infants is due to the fact that the present cottage is not only unsuited for infants, but unsuited for the housing of any great number of children. The present baby cottage would be much better turned over to the housing of employes. Rather than build housing for more children, we are hoping to reduce our population through a change in our placement policy so that we will not have the overcrowded conditions in the cottages. The other two buildings asked for are absolutely service buildings and should be forthcoming if we hope to keep abreast of the times and in the forefront in the modern care of children.

Under farm and garden I mentioned the necessity for the purchase of 13 acres of land adjoining our farm on the north. We

have leased this land for the past five years and have built it up to a state of good production. It is as good as the best land on our own farm. In addition to this thirteen acres, we should make an effort to purchase between fifty and sixty acres of the Wavra farm adjoining us on the north. I believe that this additional land could be purchased at a cost not to exceed \$5,000. At the present time it is hard to judge the value of land due to the low farm values. However, this land would be of great value to us where it might not be of so great value to an independent purchaser. It could never be purchased at a more advantageous price than at the present time. Money should be allotted for this purpose by this coming legislature.

As I stated in the biennial report of 1931-1932, all of the above requests are just repetitions of previous requests. It is, to say the least, very discouraging to be compelled continually to beg for finances and make requests year after year that really should be forthcoming for the asking. If the State of Wisconsin has taken upon itself the responsibility of operating the State Public School for the care of dependent and neglected children, it seems to me the various legislators should realize and assume that responsibility and make adequate appropriations so that we who are charged with the immediate responsibility of carrying out the intentions of the State should have proper and adequate financial support.

These things that are asked for year after year have no personal significance; it is not my intention to build of this institution a monument to myself, rather I feel that I am charged with a certain responsibility and it is my duty and obligation to those placed in my care that requests be made for sufficient facilities to discharge adequately my duties to these children and the State of Wisconsin. We on the firing line must bow to and accept unjustified criticisms, not because we have failed in our duty and our endeavors to fulfill our positions, but because those who have to do with the discharging of their public duty in the matter of funds, pursue a policy of doling out a pittance rather than appropriating sufficient funds to meet adequately the problem at hand.

In concluding this report, I wish to acknowledge my confidence in the State Board of Control and express to them and their various departments my appreciation for their very fine spirit and undivided cooperation and assistance in endeavoring to meet the problems of this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

C. D. LEHMAN,

Superintendent.

TWENTY-SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
Delavan, Wisconsin
FOR THE
BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Delavan, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

T. EMERY BRAY.....	<i>Superintendent and Steward</i>
NELLIE M. PASSAGE.....	<i>Assistant Steward</i>
MARY HUMPHREY.....	<i>Matron</i>

LOCATION

The Wisconsin School for the Deaf is located at Delavan, Walworth County, on the Southwestern Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway, on U. S. Highway 14 and state highways 20 and 50.

The institution was incorporated by act of Legislature, April 19, 1852. The school buildings stand on the hill west of the city, which secures perfect drainage, and gives a commanding view of one of the most beautiful landscapes in all Wisconsin due to the diversity of forest, prairie, river, and lake. Remarkable immunity from disease through a long series of years attests to the healthfulness of the place while the quiet city in which the school is located affords an ideal site for an institution of learning.

Date Opened.....	1852
Institutional Bed Capacity.....	220
Number of Pupils, May 31, 1933.....	217
Number of Pupils, May 31, 1934.....	228
Area of Grounds, Acres.....	38
Acreage Under Cultivation.....	116
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1934.....	\$433,333.81
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1934.....	\$132,291.21

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1933	Year Ending June 30, 1934
Operation.....	\$119,419.00	\$106,124.00
Repairs and Maintenance.....	14,324.00	12,398.00
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis).....	\$133,743.00	\$118,522.00
Permanent Improvements.....	3,592.00	2,985.00
Total Expenditures.....	\$137,335.00	\$121,507.00
9 Months Average Daily Number of Pupils.....	216	208
Per Capita Cost per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance).....	\$11.91	\$10.96
Average Number of Officers and Employees.....	69	69

PURPOSE

To educate every deaf child so that when he leaves the institution he has a sound academic education, a vocation, lip reading developed, and voice "manufactured" to such an extent that he is not visibly handicapped.

ADMISSION

Any deaf resident of this state between ages of 8 and 25 years, suitable to receive instruction, is admitted and taught free of charge.

The annual session begins the first Tuesday in September and continues for nine months. The course of study is the same as for hearing children, covering the same ground as a Public School. Ten years elementary work and 2 years High School are offered.

TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I beg to submit to your Board the twenty-sixth Biennial Report of the Wisconsin School for the Deaf for the two years ending June 30, 1934.

This institution was incorporated by Act of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1852 and has continued without interruption. During the past biennial period approximately 240 students have been enrolled each year. As has been stated in various previous reports, we are pursuing the thoroughly tested system of utilizing and giving each pupil the benefit of all methods of instruction, including oral and visual as the case may need, to accomplish the desired results of an elementary education. This is adapted to the capacity of the individual, and supplemented by careful training in our vocational school, which is being constantly extended so that on leaving the school after graduation the students may have a means of earning a livelihood.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

For the past decade our school has had a large number of its graduates accepted at Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C. During the past biennial period the following pupils from this school have attended: Harold Larsen, Janesville; John Kuglitch, Delavan; John Davis, Madison; Loretta Oryall, Monico; Leo Ragsdale, Milwaukee; Wilson Grabill, Fort Atkinson; Robert Horgen, Irma; Laurence Heagle, Thorpe; Curtis Redeling, Porterfield; and Alfred Maertz, Racine. Harold Larsen and Wilson Grabill have completed their college work, and received their Bachelor of Science Degrees. In June, 1934, the following seniors passed the entrance examination to college: Lorraine Szablewski, Milwaukee; Anthony Nogosek, Milwaukee, and Alden Ravn, Delavan.

HEALTH

The general health of the students has been unusually good during the past two years. No contagious diseases have been in the school, and very little time has been lost by the students on account of illness.

ATTENDANCE

The enrollment the past two years has been the largest in the history of the school, with 231 boys and girls enrolled at the peak, and many on the waiting list.

IMPROVEMENTS

During the past year the C.W.A. workers refenced our farm, built one-half mile of new roads, painted and repaired five buildings, re-wired three buildings, repaired our chapel, completed a new root cellar 36x51 feet, and completed the new athletic field.

FARM

The farm and garden have been a great source of help to our school. The dairy has been improved, and many needed improvements have been made. The drought during this year has greatly reduced the income from the farm.

NEW WELL

For several years the old spring at the school has been our source of water supply, and in recent years it has been inadequate. Last year a 500 foot well was drilled, and we were very fortunate to get a splendid flow of water which supplies all our needs.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

During the past two years we employed a full time Physical Education Instructor at the school. The results have been very gratifying, and the general effect on the deaf students has caused favorable comments from the patrons of the school. This department needs new equipment.

ATHLETICS

The athletic department of our school has been under the direction of Professor Fred J. Neesam. It has been a great factor in building up the physical side of our boys. Football, baseball, and basketball have been stressed. Last year our basketball team won the Silver Cup by winning the North Central States Basketball Tournament. Later our team was selected by the American Athletic Board as the outstanding deaf basketball team in the United States, and rated as the Champion Deaf team in the United States.

FIELD WORK

Report of the Field Worker for the Wisconsin School for the Deaf for the biennial period ending June 30, 1934:

	1932-33	1933-34
Counties visited.....	65	70
County and city school officials visited.....	35	40
Nurses, physicians and welfare workers consulted.....	30	37
Calls made to find positions for deaf.....	8	9
Homes of present pupils visited.....	100	105
Homes of prospective pupils visited.....	34	38
New pupils called upon and accepted.....	25	35
Applications rejected due to mental disabilities.....	10	12

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL

During the depression this school has been operated as economically as possible. Many of the essentials have been omitted entirely. The school has kept on growing, classes have been getting larger year by year, and parents have given us less financial help. Several years of drought has cut down our farm production, and this will necessitate a larger operating fund to meet the needs of the school. About one-half of our teachers and several employees should have raises in salary just as soon as the financial condition will permit.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL

Account No.	Title	Appropriation for 1935-36	Appropriation for 1936-37
4211	Operation.....	\$111,000	\$111,000
	Coal.....	5,500	5,500
	Insurance.....	2,200	2,200
4212	Repairs and Maintenance.....	15,000	15,000
4213	Miscellaneous Capital.....	2,000	2,000
	Replacement 1 75 K. W. Engine..	10,000	

I also recommend an appropriation of \$85,000 for a new gymnasium at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf. The present gymnasium is on the third floor of the girls' dormitory, and it is inadequate for the needs of the school, besides the space now used for the gymnasium is needed for sleeping room to relieve the crowded condition in the girls' dormitory. I also recommend that \$2,500 be appropriated for the equipment of this gymnasium.

The above table comes as near the financial requirements of this institution for each year of the next biennial period as I am able to determine at the present time.

CONCLUSION

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the State Board of Control for the help and valuable suggestions given me during the biennial period, also to my splendid staff of employees and faculty.

Respectfully submitted,

T. EMERY BRAY,

Superintendent.

TWENTY-SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND
Janesville, Wisconsin
FOR THE
BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Janesville, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

FRANK M. LONGANECKER.....*Superintendent and Steward*

LOCATION

The Wisconsin School for the Blind is located at Janesville, Rock County, on the C. & N. W. and C. M. St. P. & P. Railways, U. S. Highway 14 and state highways 51 and 73.

The school was organized August 27, 1849, under private management, with a private subscription of \$430.00. The next February the state legislature incorporated the school as Wisconsin's first benevolent institution. Until 1881 the official management of the school and offers to those who become blind after school age, a it was placed under the charge of the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions, which title was in 1891 changed to the State Board of Control.

PURPOSE

To afford persons handicapped by blindness enlightened and practical education which may aid them to obtain the means of subsistence, discharge the duties of citizens, and secure all the happiness which they are capable of obtaining.

ADMISSION

Any blind resident of this state between age 8 and 25 years, suitable to receive instruction, is admitted and taught free of charge.

The course of study is the same as in public schools with extended courses in music, home economics and manual arts. Graduates admitted upon certificate to the university, colleges, and state teachers' colleges, the same as graduates of ordinary high schools.

The state library for the blind is located at the school and has a trained librarian, who supplies the blind readers of the state with books carried free by the postal department of the Federal Government.

SUMMER SCHOOL

A summer school is held during the vacation period of the regular school and offers to those who become blind after school age, a training similar to that provided for children; planned to meet the needs of adults.

Field Agency for Adult Blind: The service rendered by this agency is to visit the adult blind, to investigate their condition, to instruct them; to aid and comfort them, to find employment for

those capable of being employed, and to train them, and perform such duties as seem likely in any way to assist to rehabilitate or ameliorate the condition of any adult blind in the state.

Date Opened.....	1849
Institutional Bed Capacity.....	140
Number of Pupils May 31, 1933.....	162
Number of Pupils May 31, 1934.....	154
Area of Grounds, Acres.....	10
Acreage Under Cultivation.....	124
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1934.....	\$363,506.16
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1934.....	\$136,458.84

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1933	Year Ending June 30, 1934
Operation.....	\$107,580.00	\$ 97,544.00
Repairs and Maintenance.....	11,343.00	11,242.00
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis).....	\$119,923.00	\$108,786.00
Permanent Improvements.....	3,702.00	3,550.00
Total Expenditure.....	\$122,625.00	\$112,336.00
Average Daily Number of Pupils.....	152	140
Per Capita Cost Per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance).....	\$15.05	\$14.94
Average Number of Officers and Employees.....	84	85

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit herewith the twenty-sixth biennial report of the Wisconsin School for the Blind, for the period ending June 30, 1934.

The present superintendent came to the superintendency of this institution September 6, 1933. The administration of Mr. J. T. Hooper, former superintendent, closed on June 15, 1933, after Mr. Hooper had given twenty-two years of service to the School for the Blind and its allied activities. Between the two dates just mentioned Mr. L. F. Murphy was acting superintendent. In the report covering the biennium, therefore, only the last ten months come within the present writer's experience.

When Wisconsin was admitted to statehood in 1848 the legislature set about the task of making provision for the necessary state institutions. It is interesting to note that the very first institution provided for was the School for the Blind. This school had been organized in the city of Janesville on August 27, 1849, under private management, with a private subscription of \$430.00. In February, 1850, the institution was taken over by the state. From that time until 1881 the institution was managed by a local board of trustees. In that year it was placed under the control of the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions. In 1891 this board was changed to the State Board of Control, and the school has remained under the Board of Control since that time.

In spite of the fact that the institution is as old as the state, itself, a comparatively small percentage of the total population have an adequate or accurate idea of the nature and purpose of the institution. Since the blind constitute but a small percentage of the population of the state, and since the great majority of the people have but little contact with the blind and with the activities of the blind, it is perfectly natural that the majority of the population of the state should be relatively uninformed concerning the work of this institution. Through this rather long period of years the institution has witnessed substantial periods of growth and development which it is not necessary to re-count here, but it is safe to say that apparently the institution has been kept abreast with the best of modern thought and practice with reference to the training, education and rehabilitation of the blind and visually handicapped.

It may not be out of place to emphasize the fact that the Wisconsin School for the Blind is a school and not a hospital or home for the blind. The Declaration of Independence sets forth in clear and unmistakable terms the principle that our American democracy is founded upon the principle of equality. In other words, every boy and every girl is to be given an equal chance to develop whatever powers and talents he may possess. The inescapable logic of this principle is that equality of opportunity does not mean identity of opportunity. In other words, if the blind and visually handicapped are to be given a fair chance, a special provision must be made for them in order that the handicap may be overcome. The offering of these special facilities found in the School for the Blind cannot rightfully be considered the offering of charity. In reality it is American democracy saying to these young people, "You shall have your chance along with the rest."

Wisconsin does not stop, however, with the School for the Blind in its activity in behalf of the blind of the state. In addition to the school there is the State Agency for the Blind, and the Workshop for the Blind, all of which are coordinated under a single head. This coordination has brought about a type of cooperation and elimination of overlapping and wasted effort that is quite outstanding. It has resulted in greater efficiency and at much less expense than would be necessary under almost any other plan. It seems almost unbelievable that so few states have followed this plan.

The normal capacity of the institution is 140 pupils. That number can be cared for with a reasonable degree of comfort and without serious over-crowding. During the past biennium, however, the enrollment has been considerably in excess of that number, that for the year closing June 30, 1933, being 170 and for 1934 being 175. These numbers, however, are probably somewhat above what may be expected in the future if the enrollment in past years is any criterion. An examination of the enrollment of the past ten

or fifteen years shows considerable variation from year to year, and it seems likely that in the immediate future the enrollments of the past biennium will not be exceeded. In fact, there is some probability that they may be slightly less.

The problem of who should be admitted to the school is always a very difficult and serious one, and it is apparent that the practice in schools for the blind throughout the nation is far from being uniform. It is rather difficult to express in exact mathematical terms the degree of blindness or lack of vision, and it is not always easy to determine whether a child could be best served by being admitted to the school or by being required to secure his education in the ordinary schools for the seeing. Then again there are those whose vision is improved by surgery and medical treatment, and there have been a number of very interesting cases of pupils who have been able to return to public schools. Then there is another limitation which is that of mentality. The statute which provides for the School for the Blind, among other things says that children "of suitable capacity to receive instruction" shall be admitted. This, again, is a matter which cannot be determined with mathematical accuracy, and there are some border-line cases concerning which it is difficult to make a decision. It is very clearly evident, however, that children who are suffering from the double handicap of retarded mental development and lack of vision should be cared for by institutions set up to minister to the mentally deficient.

In the Wisconsin School for the Blind a very interesting and valuable curriculum has been provided. Naturally, there are some subjects and activities in which sight is so necessary that those activities and subjects must be omitted. However, the manner in which blind and visually handicapped children, under proper leadership, can make use of other senses in acquiring an education is little short of remarkable, and the average visitor is greatly surprised at the manner in which the visual handicap is overcome. The ordinary courses given in public, elementary and high schools are pursued successfully by the blind. Special emphasis, of course, is placed upon music, and some very unusual results are obtained in this field. There are choruses and orchestras which are developed to a very high degree of proficiency. These musical organizations are called upon frequently to present programs at various kinds of public gatherings both near and far. In addition to the musical organizations just referred to there are soloists, both vocal and instrumental who perform with great credit both to themselves and to the institution.

Through a long period of years it has been found that there are certain types of industrial work which seem to adapt themselves to the training and development of the blind, and many pupils in later life find it possible to support themselves in whole or in part by making use of the industrial training received in this institu-

tion. We refer to broom-making, weaving, basketry, chair caning, piano tuning, and other kindred activities. Upon reaching a suitable degree of proficiency in these various courses special certificates are given. An excellent household arts department also is maintained. The courses in this department are pursued with great interest and profit by the girls. The equipment is inadequate and undoubtedly should be improved and expanded. However, excellent work is done in this department, and the girls find it possible, because of the training received in this department, to fit themselves into the home life and social life in their communities after school days are over.

Because of the fact that the children are under the care of the school for twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, when school is in session, it places upon the institution the necessity of providing all the elements of a normal home life just as far as that is possible in an institution. To accomplish that purpose many activities are carried on which might not be found in an ordinary day school. There are social organizations and social affairs managed as far as possible by the pupils themselves. Every effort is put forth to develop student leadership, on the theory that this constitutes a valuable training, not only for the students who are leaders but for their fellow students as well. Provision is made for attendance at the various churches, according to the wishes and desires of the parents. Splendid cooperation from the various churches in the city of Janesville has been furnished.

In these days of increasing leisure the problem of how to make the best use of leisure time is constantly before both teachers and pupils. In the winter both indoor and outdoor games and sports are enjoyed, and a systematic program for the use of the radio is being developed, not only for the purpose of entertainment and recreation but for education and general culture. Although the air oftentimes is cluttered with cheap and useless programs, there is available for those who are interested many valuable educational courses, and in view of the fact that the blind and visually handicapped will undoubtedly make much use of the radio after school days it is the effort of the school to set up and cultivate proper standards for the choice of radio programs in which the listeners may find both interest and profit.

The following brief summary of the Braille books in stock should prove to be interesting. New titles are constantly being brought forth and the quantity of excellent literature available in braille is quite remarkable. Of course, there are many more books that should be added to our library, but the following summary will indicate that students are not without suitable opportunities for reading Braille.

Number of Titles:	
Braille, Grade 1.....	62
Braille, Grade 1½.....	992
Braille, Grade 2.....	88
	1142
Number of Volumes:	
Braille, Grade 1.....	298
Braille, Grade 1½.....	7708
Braille, Grade 2.....	450
	8456
Total number of embossed books.....	8456

In addition, of course, there are ink print books for the benefit of those who are able to use them. A number of current magazines are available in Braille, and these are read with great interest. The Braille library is used not only by the students in school but by the blind throughout the state generally. The federal government permits books in Braille to be sent postage free to blind borrowers, and these books may be returned by the borrowers to the library postage free. While some of the blind do not make use of this privilege, the number who do avail themselves of this opportunity is increasing to a gratifying extent. The Reader's Digest is probably the most popular of the publications received. There is so much demand for this magazine that we receive eight copies of each issue in braille.

We are glad to report that the health conditions generally throughout the school have been very excellent. During the past biennium there has not been a single case of contagious disease within the institution. During the first year of the biennium there was but one serious case of illness, that of Mae Polar, an Indian girl, who passed away June 29, 1933. Unfortunately, she did not have a robust constitution and when serious illness came she was not able to survive. She was a most delightful girl and was much beloved by her fellow pupils and companions.

During the second year of the biennium there was a severe epidemic of measles in the city of Janesville. At one time there were over a thousand active cases. Fortunately, however, the pupils in this institution escaped entirely, although the contacts with the city of Janesville are rather close.

In spite of the fact that the general health of both pupils and teachers for the entire year was unusually good there was one case of a serious illness which resulted in the death of Miss Tomsyna Carlyle, on June 5, 1934. Miss Carlyle was seriously ill for only a few hours, and had taught her classes regularly up to within a day or two of her death. Miss Carlyle was, herself, a graduate of the School for the Blind, and a teacher in the elementary department for the past nineteen years. She was a woman of outstanding ability and personality, and of genuine and sincere devotion to the welfare

of the visually handicapped boys and girls. She had received her degree at the University of Wisconsin and had also been a student at several other well known colleges and universities. Her death occurred just a few days before the close of school, so her place was not filled. She will be greatly missed by both pupils and teachers and a wide circle of friends and acquaintances when school opens for the coming school year.

The institution is well served by a staff of physicians, the Munn-Farnsworth Clinic, and is also fortunate in having the full time services of a registered nurse. The equipment for the use of these persons is reasonably good for an institution of this kind. However, there is one important service in which we are woefully deficient. In addition to our other health provisions there should be some provision for caring for the teeth of the children. All present-day authorities on health recognize the importance of proper care of the teeth, and particularly of the teeth of children. There is a small appropriation which can be used for dental work for children whose parents are indigent. There are many other children, however, whose teeth should have attention. It is very desirable, in fact almost imperative, that provision be made for a part time dentist. It is not necessary here, of course, to go into the facts and arguments relating to the importance of the care of the teeth in providing for a sound health program, and we hope that this matter may receive favorable attention.

This school is a member of the National Athletic Association of Schools for the Blind. Athletic contests are conducted in each school according to uniform rules, and the results of the athletic meets are sent into a committee of the Association, who by a comparison of the reports thus sent in determine the relative standing at the various schools in these athletic events. In 1931, 1932 and 1933 the girls won third place. In 1934, however, they won first place, defeating the nearest opponents by the narrow margin of one-half point. The boys also have maintained excellent standings in these contests, but have not ranked quite so high as the girls.

One of the interesting services of the state for the welfare of the blind is the provision of a fund for aiding students who are seeking a higher education. Ordinarily this appropriation is set at \$3,000.00, and some years previously it amounted to even more than that. The statutes provide that not to exceed \$300.00 may be allotted to any one person in any one year. If the full amount were allotted, therefore, there would be sufficient for ten students each year. However, the appropriation for the last two years has been cut to \$2,700.00, and the number of students asking for a share of this fund has rapidly increased. For the last year of the biennium just closed there were seventeen students who shared in this fund of \$2,700.00.

The use of this fund has made possible the higher education of a considerable number of young men and young women who could not possibly have financed their own education alone. This fund is relatively small, but it does an enormous amount of good. Due to the increased interest in higher education, and due to the further fact that the blind who are able to benefit by this fund are placed in better positions to maintain themselves in after life, it is sincerely hoped that this fund may be increased to the point where it again may be adequate.

The work of the summer school deserves special mention and special commendation. This activity is paralleled in only a few of the other states in the Union, and it is difficult to understand why more attention is not given to providing for the adult blind in this way. It is our firm conviction that the relatively small amount spent for the summer school yields larger dividends than any other money spent in behalf of the blind. By referring to the statistics given in the report of the State Agency for the Adult Blind, the reader will discover that in round numbers 60% of the blind of the state are past 50 years of age. Of course, many of these are very aged persons, for whom rehabilitation is difficult, but there are hundreds of adults whose sight has become impaired after school days, and for whom rehabilitation is entirely possible.

The work of the home teachers in the field is enlarged and supplemented by an eight weeks' course provided at the school for the blind. Each summer from 70 to 80 men and women attend this summer school, and learn Braille, typewriting, basketry, broom-making, chair caning and other industrial subjects. In the school these persons meet others who have encountered problems and difficulties similar to their own, and many a man and woman has been given a new inspiration and a new impetus because of his satisfying contacts with others who have faced problems similar to his own. The work of the summer school cannot be commended too highly.

Although most of the buildings and most of the equipment at the Wisconsin School for the Blind have been in use for many years, they are practically all in an excellent state of preservation. It is apparent that these facilities of the school have been well cared for in past years. The buildings are very substantially built, and so far as the strength of construction is concerned they should last for many years to come. However, they are not at all modern so far as heating, lighting and ventilation are concerned.

The most outstanding need in the way of equipment at this time is a new power plant. This has been mentioned previously in a number of reports and recommendations. The boilers in the present power house were originally placed in service in the old capitol building in the year 1902, and they have seen practically con-

tinuous service since that time. In other respects the power plant is both inadequate and out of date. Worst of all, in its present condition it is very expensive to operate. A new plant could render very much better service at much less expense, and although this matter has been mentioned repeatedly on previous occasions the time certainly is close at hand when something will have to be done with reference to this matter. We sincerely hope that the economic outlook will be sufficiently improved to encourage the hope that a new power plant will be provided within the next biennium.

Very interesting and illuminating reports of the work of the State Agency for the Blind have been prepared by Mr. W. U. Parks, the supervisor of the Agency, and by Mr. E. F. Costigan, the assistant supervisor of the Workshop for the Blind, which is located in Milwaukee. The reports as prepared by these two gentlemen are presented herewith.

STATE AGENCY FOR ADULT BLIND

The Wisconsin State Agency for Adult Blind was organized ten years ago in connection with the Wisconsin School for the Blind. It is required by law to keep a complete census of the blind, to give training in the home, to buy raw material for blind workers and help them dispose of finished products and to perform such social service as individual needs may require.

CENSUS OF THE BLIND OF WISCONSIN

There are now in the State 3,490 people whose condition as to sight brings them under the definition of blindness. The very decided increase as compared with previous reports is due not so much to an actual increase of the blind population as it is to the more careful combing of the State by the home teachers and other workers in search of blind people.

THE BLIND POPULATION OF THE STATE

About 60% of the blind population of the State is male and 40% is female. It will be noted by the following brief tabulation that blindness to a large extent accompanies old age and that the number of young people is comparatively small. The figures show that decidedly more than one-half of the blind are 60 years of age and older, while practically two-thirds are 50 years of age and older. At the other end of the scale only 8.55% are 20 years of age and younger. That leaves slightly less than one-fourth of the blind of the State ranging from 21 to 49 years of age. The percentage of blind children under 6 years of age is no doubt much too small. For obvious reasons blind children under school age are not brought to the attention of school authorities by their parents. A more

definite effort should be made to discover such children in order that parents may be helped in rearing them wisely, for but few parents know how to train handicapped children.

PERCENTAGE AS TO AGES OF BLIND

Less than 5 years of age.....	18%
6 to 20 years of age.....	8.37%
21 to 49 years of age.....	24.49%
50 to 59 years of age.....	11.73%
60 years and older.....	55.23%

CLASSIFICATION OF BLIND AS TO SIGHT

Of those who are classified as blind in the State of Wisconsin, 33.18% are either totally blind or have light perception only while 66.82% have sufficient vision at least to distinguish objects.

An interesting inquiry has to do with the age at which blind people become blind. As near as we can determine the matter from our records 35.89% lost their sight under the age of 21 years. 20.94% lost sight between the ages of 21 and 49 years while by far the largest percentage became blind at 50 years of age and older, namely 43.17%.

AGE OF BECOMING BLIND

Born blind.....	13.47%
Infancy to 20 years.....	22.42%
21 to 49 years.....	20.94%
50 years and over.....	43.17%

Additional handicaps play an important part in the problem of blindness. As near as we can determine it there are 11.14% of other serious handicaps such as deafness accompanying blindness. The larger part of handicaps are much more serious than blindness itself, such as feeble-mindedness, insanity and paralysis.

AID GRANTED TO THE BLIND

The Wisconsin law which provides for aid to the blind through the counties, requires that the State Agency for Adult Blind shall give information to the county authorities whenever requested. Because we have in our files the most complete information as to the histories of the blind, the State Board of Control lays upon us the duty of checking up on all the pensions paid by the counties to the blind and of making a complete report of not only the amount of the pensions but, the conditions under which the recipients of pensions live and work. We are inevitably called upon to assist the county authorities in making adjustments where there is misunderstanding and dissatisfaction.

Once again home teachers have given assistance to the county authorities and the blind in numerous instances. Any one interested in a study of Wisconsin's pension system of the blind is referred to the special report issued by the State Board of Control annually.

HOME TEACHING

The home teachers constitute a most effective service in making life more worth while for hundreds of blind people. They give instruction in Braille, typewriting and in various vocational courses including lessons in home keeping but, they are more than teachers for they become real friends and sympathetic counselors for the blind people with whom they are constantly in contact. During the past two years our four home teachers have made 5,666 calls and have given 2,346 lessons.

The home teachers are also the workers who secure by far the larger number of students for the Summer School. They have proven to be no small factor in finding and winning children for the regular school year of the Wisconsin School for the Blind. In a word they become all things to all ages and conditions of the blind if by some means they may serve.

THE REVOLVING FUND

The Alumni Association of the Wisconsin School for the Blind is wholly responsible for a revolving fund that has put new hope and courage into the efforts of hundreds of blind people. A large part of this fund was contributed out of the pockets of blind people themselves. By careful management the fund has increased to over \$9,000.00. During the past biennial period loans to the amount of \$1,693.00 have been made to 16 different individuals. These loans range from \$40.00 to \$150.00. During the same period the revolving fund has enabled us to extend credit to 194 people. These credits run all the way from a few dollars to \$550.00. These loans and credits have enabled blind people to purchase equipment for shops such as looms for rug weaving and broom machinery and have given others assistance in various small business undertakings. During a period of more than ten years an exceedingly small percentage of those benefited have failed to make good in the way of repayment.

EMPLOYMENT

Our work in behalf of employment for the blind falls readily into two classes. First, the placing of blind workers in factories and shops. And second, in developing jobs that the blind can do with the minimum of supervision. As regards placement in factories, blind workers throughout the country are finding it increasingly difficult because of the very great emphasis placed on speeding up and also the extra hazard as to accidents because of blindness. These two factors in connection with the natural reluctance on the part of employers to hire blind workers, force us to turn to the second class of employment. The work so far developed by the State Agency for Adult Blind includes such trades as rug weaving and broom making for men, towel hemming, the making of aprons

and so on for women. During this past year we have helped one man in the development of wet mop making. Since February 1st we have sold for him 186 dozen mops and the business is showing a promising increase.

There has also been developed the making of ironing board pads and covers. Two thousand eight hundred were sold during the first ten weeks of their manufacture. Four home workers have been added to take care of the new articles that are being made for sale. Much more employment could be created for blind women if there were a small shop where some supervision would be possible. Until there is such a shop the employment of blind women will be very much hampered.

The new industries of cocoa mat and floor brush making in the Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind has made it possible for the Agency to place ten of its promising workers in that Institution. Efforts have also been made in the way of training and encouraging skilled blind workers to take up tennis racket stringing and assistance has been given in helping blind salesmen and canvassers to get well under way in their projects. Space does not permit the naming even of the wide variety of products and handcraft activities, that occupy the minds and hands of many blind workers throughout the State.

Mention must be made of the effectiveness of the Summer School training of the blind in various kinds of work. The close affiliation of the Wisconsin School for the Blind and the State Agency for Adult Blind enables us to give intelligent assistance to not only the summer school students but, those that are trained in the regular classes of the W. S. B.

During the ten years of the Agency's existence 70 blind people have graduated from the Wisconsin School for the Blind. A careful survey made by the home teachers shows that only 6 of these are entirely unemployed. This exceptional record is due in no small part to the guidance and help rendered by the members of the agency staff. Only those blind who are doing work that means material assistance in their livelihood are considered in the tabulation of employment, in Wisconsin, listed below.

Factory workers.....	6 male	8 female	14
Outside of factory.....	29 male	15 female	44
State employees.....	12 male	15 female	27
Wis. Workshop.....	53 male	none	53
Self employed.....	196 male	23 female	219
	296 male	61 female	357

PURCHASES AND SALES

The twin curses of blindness are idleness and the sense of inferiority. These curses are most effectively removed when the blind

person is actually in the position to earn his own living. That many blind people are trained to produce useful and salable articles has long ago been demonstrated. How to market the blind man's product has been the problem. The agency has made a beginning in the first place by seeing to it that blind made products are standardized. A sighted salesman from another state who makes a business of handling blind made products makes this statement. "The products that I get from Wisconsin are dependable because they are standardized. Products of the blind that I get elsewhere are junk because they are hit or miss." In the second place, by extending credit to the blind worker in the purchase of materials and proper equipment. In the third place, by supervising the organization of a private Sales Company, the business of which is to put blind made products in the regular commercial channels. This Sales Company has now extended its activities to cover many of the middle west states. It employs over 100 salesmen. It has proven beneficial to blind workers in other states as well. The name of the central organization of the Sales Company is the Wisconsin Blind Products.

Its branches take on the names of the other states in which it is working. The products of the Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind are also handled by the Sales Company. It has been proven that the Sales Company is the salvation of the Workshop. Our chief standardized products are washable rugs, brooms, hemmed towels, wet mops, ironing board covers and pads and a number of minor articles. We are having perhaps one-half the sales that we enjoyed before 1931, but we are now set for a really large business when conditions again become normal. There are of course many blind people in the State who are going it alone with but little or none of our help and encouragement. There is no way of representing their output of products or professional success, in a table of figures. But they contribute much toward helping the Agency to carry on for less successful people.

As we compiled the figures for our sales covering the last biennium we are certainly not proud of the results. Much more must be done in widening the variety of standardizing products to be put on the market and there are certain products like brooms that should be handled in a somewhat different manner than heretofore in order that we may obtain a larger share especially of the factory broom business. The last three months of the fiscal year showed a definite upturn in sales. The drop in our gross sales as compared with our previous biennium \$69,707.26 is partly explained by the fact that whisk brooms, mops and dusters which the Agency previously handled, we turned over to the Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind in order that the considerable profit accruing from those goods might be applied to help out the Workshop revolving fund. Our sales of finished products is \$41,045.37 and in raw materials we sold \$15,757.12. We call attention to the fact that some of our

workers purchase their raw materials directly from the wholesale companies.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion we respectfully call your attention to the fact that the work of the State Agency for Adult Blind is becoming hampered for the lack of an adequate building to house the work for the blind men and especially of blind women. There are certain kinds of work that require some supervision but which are not being developed because there is no way in which that supervision can be rendered. We name as examples, rush chair seating, tennis racket stringing for men, the making of uniforms of various kinds, aprons, ironing board covers and pads, table pads and there are others. We also respectfully submit that although the results of the work of the Agency for the last ten years are definitely unsatisfactory and crude, nevertheless we know of no other similar organization that has accomplished more with anything like equal funds.

In closing this report, may I take occasion to express to the Board of Control my sincere gratitude for the opportunity which they have given me to work in this most interesting and attractive field of service. Both the Board and their associates have been un-failing in their courtesy and in their intelligent help and guidance in meeting the various problems as they arise, and to them wish to express my genuine and sincere gratitude.

Respectfully submitted,

F. M. LONGANECKER,

Superintendent.

Wisconsin School for the Blind
and Allied Activities.

FIFTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR
THE BLIND

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

FOR THE
BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

FRANK M. LONGANECKER.....*Superintendent*
 E. F. COSTIGAN.....*Assistant Superintendent*

LOCATION

At 125 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County.

PURPOSE

To give the adult blind residents of Wisconsin an opportunity to earn a livelihood and become self-supporting. Machinery, tools and materials to work with are furnished by the state. The finished products are sold for the account of the blind workmen and they are given all the profits above the cost of the material. None of the profit is retained by the state.

ADMISSION

Any adult blind resident of the state may be admitted. The state pays the transportation to Milwaukee of those who are indigent.

No home is maintained at the institution, the workers maintaining themselves. The excess of the cost of their board over their earnings is paid by the state for a reasonable time while learning a trade, the total amount not to exceed \$75.00.

Date Opened.....	1903
Number of Blind Employed June 30, 1933.....	41
Number of Blind Employed June 30, 1934.....	62
Value of Lands and Buildings June 30, 1934.....	\$ 5,280.22
Value of Other Property June 30, 1934.....	\$ 36,763.63

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1933	Year Ending June 30, 1934
Operation.....	\$ 17,109.00	\$ 15,455.00
Revolving.....	35,149.00	49,775.00
Permanent Improvements.....	2,951.00	3,382.00
Total.....	\$ 55,207.00	\$ 69,062.00
Average Daily Number of Blind Employed.....	44	56
Average Number of Officers and Employees.....	4	4

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

We feel it would be an injustice to delay to the conclusion of this report the expression of our appreciation of your cooperation, and amazement at the vast good your Board has been able to accomplish with your drastically curtailed appropriations, as of the past year.

The biennium just closed has proven to be a corrective period for this institution, as we hoped it would be with the changes made in our line of industries. This was accomplished in spite of the serious handicaps that confronted us the first year of the biennium. Being an industrial plant and a commercial enterprise, as well as a State institution, our sales were affected by low purchasing power, curtailed demand and frozen accounts, caused by the tightening of credit and the closing of banks.

Our sales for the 1932-33 year amounted to \$31,724.99, with a total of 55 men employed until March 6, 1933, when we too were so tied up financially that the Board of Control was obliged to close the shop until such time as the frozen accounts were liquidated enough to go ahead again from a standing start. As these funds were liquidated, blind men were called back as rapidly as possible and the institution ended the year with 40 men again steadily employed. We had a total payroll for the year of \$16,976.97. The year as a whole was a very trying one. The institution showed a loss of \$3,600.00, for which we were not reimbursed.

To show how completely we were able to change this condition in the last year of the biennium, we worked full capacity during the entire year and closed the year with 63 men on the payroll, which amounted to an unprecedented figure of \$24,191.96. We increased our total sales from \$31,724.99 the first year to \$55,061.86 the second year and were able to overcome the \$3,600.00 loss of the previous year in the revolving fund and closed the last year without a loss, as shown in our profit and loss statement.

This institution was founded in 1903 for the purpose of furnishing training and employment to the male adult blind of the State, to enable them to earn a livelihood. Administration, quarters, machinery, tools and raw materials are furnished by the State. The products are sold through various channels. All payments for the goods are sent to the State Treasurer, who in turn reimburses the institution's revolving fund for wages paid to the men employed and funds spent for raw materials.

Having been chosen by you to assist in administering the affairs of the institution and the welfare of the blind employees, we feel we have a two-fold obligation to you of the Board of Control and to the blind men who avail themselves of the opportunities which this institution was created to offer them, and further feel that we would be negligent in our work if we failed to report the needs of this institution as we see them at the present time, and urge that every effort be put forth to secure funds to provide them early in the next biennium.

The Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind is the only State institution under the Board of Control that does not have its own building and has been inadequately housed in rented buildings for the past thirty-one years. By the end of the next biennium the in-

stitution will be closing its present ten year lease at \$3,500.00 per year. This lease for a period of ten years is costing the State \$35,000.00 in addition to the many thousands spent in the preceding twenty-one years. As we are approaching the expiration date, we should analyze fully these rental figures. May we suggest that your Board consider the advisability of the erection of a new building to house this institution before an extension of the present lease is made or a new lease entered into, involving many additional thousands of dollars.

To assist you in arriving at a just disposal of the problem which confronts you in the near future, we ask you to consider these facts:

The Workshop has grown materially with its new industries and has entirely outgrown its present quarters. Also since moving to the location now occupied, a branch office of the State Agency for the Adult Blind has been given space in the Workshop, without sharing the expense. The industrial and commercial end of this Agency branch office has grown considerably and requires additional space from time to time. As we go on from year to year, we become more convinced that there is a need as well as a growing demand for the Agency to provide quarters for industries for the blind women in this shop if Wisconsin is to give employment to the female blind, as is being done by our neighboring states.

If after giving this matter full consideration, it seems advisable to continue housing the Workshop in rented quarters, there are other matters which should not be overlooked.

This institution has been seriously neglected in maintenance. For instance, when the present lease was drawn, it was so worded that the landlord was to keep up the exterior of the building. The State was to keep up the interior. No maintenance fund has ever been provided for this purpose and we are living through the duration of our ten year lease with practically no outlay for maintenance. We know the limited appropriations made to your Board are responsible for this condition, but we do feel that it is a gross injustice to the blind men employed even though they cannot see their surroundings.

From the time the institution had its beginning in 1903, up to 1927, the heat was furnished in the rental of the building occupied. When it was moved to its present location, a four story and basement building at 125 N. Water Street, Milwaukee (which it has now outgrown), the heating became the State's obligation. The State does buy the coal, but the limited appropriation does not provide for the paying of a janitor to fire said coal.

We are located in heavy traffic in the heart of the wholesale district of Milwaukee. We have from 55 to 65 blind men who come from and go to their homes on the streets and street cars in this

traffic every day. These men need the assistance of a guide on whom they may call at all times, in the building, on the street and for assistance in boarding the proper cars when homeward bound.

The Board of Control has agreed with the institution heads that a janitor for the building and a guide for the blind men are essential and they have been provided from the revolving fund. However, it seems to us that it would be only fair to the employees of this institution to have the janitor and guide put on the payroll as State employees instead of being here at the expense of the blind men themselves, who must not only earn their own wage, but are earning the wages of these non-producers as well. As the men holding these non-productive positions are on the blind payroll and are paid out of the sale of the manufactured goods, we believe it is just a matter of bringing this fact to the attention of the proper authorities to have the condition remedied, as we do not feel it is the intention of a single citizen of our State to deprive the blind employees of this minor service which is extended to the wards of every other institution of the State, who in many cases are far less handicapped.

We ask that funds be provided for putting the janitor and guide on the State payroll as a part of the State service to the blind, in the next biennium.

The employment and sales records show this institution is now doing more in one year than it formerly did in two. We have not only grown as an institution, which has increased the office work, but we have grown materially as a business enterprise with increased correspondence and a multiplicity of detail which has proven too much for our one combination clerk-bookkeeper-stenographer to handle.

We ask you to provide us additional office help at the earliest possible date.

We favor the reinstatement of the automatic salary increase as a just reward to the faithful employees of our staff who have cooperated fully and have made it possible for us to bring this biennium to a successful close within our appropriation and making a vastly improved showing for the year.

We join with our staff in petitioning you to support the setting up of an old age retirement fund for State employees.

In conclusion the Board of Control is to be commended for the assistance given us in capital expenditures made for the purchase of new equipment to bring about the much needed diversification of our industries.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK M. LONGANECKER,

Superintendent.

**STATISTICS OF COUNTY
INSTITUTIONS**

- Part A.—County Asylums for Chronic Insane
Part B.—City and County Homes
Part C.—County Tuberculosis Sanatoria
Part D.—County Jails
Part E.—Milwaukee County House of Correction
-
-

Part A**COUNTY ASYLUMS AND MILWAUKEE COUNTY
HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES**

Treatment of insanity in Wisconsin involves an integrated system of providing centralized state hospitalization for persons with an acute attack while the chronic insane are cared for in county asylums. Milwaukee County maintains its own Hospital for Mental Diseases for its residents. The other seventy counties are grouped into two districts, one served by the State Hospital at Mendota, and the other by the Northern Hospital at Winnebago. There are 36 county asylums for the chronic insane and one for the tubercular insane. Of these 15 are located in the Northern Hospital District and 22 in the State Hospital District.

In addition to having direct responsibility for the conduct of the state hospitals the State Board of Control exercises powers of supervision and inspection over the county institutions. The report of the Collection and Deportation Department summarizes the inspection activities during the past biennium.

A new departure was the audit of county asylum accounts by use of C.W.A. funds. Provision has now been made to combine hereafter the auditing of asylum accounts with the inspection routine. By so doing the Board of Control hopes to secure more uniform and efficient conduct of these county institutions and thus to improve the results obtained from expending state funds as aids to such institutions.

Admission to the Milwaukee County Hospital is subject to the same conditions as to a state hospital.

Patients are admitted to county asylums either by transfer from the state hospitals by order of the Board of Control, or from other institutions or else directly upon commitment by the County Judge should he find that the insanity has become chronic and will not respond to hospital treatment. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, 278 persons were admitted directly to the 37 county asylums by court order.

Upon application to the superintendent supported by a certificate of two qualified physicians a person may voluntarily be admitted to an asylum. Such cases are infrequent there being 13 during the past biennium.

Wherever possible patients are required to pay the costs of their care, such cost being charged at a rate not less than the last ascertained per capita cost. Payment for maintenance in county asylums at partial or complete public expense is on the same basis as in the state hospitals. The rate fixed by statute is \$4.20 per week, half of which is paid to the county maintaining the asylum out of the state funds appropriated for that purpose by the legislature, the

other half being paid by the county in which the patient has a legal settlement. Previous to the two last fiscal years the basic rate per patient was \$4.80 per week. In addition counties of legal settlement are chargeable with not to exceed \$35.00 for clothing and \$35.00 for dental fees per person per year and \$50.00 for burial expenses.

Compensation for maintenance in the Milwaukee County Hospital is based on a rate of \$4.80 per week. The rated bed capacity of the Milwaukee County Hospital on June 30, 1934 was 767 and of the 37 county asylums was 8401. As of the same date there were 8354 persons, 4463 male and 3891 female in the asylums, very nearly a capacity load.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY ASYLUMS

Counties	Post Office	Superintendents
1. Brown	Green Bay	Geo. O. Lucia
2. Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Chas. H. Liehe
3. Clark	Owen	M. H. Duncan
4. Columbia	Wycocena	S. C. Cushman
5. Dane	Verona	W. L. Davidson
6. Dodge	Juneau	Nic M. Klink
7. Douglas	Superior	J. M. Walz
8. Dunn	Menomonie	H. C. Campbell
9. Eau Claire	Eau Claire	E. S. Leverich
10. Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	S. M. Schmitz
11. Grant	Lancaster	Brian Rundell
12. Green	Monroe	W. J. Whitcomb
13. Iowa	Dodgeville	J. E. Livingston
14. Jefferson	Jefferson	P. S. Widmann
15. La Crosse	West Salem	J. D. McIntire
16. Manitowoc	Manitowoc	R. C. Madenwald
17. Marathon	Wausau	J. D. Christie
18. Marinette	Peshtigo	M. R. Smith
19. Milwaukee	Wauwatosa	Paul H. Rupp, M. D.
20. Monroe	Sparta	N. J. Hansen
21. Outagamie	Appleton	Thos. B. Flanagan
22. Racine	Racine	F. E. Overson
23. Richland	Richland Center	Chas. W. Snyder
24. Rock	Janesville	A. H. Cullen
25. St. Croix	New Richmond	R. H. Poston
26. Sauk	Reedsburg	Lawrence Larson
27. Shawano	Shawano	Art Braun
28. Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Harold S. Arpke
29. Trempealeau	Whitehall	A. P. Ofsdahl
30. Vernon	Viroqua	A. J. Latimer
31. Walworth	Elkhorn	Fred Hemstreet
32. Washington	West Bend	Geo. A. Blank
33. Waukesha	Waukesha	L. A. Peters
34. Waupaca	Weyauwega	D. C. Hayward
35. Winnebago	Winnebago	Geo. U. Grueder
36. Wood	Marshfield	L. E. Gilson

COUNTY HOSPITALS FOR THE ACUTE INSANE

1. Milwaukee	Wauwatosa	A. F. Young, M. D.
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COUNTY SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOUS INSANE

1. Douglas	Superior	J. M. Walz
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TABLE I—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN COUNTY ASYLUMS AND MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOSPITAL

Classification	July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1933									July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934								
	Grand Total Counties			37 County Asylums			Milwaukee Co. Hospital			Grand Total Counties			37 County Asylums			Milwaukee Co. Hospital		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Population on July 1.....	4620	4143	8763	4217	3701	7918	403	442	845	4899	4288	9187	4453	3847	8500	446	441	887
Admission:																		
No. Received from State Hospital.....	143	111	254	143	111	254	-----	-----	-----	75	59	134	75	59	134	-----	-----	-----
No. Received from Northern Hospital.....	176	134	310	176	132	308	-----	2	2	105	100	205	105	99	204	-----	1	1
No. Received from County Asylums.....	24	14	38	23	13	36	1	1	2	10	8	18	9	7	16	1	1	2
No. Received from Other Institutions.....	84	83	167	80	82	162	4	1	5	97	50	147	95	47	142	2	3	5
No. Received Direct from Court.....	430	273	703	182	106	288	248	167	415	339	251	590	150	128	278	189	123	312
No. Received Voluntary.....	7	1	8	2	-----	2	5	1	6	4	1	5	2	-----	2	2	1	3
No. Returned from Elopement.....	50	10	60	50	10	60	-----	-----	-----	47	4	51	47	4	51	-----	-----	-----
No. Returned from Parole.....	35	39	74	35	39	74	-----	-----	-----	47	46	93	47	46	93	-----	-----	-----
No. Re-admitted.....	66	41	107	-----	-----	-----	66	41	107	68	63	131	-----	-----	-----	68	63	131
Total Admissions.....	1015	706	1721	691	493	1184	324	213	537	792	582	1374	530	390	920	262	192	454
Discharges:																		
No. Discharged on re-examination of Sanity.....	54	27	81	19	9	28	35	18	53	55	33	88	18	13	31	37	20	57
No. Paroled During Year.....	223	203	426	78	78	156	145	125	270	229	217	446	90	100	190	139	117	256
No. Died During Year.....	279	229	508	255	211	466	24	18	42	309	208	517	293	193	486	16	15	31
No. Transferred to Other Institutions.....	85	89	174	31	41	72	54	48	102	90	74	164	46	38	84	44	36	80
No. Eloped During Year.....	84	9	94	70	8	78	15	1	16	87	5	92	73	3	76	14	2	16
No. Deported During Year.....	10	4	14	2	-----	2	8	4	12	3	-----	3	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	3
Total Discharges.....	736	561	1297	455	347	802	281	214	495	773	537	1310	520	347	867	253	190	443
Population on June 30.....	4899	4288	9187	4453	3847	8300	446	441	887	4918	4333	9251	4463	3890	8353	455	443	898

TABLE IV—SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS PAID BY COUNTY INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CARE OF ACUTE CHRONIC, TUBERCULAR AND CRIMINAL INSANE MAINTAINED AT PUBLIC EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR JUNE 30, 1933

County Asylums	Amt. Paid by State to Counties for Care of Own Insane	Amt. Paid by State to Counties for Care of In-sane of Other Counties	Amt. Paid by State to Counties for Counties for State-At-Large Patients	Amt. Paid by Counties Caring for Their Insane	Total Amount Paid for Care of Insane
Brown.....	\$ 11,840.92	\$ 7,067.32	\$ 2,221.64	\$ 8,185.82	\$ 29,315.70
Chippewa.....	11,600.23	20,267.64	1,094.16	24,894.18	57,856.21
Clark.....	11,035.54	26,013.25	1,417.78	29,542.91	68,009.48
Columbia.....	7,533.60	6,738.15	5,254.86	7,700.90	27,227.51
Dane.....	22,914.17	4,271.63	8,444.84	5,510.33	41,140.97
Dodge.....	14,549.32	3,389.82	1,917.00	3,871.82	23,727.96
Douglas.....	15,211.00	9,637.35	763.55	10,349.34	35,961.24
Dunn.....	6,928.11	10,764.66	1,888.28	12,798.62	32,379.67
Eau Claire.....	11,536.91	11,792.56	2,720.76	13,540.26	39,390.49
Fond du Lac.....	11,433.94	18,105.59	3,259.96	20,268.67	53,068.16
Grant.....	11,119.44	13,821.25	7,692.62	15,793.20	48,426.51
Green.....	4,684.46	11,667.72	8,046.72	13,165.70	37,564.60
Iowa.....	7,592.91	6,929.11	3,926.00	9,267.72	27,715.74
Jefferson.....	11,023.54	7,231.87	6,188.08	8,339.07	32,782.56
La Crosse.....	18,691.54	10,671.09	3,213.03	11,712.60	44,288.26
Manitowoc.....	15,559.42	6,131.99	5,072.07	7,461.19	34,224.67
Marathon.....	15,702.51	7,287.07	1,288.93	7,770.07	32,048.58
Marinette.....	11,819.31	10,793.83	3,662.33	13,030.53	39,306.00
Milwaukee.....	167,161.72	631.53	1,654.63	631.53	170,079.41
Monroe.....	8,236.46	3,087.41	346.73	3,412.95	15,083.55
Outagamie.....	14,859.43	6,695.66	1,055.28	7,691.10	30,301.47
Racine.....	17,337.60	2,476.78	9,923.71	12,903.99	42,642.08
Richland.....	3,933.94	8,541.58	7,140.60	10,639.93	30,256.05
Rock.....	19,562.40	3,893.82	347.34	4,520.17	28,323.73
St. Croix.....	7,048.11	11,819.99	1,040.49	12,373.53	32,282.12
Sauk.....	12,415.20	7,369.35	5,055.40	8,856.43	33,696.38
Shawano.....	9,177.22	11,979.04	3,420.76	14,163.75	38,740.77
Sheboygan.....	19,695.09	3,504.07	1,763.78	4,740.39	29,703.33
Trempealeau.....	7,711.54	6,815.99	546.32	7,793.59	22,867.44
Vernon.....	11,139.43	4,106.04	539.58	4,560.52	20,345.57
Walworth.....	8,119.54	6,702.84	3,839.21	8,903.94	27,570.53
Washington.....	8,735.31	7,705.69	1,918.14	8,783.94	27,143.08
Waukesha.....	14,084.91	7,594.94	7,913.66	8,668.14	38,261.65
Waupaca.....	9,281.14	9,676.43	1,386.23	11,492.78	31,836.58
Winneshago.....	23,729.49	4,829.46	1,604.31	5,265.31	35,428.57
Wood.....	10,462.63	15,280.09	2,042.06	16,568.17	44,352.95
Total.....	\$593,268.03	\$315,292.61	\$119,610.84	\$375,178.09	\$1,403,349.57
Milwaukee County Hospital.....	142,793.31	-----	-----	-----	142,793.31
Douglas T. B. Insane.....	312.86	6,400.68	-----	6,496.16	13,209.70
Grand Total.....	\$736,374.20	\$321,693.29	\$119,610.84	\$381,674.25	\$1,559,352.58

TABLE V—SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS PAID COUNTY INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CARE OF ACUTE CHRONIC, TUBERCULAR AND CRIMINAL INSANE MAINTAINED AT PUBLIC EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

County Asylums	Amt. Paid by State to Counties for Care of Own Insane	Amt. Paid by State to Counties for Care of Insane of Other Counties	Amt. Paid by State to Counties for State-At-Large Patients	Amt. Paid by Counties to Counties Caring for Their Insane	Total Amount Paid for Care of Insane
Brown	\$ 10,437.87	\$ 6,608.40	\$ 1,811.35	\$ 7,510.66	\$ 26,368.28
Chippewa	8,492.66	19,167.90	1,073.30	25,136.14	53,870.00
Clark	9,870.00	22,507.80	1,222.35	26,158.05	59,758.20
Columbia	6,873.00	5,940.60	5,312.60	6,716.82	24,843.02
Dane	19,868.10	4,165.20	6,526.95	5,092.85	35,653.10
Dodge	13,051.38	3,256.80	1,596.60	3,986.05	21,890.83
Douglas	13,781.10	8,947.80	677.25	9,796.00	33,202.15
Dunn	6,282.30	9,803.10	1,719.33	11,993.63	29,798.36
Eau Claire	9,323.99	10,818.30	2,405.00	13,113.71	35,661.00
Fond du Lac	10,864.16	15,322.50	2,903.34	17,060.56	46,150.56
Grant	8,736.90	11,993.10	6,408.10	13,858.25	40,996.35
Green	4,518.30	10,963.50	6,864.80	12,162.20	34,508.80
Iowa	6,452.44	7,285.80	3,743.33	9,306.72	26,788.29
Jefferson	9,490.20	7,131.60	5,310.35	7,361.18	29,293.33
La Crosse	16,877.30	9,448.20	2,639.25	10,221.38	39,186.13
Manitowoc	10,669.50	5,412.90	4,237.15	6,883.10	27,202.65
Marathon	14,688.60	6,224.83	1,199.75	7,408.58	29,521.76
Marinette	10,847.40	10,666.53	3,312.80	12,981.22	37,807.95
Milwaukee	152,724.17	699.60	1,428.00	699.60	155,551.37
Monroe	7,628.10	3,783.00	791.71	4,161.91	16,364.72
Outagamie	13,012.12	5,453.40	1,121.90	6,451.30	26,038.72
Racine	15,937.20	10,094.40	819.30	11,317.23	38,168.13
Richland	3,638.70	8,364.60	5,706.80	9,334.05	27,044.15
Rock	17,042.45	3,120.30	493.75	3,897.53	24,554.03
St. Croix	5,704.20	10,160.70	930.90	10,689.28	27,485.08
Sauk	11,058.60	6,128.10	4,945.00	7,422.56	29,554.26
Shawano	8,510.15	10,146.00	2,795.40	12,143.18	33,594.73
Sheboygan	17,712.30	2,875.50	1,517.35	3,755.65	25,860.80
Trempealeau	7,295.46	6,504.00	244.20	7,681.57	21,725.23
Vernon	9,717.00	3,680.10	446.00	3,809.20	17,652.30
Walworth	8,391.00	6,238.50	2,881.05	7,301.05	24,811.60
Washington	7,858.50	6,761.40	2,385.25	7,709.15	24,714.30
Waukesha	12,789.00	6,456.30	6,622.95	7,349.10	33,217.35
Waupaca	8,510.40	9,672.30	1,246.55	12,017.15	31,446.40
Winnebago	21,819.15	4,257.90	1,406.75	4,714.60	32,198.40
Wood	9,916.80	12,928.80	1,664.40	14,561.11	39,071.11
Total	\$530,390.50	\$292,989.76	\$ 96,410.86	\$341,762.32	\$1,261,553.44
Milwaukee County Hospital	136,914.54	-----	-----	-----	136,914.54
Douglas County T. B. Insane	-----	7,084.94	-----	6,950.23	14,035.17
Grand Total	\$667,305.04	\$300,074.70	\$ 96,410.86	\$348,712.55	\$1,412,503.15

TABLE VI—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING AVERAGE DAILY INMATE POPULATION, NUMBER WEEKS BOARD FURNISHED, NET OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK IN COUNTY INSTITUTIONS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1933

	Average Daily Population	Number Weeks Board	Operation Repairs and Maintenance	Per Capita Cost Per Week
Brown.....	163	8,508-1	\$38,978.45	\$4.58
Chippewa.....	264	13,741-4	59,681.26	4.34
Clark.....	307	15,989-0	65,624.57	4.10
Columbia.....	140	7,303-3	27,130.99	3.71
Dane.....	269	14,005-2	76,112.09	5.43
Dodge.....	175	9,134-2	45,322.93	4.96
Douglas.....	203	10,587-3	41,466.22	3.92
Dunn.....	151	7,888-5	40,647.38	5.15
Eau Claire.....	195	10,158-5	45,772.52	4.51
Fond du Lac.....	256	13,348-4	52,160.41	3.91
Grant.....	236	12,304-1	48,116.82	3.91
Green.....	171	8,901-6	36,804.91	4.13
Iowa.....	136	7,086-2	33,071.91	4.67
Jefferson.....	182	9,475-1	45,900.32	4.84
La Crosse.....	252	13,158-3	43,640.67	3.32
Manitowoc.....	198	10,312-6	45,239.72	4.39
Marathon.....	198	10,298-5	46,592.06	4.52
Marinette.....	197	10,265-1	63,778.66	6.21
Milwaukee.....	1,440	75,077-5	350,016.34*	4.66
Monroe.....	101	5,285-3	25,503.40	4.83
Outagamie.....	183	9,545-5	40,120.96	4.31
Racine.....	248	12,928-1	54,478.32	4.21
Richland.....	128	6,675-0	35,662.99	5.34
Rock.....	202	10,510-3	42,095.65	4.01
St. Croix.....	157	8,174-4	44,816.00	5.48
Sauk.....	182	9,483-2	40,250.47	4.24
Shawano.....	183	9,556-1	34,526.18	3.61
Sheboygan.....	200	10,430-5	43,038.26	4.13
Trempealeau.....	131	6,821-2	40,133.03	5.88
Vernon.....	125	6,508-5	29,055.42	4.46
Walworth.....	146	7,603-3	47,222.99	6.21
Washington.....	143	7,442-3	32,148.54	4.32
Waukesha.....	212	11,072-6	56,209.69	5.08
Waupaca.....	161	8,379-3	36,806.50	4.39
Winnebago.....	240	12,493-3	49,050.44	3.93
Wood.....	220	11,470-5	49,639.01	4.33
Total.....	8,095	421,927-1	\$1,907,816.08	\$4.52
Milwaukee County Hospital.....	851	44,264-6	325,015.50*	7.34
Douglas T. B. Insane Hospital.....	26	1,332-2	4,580.31	3.44
Total.....	8,972	467,524-2	\$2,237,411.89	\$4.79

*December 31, 1932.

TABLE VII—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING AVERAGE DAILY INMATE POPULATION, NUMBER WEEKS BOARD FURNISHED, NET OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK IN COUNTY INSTITUTIONS FOR CARE OF ACUTE, CHRONIC, TUBERCULAR, CRIMINAL INSANE FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

	Average Daily Population	Number Weeks Board	Operation Repairs and Maintenance	Per Capita Cost Per Week
Brown.....	175	9,139-4	\$41,024.20	\$4.49
Chippewa.....	268	13,965-0	65,453.36	4.69
Clark.....	307	16,022-0	72,154.32	4.50
Columbia.....	146	7,588-6	31,470.94	4.15
Dane.....	273	14,237-3	79,329.49	5.57
Dodge.....	183	9,566-4	41,554.34	4.34
Douglas.....	212	11,031-6	41,304.32	3.74
Dunn.....	156	8,129-0	47,805.39	5.88
Eau Claire.....	199	10,383-1	46,396.29	4.47
Fond du Lac.....	263	13,691-5	44,659.73	3.26
Grant.....	234	12,217-1	54,183.51	4.44
Green.....	181	9,443-4	37,213.86	3.94
Iowa.....	145	7,544-1	39,436.19	5.23
Jefferson.....	187	9,766-4	49,459.26	5.06
La Crosse.....	256	13,336-5	49,667.61	3.72
Manitowoc.....	199	10,399-3	57,692.63	5.55
Marathon.....	201	10,470-6	58,832.44	5.62
Marinette.....	209	10,898-3	72,379.30	6.64
Milwaukee.....	1,502	78,335-5	329,959.23*	4.21
Monroe.....	115	5,976-2	24,550.54	4.11
Outagamie.....	182	9,482-6	50,897.31	5.37
Racine.....	256	13,351-6	91,893.55	6.88
Richland.....	138	7,178-2	39,121.70	5.45
Rock.....	205	10,685-6	47,457.89	4.44
St. Croix.....	151	7,885-5	41,462.86	5.26
Sauk.....	185	9,622-5	45,914.53	4.77
Shawano.....	183	9,522-2	37,501.18	3.94
Sheboygan.....	199	10,365-3	47,060.57	4.54
Trempealeau.....	131	6,832-6	36,028.40	5.27
Vernon.....	125	6,536-0	30,090.92	4.60
Walworth.....	160	8,325-1	50,463.25	6.06
Washington.....	148	7,710-3	36,880.04	4.78
Waukesha.....	218	11,382-2	68,450.90	6.01
Waupaca.....	174	9,077-1	44,847.60	4.94
Winnebago.....	249	12,997-0	49,838.15	3.83
Wood.....	224	11,655-0	49,885.57	4.28
Total.....	8,339	434,754-6	\$2,052,321.37	\$4.72
Milwaukee County Hospital.....	904	47,048-4	307,294.05*	6.53
Douglas County T. B. Insane.....	27	1,406-4	4,424.90	3.15
Total.....	9,270	483,210-0	\$2,364,040.32	\$4.89

*December 31, 1933.

Part B

CITY AND COUNTY HOMES

Fifty counties and two cities in Wisconsin maintain homes for the care of poor persons. Twenty-six counties operate their poor homes and asylums for the insane at the same location and under common superintendence. Many of these institutions are modern and some have hospital wards for surgical cases and care of the chronic sick.

Admission may be voluntary in the cases of non-indigent persons able to pay for their care upon such terms, conditions and rates of pay as the board of trustees of the institution may establish.

Section 49.07 provides as follows for commitments to county and city homes upon court order: "Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the judge of any court of record by a petition signed by an officer, if there be but one, or by any two officers charged with the care of the poor in any town, city, village or county that any person having a legal settlement therein is without sufficient means of support and necessary care and is by reason of sickness, infirmity, decrepitude, old age, drunkenness or pregnancy, likely to become a public charge, either temporarily or permanently, or that such a person lives in a state of indigence, squalor or filth likely to induce disease, or has removed to another town, city, village, or county and has applied for and received temporary relief therein, and that the town, city, village, or county represented by the petitioner or petitioners has reimbursed the municipality affording such relief, such judge may commit such person to the county home of his county, if there be one therein, otherwise to the county home of some other county for a definite time, not less than sixty days, or for an indefinite time, subject to such further order as he may make; but no person shall be committed without having an opportunity to be heard in person or by someone in his behalf. Any order or process issued by such judge under this section may be served and such commitment may be made by any officer charged with the care of the poor in the county where the proceedings are had."

The increase in population of these institutions during the past decade is most marked. For 47 county and city homes reports for all of the years from 1924 to 1933 have been filed. Their total inmate population at the end of each year was as follows:

1924.....	1859	1929.....	2613
1925.....	1861	1930.....	2945
1926.....	2066	1931.....	3278
1927.....	2288	1932.....	3564
1928.....	2371	1933.....	3676

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY AND CITY HOMES

<i>County</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>Superintendents</i>
1. Adams	Wisconsin Dells R. R. 4	V. Hansen
2. Ashland	Ashland	J. W. Robinson
3. Barron	Barron	Chas. A. Toy
4. Brown	Green Bay R. R. 1	George A. Stordeur
5. Chippewa*	Chippewa Falls	Chas. H. Liehe
6. Clark	Neillsville	Wm. M. Plumer
7. Columbia*	Wyocena	S. C. Cushman
8. Crawford	Lynxville	Fred E. Turk
9. Dane*	Verona	W. L. Davidson
10. Dodge*	Juneau	Nic M. Klink
11. Douglas*	Itasca	J. M. Walz
12. Dunn*	Menomonie	H. C. Campbell
13. Eau Claire*	Eau Claire	E. S. Leverich
14. Fond du Lac*	Fond du Lac	S. M. Schmitz
15. Forest	Argonne	Frank Lynaugh
16. Grant*	Lancaster	Brian L. Rundell
17. Green*	Monroe	W. J. Whitcomb
18. Iowa*	Dodgeville	J. E. Livingston
19. Jackson	Black River Falls	R. M. Beers
20. Jefferson*	Jefferson	P. S. Widmann
21. Juneau	New Lisbon	John H. Northcott
22. Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Harry F. Browne
23. La Crosse	La Crosse	A. J. Raymond
24. LaFayette	Darlington	Hugh Moore, Jr.
25. Lincoln	Merrill	C. N. Johnson
26. Marathon*	Wausau	J. D. Christie
27. Marinette*	Peshtigo	Morris R. Smith
28. Milwaukee	Wauwatosa	F. J. Oeflein
29. Monroe*	Sparta	N. J. Hansen
30. Oconto	Gillett	H. J. Telford
31. Oneida	Rhineland	Mark Shuckart
32. Pierce	Ellsworth, R. R. 4	Ole Florness
33. Polk	Amery, R. R. 4	O. C. Framstead
34. Portage	Stevens Point	C. G. Hamilton
35. Racine*	Union Grove	F. E. Overson
36. Richland*	Richland Center	Chas. W. Snyder
37. Rock*	Janesville	A. H. Cullen
38. Rusk	Glen Flora	I. M. Bergstrom
39. St. Croix*	New Richmond	R. H. Poston
40. Sauk*	Reedsburg	Lawrence Larson
41. Sawyer	Hayward	Chris Nelson
42. Shawano*	Shawano R. R. 3	Art Braun
43. Taylor	Medford	Ben Wedeman
44. Vernon*	Viroqua	A. J. Latimer
45. Walworth*	Elkhorn	Fred Hemstreet
46. Washington*	West Bend	Geo. A. Blank
47. Waukesha*	Waukesha	L. A. Peters
48. Waupaca	Manawa R. R. 1	P. O. Peterson
49. Winnebago*	Winnebago	Geo. V. Grueder
50. Wood	Wis. Rapids, R. R. 3	James Case

CITY HOMES

51. Appleton	1560 Spencer St.	Joseph Becher
52. Sheboygan	914 Penn Ave.	Earl C. Zick

*Operated in connection with asylum for chronic insane.

TABLE 1—SUMMARY OF POPULATION IN COUNTY AND CITY HOMES FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING IN 1933 AND 1934

	Fiscal Year Ending 1933			Fiscal Year Ending 1934		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population beginning of year.....	3,100	563	3,663	3,167	559	3,726
Admissions during year.....	1,587	478	2,065	1,302	492	1,794
Total.....	4,687	1,041	5,728	4,469	1,051	5,520
Discharges during year.....	1,483	477	1,960	1,536	499	2,035
Population end of year.....	3,204	564	3,768	2,933	552	3,485
Ages of Inmates						
Under 16 years.....			12			10
16 to 60 years.....			1,321			950
60 years and over.....			2,435			2,525
Total.....			3,768			3,485
Causes of Pauperism						
Epilepsy.....			26			28
Idiocy.....			37			39
Deafness and Dumbness.....			18			13
Blindness.....			55			87
Old Age.....			1,612			1,572
Disease.....			518			578
Deformity or Loss of Limbs.....			160			149
Lying-in.....			27			13
No Disability.....			1,315			1,006
Total.....			3,768			3,485

No report for the year 1933 was received from the Oconto and Taylor County and the Appleton City Poor Homes. No report could be obtained from the Appleton and Sheboygan City Homes. On May 1, 1934 the Kenosha City Poor Home was changed to a boarding home basis.

Since reports were received from 50 homes for each of the two years a reasonably satisfactory but not accurate comparison can be had, the discrepancy arising on account of failure of all the homes to report for both years. The population of the homes reporting for 1934 shows an 8 per cent decrease, a possible indication that the rate of growth of population which has burdened the facilities of these institutions during the depression may be slowing down. Old age continues to be the most important cause of pauperism. Between 50 and 60 per cent of the inmates of the homes are native born and nearly two-fifths are foreign born.

TABLE II—SUMMARY OF NUMBER WEEKS BOARD FURNISHED, OPERATION EXPENSES AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK IN COUNTY AND CITY HOMES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1933

County Homes	Number Weeks Board	Gross Operating Expenses	Revenues	Net Operating Expenses	Per Capita Cost Per Week
Adams.....	1,189-0	\$3,657.81	\$ 648.41	\$3,009.40	\$3.08
Ashland.....	2,454-0	5,539.71		5,539.71	2.26
Barron.....	817-0	4,595.28	2,090.55	2,504.73	5.62
Brown.....	3,316-4	9,863.86		9,863.86	2.92
Chippewa.....	2,878-0	8,000.64	272.30	7,728.34	2.78
Clark.....	688-0	3,461.92	2,451.95	1,009.97	5.03
Columbia.....	2,406-2	6,203.56	2,239.95	3,963.61	2.58
Crawford.....	1,352-0	3,806.83	1,905.11	1,901.72	2.82
Dane.....	5,189-0	16,699.92		16,699.92	3.22
Dodge.....	3,936-5	12,146.50	34.28	12,112.22	3.09
Douglas.....	4,790-1	13,062.79		13,062.79	2.73
Dunn.....	1,108-0	4,788.52	5,229.23	Prof. 440.71	4.32
Eau Claire.....	2,820-2	8,481.82	16.30	8,465.52	3.01
Fond du Lac.....	2,885-5	9,385.95	2,473.80	6,912.15	3.25
Forest.....	Incomplete	Report			
Grant.....	1,453-0	4,997.29	4,560.54	436.75	3.44
Green.....	2,725-6	4,439.69		4,439.69	1.63
Iowa.....	1,331-5	4,612.21	306.29	4,305.92	3.46
Jackson.....	1,812-3	8,445.25	453.45	7,991.80	4.66
Jefferson.....	3,390-0	9,217.35		9,217.35	2.72
Juneau.....	1,165-0	7,320.88	1,444.47	5,876.41	6.28
Kewaunee.....	482-0	4,924.63	2,286.17	2,638.46	10.22
La Crosse.....	3,474-0	11,394.44	1,424.20	9,970.24	3.28
Lafayette.....	1,194-4	8,355.31	2,719.70	5,635.61	6.99
Lincoln.....	6,268-0	25,999.78	6,440.53	19,559.25	4.15
Marathon.....	7,578-0	32,657.32	5,680.28	26,977.04	4.31
Marinette.....	2,395-0	7,729.57		7,729.57	3.23
Milwaukee.....	65,364-0	176,952.84	5,333.76	171,619.08	2.71
Monroe.....	1,926-5	7,049.87	1,024.10	6,025.77	3.66
Oconto.....	Refused to	File Report			
Oneida.....	3,156-0	10,739.23	1,153.82	9,585.41	3.40
Pierce.....	1,328-0	4,860.00	1,550.00	3,310.00	3.66
Polk.....	499-0	3,320.23	900.70	2,419.53	6.65
Portage.....	2,022-2	8,655.29		8,655.29	4.28
Racine.....	6,892-3	24,671.85	3,528.15	21,143.70	3.58
Richland.....	1,670-1	6,285.49		6,285.49	3.76
Rock.....	6,972-0	20,417.39	468.09	19,949.30	2.93
Rusk.....	1,255-0	5,519.00	1,175.26	4,343.74	4.40
St. Croix.....	1,502-6	4,714.74		4,714.74	3.14
Sauk.....	1,898-5	5,447.01		5,447.01	2.87
Sawyer.....	650-0	2,085.31		2,085.31	3.21
Shawano.....	3,017-5	8,408.10	755.70	7,652.40	2.79
Taylor.....	Refused to	File Report			
Vernon.....	2,225-0	8,378.53		8,378.53	3.77
Walworth.....	3,833-0	14,456.43	887.66	13,568.77	3.77
Washington.....	3,450-4	13,327.38	6,961.96	6,365.42	3.86
Waukesha.....	3,030-3	11,898.24	579.22	11,319.02	3.93
Waupaca.....	1,640-0	7,502.10	2,596.32	4,905.78	4.57
Winnebago.....	5,651-1	15,233.08		15,233.08	2.70
Wood.....	1,535-1	11,381.22		11,381.22	7.41
City Homes					
Appleton.....	Refused to	File Report			
Kenosha.....	518-0	1,412.59	489.67	922.92	2.73
Sheboygan.....	3,380-0	7,152.79	372.44	6,780.35	2.12
Total.....	192,518-3	\$619,657.54	\$ 70,454.36	\$549,203.18	\$ 3.22

TABLE III—SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF WEEKS BOARD FURNISHED, OPERATING EXPENSES AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK IN COUNTY AND CITY HOMES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

County Homes	Number Weeks Board	Gross Operating Expense	Revenues	Net Operating Expenses	Per Capita Cost Per Week
Adams	1,043-0	\$ 4,014.40	\$ 1,040.83	\$ 2,973.57	\$3.85
Ashland	3,434-1	8,172.52		8,172.52	2.38
Barron	1,074-0	5,725.10	2,001.32	3,723.78	5.33
Brown	3,402-4	10,762.55		10,762.55	3.15
Chippewa	2,673-4	9,934.54	536.40	9,398.14	3.72
Clark	501-6	3,504.11	1,635.09	1,869.02	6.98
Columbia	2,779-2	7,953.48	1,473.55	6,479.93	2.86
Crawford	1,065-0	5,325.62	2,571.27	2,754.35	5.00
Dane	5,272-4	22,644.15		22,644.15	4.29
Dodge	4,059-5	13,371.77	203.97	13,167.80	3.29
Douglas	4,754-5	12,882.54		12,882.54	2.71
Dunn	958-2	6,451.54	4,857.60	1,593.94	6.73
Eau Claire	2,712-5	8,873.24	25.57	8,847.67	3.27
Fond du Lac	3,008-4	8,981.19	2,354.07	6,627.12	2.99
Forest	1,380-0*	5,288.28	786.36	4,501.92	3.83
Grant	1,655-0	5,977.04		5,977.04	3.61
Green	2,627-0	4,469.00		4,469.00	1.70
Iowa	1,511-5	4,576.35	204.80	4,371.55	3.03
Jackson	1,887-0	7,157.00	607.39	6,549.61	3.79
Jefferson	3,204-0	10,439.89		10,439.89	3.26
Juneau	1,331-0	6,641.16	1,402.99	5,238.17	4.99
Kewaunee	565-0	2,750.06	2,354.10	395.96	4.87
La Crosse	4,592-0	18,759.76	4,416.17	14,343.59	4.09
Lafayette	1,361-6	9,367.30	2,965.10	6,402.20	6.88
Lincoln	6,286-0	28,736.16	3,879.41	24,856.75	4.57
Marathon	7,488-0	35,109.49	2,621.13	32,488.36	4.69
Marinette	2,024-0	7,489.19		7,489.19	3.70
Milwaukee	58,939-0	191,140.14	4,518.93	186,621.21	3.23
Monroe	2,249-4	7,854.34	989.50	6,864.84	3.49
Oconto	1,272-0	6,054.60	2,816.00	3,238.60	4.76
Oneida	2,880-0	13,342.83	1,063.01	12,279.82	4.63
Pierce	1,355-0	4,750.00	2,150.00	2,600.00	3.51
Polk	832-5	4,328.36	869.20	3,459.16	5.20
Portage	2,344-0	10,083.70		10,083.70	4.30
Racine	7,729-2	29,150.06	6,301.46	22,848.60	3.77
Richland	1,923-5	7,481.47	124.29	7,357.18	3.89
Rock	6,693-1	20,119.61	1,275.00	18,844.61	3.01
Rusk	1,690-0	5,294.07	1,105.89	4,188.18	3.13
St. Croix	1,664-3	4,681.47		4,681.47	2.81
Sauk	2,171-1	6,337.45		6,337.45	2.92
Sawyer	696-0	2,906.74	200.00	2,706.74	4.18
Shawano	3,110-3	9,114.29	1,037.85	8,076.44	2.93
Taylor* (4 mo.)	251-4	1,509.11		1,509.11	6.00
Vernon	2,247-0	7,964.47		7,964.47	3.54
Walworth	4,156-0	13,834.80	609.56	13,225.24	3.33
Washington	3,215-0	12,946.75	3,770.49	9,176.26	4.03
Waukesha	2,876-1	10,226.97	391.08	9,835.89	3.56
Waupaca	1,565-0	7,109.73	1,599.67	5,510.06	4.54
Winnebago	5,675-1	16,790.76		16,790.76	2.96
Wood	1,697-4	8,381.54		8,381.54	4.94
City Homes					
Appleton	Failed to Report				
Kenosha	Changed to Boarding Home				
Sheboygan	Failed to Report				
Total	189,886-3	\$676,760.63	\$ 64,759.05	\$612,001.58	\$3.56

*Estimated.

Part C**COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA**

In addition to the State Sanatorium at Wales and the camp for convalescent tuberculosis patients at Lake Tomahawk there are 18 sanatoria maintained by counties. There are also 2 non-profit semi-public sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis, Morningside in Dane County and River Pines in Portage County. River Pines at Stevens Point was approved by the Board of Control in June 1933 as a private philanthropic tuberculosis sanatorium on a non-profit basis to receive patients committed by counties.

These institutions are so located that patients may be treated in reasonably close proximity to their homes. The facilities for treating tuberculosis are up-to-date and constantly being improved. The superintendent of seven institutions is a regular licensed physician. The other institutions are superintended by a graduate registered nurse and employ a visiting physician.

All applicants for admission must furnish a certificate of a regularly licensed physician that they are either suffering from tuberculosis or present symptoms calling for careful observation in order to make a diagnosis.

Patients are expected to pay as much of the cost of their care as they can. Voluntary or Pay Patients are accepted upon showing legal residence, presenting the required physician's certificate and arranging to pay at a rate not in excess of the actual cost of maintenance. Part Pay Patients are admitted upon application and payment of whatever amount less than actual cost of maintenance they are found able to pay as shown in the order of the judge approving the application. The approval of the judge is based upon an investigation indicating that the patient has truly stated his circumstances and is unable to pay any more.

Public charges are maintained at the expense of the counties in which they have legal settlement and at the expense of the state in cases where there is no legal settlement. The County Judge approves all applications for care at the expense of the county.

In years prior to July 1, 1933 the legislature appropriated a sum sufficient to pay the counties maintaining sanatoria \$7.00 per week towards the maintenance of all patients admitted as public charges. For the fiscal years ending June 30, 1933 and June 30, 1934 the counties were reimbursed out of the appropriation of \$550,000. This sum was pro rated among the counties, being insufficient to allow payment of the statutory limit of \$7.00 per week per patient maintained at public charge, and amounted to \$6.58 per week for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934. For the year ending June 30, 1934 the counties were aided to the extent of

\$6.47 per patient per week. The difference between the amount paid by the state and the actual cost of operation, repair and maintenance is charged to the county wherein the patient has a legal settlement.

Powers of supervision and inspection over these institutions are lodged in the Board of Control. Chapter 277, Laws of 1933 directed the State Board of Control to issue rules and regulations to county sanatoria specifying what items of expense incident to the care of patients in the county sanatoria shall be included in the actual cost of maintenance and what items are to be charged as extra cost to counties of legal settlement or to the state in the care of state-at-large patients. The purpose of this provision was to secure uniformity in sanatorium charges. In accordance with this requirement the Board has issued the rule that special charges are abolished and that all expenses incident to providing proper clothing, medical, surgical and dental care are part of the cost of maintenance and as such to be included in the total amount on the basis of which the per capita patient cost is established.

The Board of Control through its Accounting Department has also prepared and directed the installation for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1934, of a uniform classification of accounts and system of accounting for the county sanatoria.

As of July 1, 1932, the combined rated bed capacity of the 19 institutions then operating under this statute was 765 male, 915 female, total 1,680. With the addition of River Pines with a total capacity of 52 beds and additions to some of the other sanatoria the rated bed capacity of the twenty institutions on June 30, 1934, was 798 male and 940 female, a total of 1,738. As of the same date there were 800 male, 882 female or 1,682 patients in all in these institutions.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY SANATORIA

Name	County	Post Office	Superintendent
1. Hickory Grove	Brown	West De Pere	Emma Rosenbohm, R. N.
2. Lakeview	Dane	Madison	W. C. Reineking, M. D.
3. Middle River	Douglas	Hawthorne	George H. Conklin, M. D.
4. Mt. Washington	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Clara Christenson, R. N.
5. Forest Lawn	Jefferson	Jefferson	Mabel Ryan, R. N.
6. Willowbrook	Kenosha	Kenosha	Alice Nelson, R. N.
7. Oak Forest	La Crosse	Onalaska	Mrs. Mary Handy, R. N.
8. Maple Crest	Manitowoc	Whitelaw	Ella A. Ulrich, R. N.
9. Mount View	Marathon	Wausau	Mary F. Hughes, R. N.
10. Muirdale	Milwaukee	Wauwatosa	G. L. Bellis, M. D.
11. Blue Mound	Milwaukee	Wauwatosa	G. L. Bellis, M. D.
12. Riverview	Outagamie	Kaukauna	C. D. Boyd, M. D.
13. Sunny Rest	Racine	Racine	Ella L. Neumann, R. N.
14. Pinehurst	Rock	Janesville	Iva L. Hartman, R. N.
15. Rocky Knoll	Sheboygan	Plymouth	Levina Dietrichson, R. N.
16. Pure Air	Ashland, Bayfield, Iron—Tri Co.	Bayfield	John K. Shumate, M. D.
17. The Oak	Waukesha, Washing- ton	Pewaukee	Dora M. Bresnahan, R. N.
18. Sunny View	Winnebago, Fond du- Lac	Winnebago	Cava Wilson, R. N.
19. Morningside*	Dane	Madison	Mrs. S. Stober Snyder, R. N.
20. River Pines	Portage	Stevens Point	J. W. Coon, M. D.

TABLE 1—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN COUNTY SANATORIA FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1933 AND JUNE 30, 1934*

	Year Ending June 30, 1933			Year Ending June 30, 1934*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population beginning of year.....	723	910	1,633	766	898	1,664
Admissions.....	695	788	1,483			
Observation.....				115	152	267
Pulmonary (Adult Type)						
Minimal.....				81	93	174
Moderately advanced.....				231	289	520
Far advanced.....				341	237	578
Extra-Pulmonary						
Abdominal.....				2	3	5
Glandular.....				33	25	58
Bone and Joint.....				9	7	16
Other forms.....				14	14	28
Childhood T. B.....				92	96	188
Readmissions.....	208	178	386	5	12	17
Total Admissions.....	903	966	1,869	923	928	1,851
Discharges.....	532	668	1,200			
Non-T. B.....				95	139	234
Arrested.....				67	83	150
Apparently arrested.....				123	132	255
Quiescent.....				57	62	119
Improved.....				207	220	427
Unimproved.....				110	127	237
Died.....	175	154	329	155	145	300
Transferred.....	150	138	288	65	60	125
Leave of absence.....	20	31	51			
Total Discharges.....	877	991	1,868	879	968	1,847
Population end of year.....	749	885	1,634	810	858	1,668

*River Pines included in total at beginning of year.

TABLE II—SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN EACH COUNTY SANATORIUM AND THE COUNTIES TO WHICH THEY BELONG—JUNE 30, 1933

	Hickory Grove Brown	Lake View Dane	Middle River Douglas	Mt. Washington Eau Claire	Forest Lawn Jefferson	Willowbrook Kenosha	Oak Forest La Crosse	Maple Crest Manitowoc	Mt. View Marathon	Muirdale Milwaukee	Blue Mound Milwaukee	Riverview Outagamie	Sunny Rest Racine	Pinehurst Rock	Rocky Knoll Sheboygan	Puresair Ash'd, Bay'd, Iron.	The Oaks Wauk., Wash.	Sunny View Winn., *Fond du L.	River Pines Portage	Morningside Dane	Total
Adams																					25
Ashland																25					25
Barron			19	4			1												1		17
Bayfield			2													15					51
Brown	49																	2			7
Buffalo				4			1														5
Burnett			6				1														7
Calumet			1					1				1			4						7
Chippewa				2			2														10
Clark				6			3		2												11
Columbia		4			2							1									7
Crawford							2							1						1	5
Dane		90																			92
Dodge					13						1				1						19
Door	4														2						6
Douglas			73																		73
Dunn				4			1														5
Eau Claire				19																	20
Florence								1													1
Fond du Lac															2			32			34
Forest	2								2												4
Grant		1																			1
Green		1				3															4
Green Lake														2							6
Iowa					1																1
Iron																17					17
Jackson							3														4
Jefferson					12															1	12
Juneau				1																	2
Kenosha		1				35															40
Kewaunee	2							4													6

La Crosse						20								1							20
Lafayette		1			6												1				9
Langlade								4				1									5
Lincoln				1			1	3							1			1			8
Manitowoc							34														34
Marathon								30													30
Marinette	7				1			2				2			11			2			29
Marquette					1					1	404	89									1
Milwaukee					1																495
Monroe							4													6	10
Oconto	7																				7
Oneida											1						1				2
Outagamie					2						49										49
Ozaukee				3																	2
Pepin		1		2																	3
Pierce		1																			3
Polk	1		10							1											18
Portage	3	1			3				1									2	2	8	21
Price																					55
Racine					1					2	1		50								2
Richland		1			1										56						60
Rock																					6
Rusk			4	1																	8
St. Croix			5	2					1												4
Sauk		1								1											2
Sawyer												2									10
Shawano	1								1						6						52
Sheboygan															52						3
Taylor				1							2										5
Trempealeau				1			4														14
Vernon		1			1		11														1
Vilas									1												10
Walworth					2																7
Washburn			7																		10
Washington																					10
Waukesha											1										21
Waupaca												3									5
Waushara																					2
Winnebago																					37
Wood	1				1				6						2						11
Private	2	1		1	1		3			23		2	2	3	3				2		61
State-at-Large		1	1		2			3		1	5				1	4			18		19
Total	79	105	128	57	54	35	56	46	54	432	102	61	52	63	87	65	35	83	30	40	1664

TABLE III—SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN EACH COUNTY SANATORIUM AND THE COUNTIES TO WHICH THEY BELONG—JUNE 30, 1934

	Hickory Grove Brown	Lake View Dane	Middle River Douglas	Mt. Washington Eau Claire	Forest Lawn Jefferson	Willowbrook Kenosha	Oak Forest La Crosse	Maple Crest Manitowoc	Mt. View Marathon	Muirdale Milwaukee	Blue Mound Milwaukee	Riverview Outagamie	Sunny Rest Racine	Pinehurst Rock	Rocky Knoll Sheboygan	Pureair Ash. Bay. Iron.	The Oaks Wauk., Wash.	Sunny View Winnebago	River Pines Portage	Morningside Dane	Total
Adams																					25
Ashland																25					15
Barron			12	2			1														20
Bayfield			2																		50
Brown	49																		1		3
Buffalo				2			1														10
Burnett			9				1														8
Calumet			1									1				5					11
Chippewa				9			1														15
Clark				7			1		4										3		11
Columbia		4			1							1		1							9
Crawford							5													2	7
Dane		79																			81
Dodge					6										1						10
Door	1																				1
Douglas			70																		70
Dunn				4			1														7
Eau Claire				22																	22
Florence	2							1													3
Fond du Lac															2						33
Forest	1								1												2
Grant		1																			1
Green		1				2								5							8
Green Lake															1						2
Iowa																					1
Iron								7								16					16
Jackson																					8
Jefferson					22	1															24
Juneau							1														4
Kenosha						30															33
Kewaunee	2							5													7

La Crosse							18								1						19
Lafayette		1			6									3							11
Langlade									3			1									4
Lincoln									6												9
Manitowoc								34													34
Marathon									29												29
Marinette	12				1				1				3								26
Marquette					1																2
Milwaukee										1	73									2	4
Monroe							1														436
Oconto	8							1													8
Oneida					1				1							1					9
Outagamie												45									4
Ozaukee					2						1				1						45
Pepin				3																	4
Pierce				2																	4
Polk	1		7	1						1											3
Portage	3	1			2																10
Price									1												27
Racine																					3
Richland		1			1					2	5		49	2	2		1				63
Rock														40							2
Rusk			4	2																	43
St. Croix			1	2					1							1					7
Sauk		1			1					1				1							5
Sawyer			1													1					7
Shawano									3				1								2
Sheboygan															2						6
Taylor									1						50						50
Trempealeau				1			4							1							1
Vernon					1		11														6
Vilas									4												14
Walworth					3										5						4
Washburn			8																		12
Washington																1					9
Waukesha										1	2					1					9
Waupaca									1												20
Waushara									3								17				8
Winnebago													1								4
Wood	1								7						1						46
Private	3	16	4		1		2			60	6		2	6	8		1				17
State-at-Large		2	2		1	1	3			3						2	1				122
Total	83	107	121	57	52	33	58	42	66	432	88	57	51	64	88	66	29	91	47	36	1668

TABLE IV—SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF WEEKS BOARD FURNISHED, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK IN COUNTY, STATE AND SEMI-PUBLIC SANATORIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1933 AND JUNE 30, 1934.

Sanatoria	No. Weeks Board	Operation and Maintenance Expense	Per Capita Cost Per Week	Distribution of Expense				Cash Discount Taken
				Admin.	Care of Patients	Garden	Maintenance	
1933								
Brown—Hickory Grove	4,321-0	\$ 53,065.03	\$12.281	\$ 4,355.85	\$ 47,776.55	\$ 620.65	\$ 311.98	
Dane—Lake View	5,275-6	92,577.25	17.547	4,792.59	78,702.25	2,174.19	7,017.82	\$ 109.60
Douglas—Middle River	6,765-5	89,730.75	13.263	5,239.93	77,979.59	1,293.22	5,218.01	
Eau Claire—Mt. Washington	2,952-0	43,605.94	14.771	4,375.23	34,585.20	291.85	4,565.28	211.62
Jefferson—Forest Lawn	2,636-0	41,795.56	15.856	3,262.11	35,483.48	58.90	3,058.83	67.76
Kenosha—Willowbrook	1,957-3	33,033.38	16.876	2,751.06	23,655.13	3,296.82	3,341.54	11.17
La Crosse—Oak Forest	3,040-6	46,379.37	15.252	4,140.36	39,704.32		2,728.27	193.58
Manitowoc—Maple Crest	2,511-0	33,034.76	13.156	2,963.92	28,039.15	357.81	1,673.88	
Marathon—Mt. View	3,293-1	47,182.49	14.327	5,894.59	40,601.19	43.60	643.11	
Milwaukee—Muirdale	21,933-4	339,575.42	15.482	28,037.09	294,042.84		17,495.49	
Milwaukee—Blue Mound	5,183-3	66,784.43	12.884	2,513.72	60,372.47		3,898.24	
Outagamie—Riverview	3,059-2	48,595.30	15.885	6,073.77	39,095.73		3,425.80	
Racine—Sunny Rest	2,645-3	35,391.61	13.378	3,257.71	30,340.45	37.48	1,773.20	17.23
Rock—Pinehurst	3,404-4	48,582.32	14.269	3,001.27	43,386.39	306.18	1,932.10	43.62
Sheboygan—Rocky Knoll	4,633-6	81,069.06	17.495	6,894.42	68,806.87	759.90	4,759.31	151.44
Ashland, Bayfield and Iron—Pureair	3,546-3	48,083.65	13.558	4,116.68	40,017.06		4,101.92	152.01
Washington—The Oaks	1,832-6	29,130.54	15.894	2,677.12	25,073.56		1,379.86	
Winnebago—Sunny View	4,237-0	64,986.43	15.338	5,125.82	51,765.91	15.13	8,079.57	
Total	83,229-3	\$1,242,603.29	\$ 14.929	\$ 99,473.24	\$1,059,428.14	\$ 9,255.73	\$ 75,404.21	\$ 958.03
State								
State San.	11,232-0	199,367.92	17.753	11,889.26	159,301.15	10,083.27	18,428.26	334.02
Lake Tomahawk	2,132-0	48,600.09	22.795	9,617.73	29,236.15	3,996.89	5,852.24	102.92
Total	13,364-0	\$ 247,968.01	\$ 18.555	\$ 21,506.99	\$ 188,537.30	\$ 14,080.16	\$ 24,280.50	\$ 436.94
Semi-Public								
Morningside	2,119-4	33,295.62	15.709	5,936.66	25,282.30	5.50	2,089.30	18.14
GRAND TOTAL	98,683-0	\$1,523,866.92		\$ 26,916.89	\$1,273,247.74	\$ 23,341.39	\$101,774.01	\$ 1,413.11
1934								
Brown—Hickory Grove	4,320-6	\$ 56,015.03	\$ 12.96	\$ 3,808.25	\$ 51,049.84	\$ 521.82	\$ 635.12	\$
Dane—Lake View	5,387-1	90,933.01	16.88	6,261.92	77,876.94	1,605.41	5,188.74	
Douglas—Middle River	6,690-2	88,439.20	13.22	6,122.43	76,397.92	3,679.17	2,239.68	
Eau Claire—Mt. Washington	2,990-5	42,057.39	14.06	3,771.63	33,929.00	327.36	4,089.01	59.61
Jefferson—Forest Lawn	2,685-4	41,738.15	15.54	3,967.93	35,004.85	69.17	2,764.31	68.11
Kenosha—Willowbrook	1,850-4	31,433.36	16.98	3,754.09	22,978.78	3,357.80	1,342.69	
La Crosse—Oak Forest	3,079-5	47,374.08	15.38	3,864.76	40,046.80		3,569.36	106.84
Manitowoc—Maple Crest	2,269-2	34,435.74	15.18	3,403.93	27,991.68	359.92	2,702.38	22.17
Marathon—Mt. View	3,050-3	58,918.30	19.32	5,222.20	51,578.47		2,117.63	
Milwaukee—Muirdale	23,070-6	315,220.69	13.81	24,888.16	287,111.94		3,220.59	
Milwaukee—Blue Mound	5,385-5	61,447.79	11.36	1,035.65	59,104.38		1,307.76	
Outagamie—Riverview	3,013-2	46,684.89	15.49	5,454.00	39,747.03		1,483.86	
Racine—Sunny Rest	2,626	35,183.28	13.40	3,400.26	29,997.23		1,785.79	
Rock—Pinehurst	2,984-1	46,438.72	15.56	3,620.71	40,412.88	221.06	2,228.31	44.24
Sheboygan—Rocky Knoll	4,452	82,819.19	18.60	7,481.21	69,384.85		6,075.76	122.63
Ashland, Bayfield and Iron—Pureair	3,286-2	46,448.44	14.13	3,991.26	40,198.38		2,316.25	57.45
Washington and Waukesha—The Oaks	1,822-2	30,470.33	16.72	3,436.36	24,130.30	92.95	3,810.72	
Winnebago and Fond du Lac—Sunny View	4,480-5	66,462.08	14.83	5,254.71	56,494.17	12.60	4,700.60	
Total	83,445-6	\$1,222,519.67	\$ 14.65	\$ 97,739.46	\$1,063,435.44	\$ 10,247.26	\$ 51,578.56	\$ 481.05
State								
State San.	11,284	181,174.98	16.05	10,342.46	155,760.87	1,153.82	14,199.42	281.59
Lake Tomahawk	2,132	41,671.55	19.54	6,715.18	27,281.08	4,508.06	3,243.44	76.21
Total	96,861-6	\$1,445,366.20	\$ 14.92	\$114,797.10	\$1,246,477.39	\$ 15,909.14	\$ 69,021.42	\$ 838.85
Semi-Public								
Morningside*	1,893-2	28,902.91	15.27	6,473.22	19,932.14	262.07	2,240.57	5.09
River Pines	1,210-2	46,892.11	38.74	4,754.02	40,235.69		1,902.40	
GRAND TOTAL	99,965-3	\$1,521,161.22		\$126,024.34	\$1,306,645.22	\$ 16,171.21	\$ 73,164.39	\$ 843.94

TABLE V—SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS PAID BY STATE AND OTHER COUNTIES TO SANATORIA FOR THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1933, AND JUNE 30, 1934.

County Sanatoria	Amt. Paid by State to Counties for Care of Own Patients	Amt. Paid by State to Counties for State-at-Large Patients	Amt. Paid by State to Counties for Care of Patients of Other Counties	Total of State Cases	Amt. Paid by Counties to Counties Caring for Their Patients	Total Amt. Paid for Care of Patients
1933						
Brown—Hickory Grove.....	\$ 16,957.43	\$ 454.67	\$ 10,041.76	\$ 27,453.86	\$ 9,011.63	\$ 36,465.49
Dane—Lake View.....	27,889.97	726.67	4,092.06	32,708.70	6,782.98	39,491.68
Douglas—Middle River.....	26,780.39	1,224.23	17,093.64	45,098.26	17,706.94	62,805.20
Eau Claire—Mt. Washington.....	7,054.72	-----	12,326.92	19,381.64	15,991.38	35,373.02
Jefferson—Forest Lawn.....	4,477.33	1,904.26	11,956.71	18,338.30	16,856.35	35,194.65
Kenosha—Willowbrook.....	12,704.67	-----	61.07	12,765.74	94.56	12,860.30
La Crosse—Oak Forest.....	9,324.83	-----	10,290.79	19,615.62	13,819.23	33,434.85
Manitowoc—Maple Crest.....	10,752.13	1,826.03	4,714.10	17,292.26	4,596.00	21,888.26
Marathon—Mt. View.....	12,773.25	-----	8,682.15	21,455.40	10,431.46	31,886.86
Milwaukee—Muirdale.....	133,316.86	1,074.06	896.40	135,287.32	1,211.93	136,499.25
Milwaukee—Blue Mound.....	30,260.64	1,378.37	1,957.23	33,596.24	1,723.72	35,319.96
Outagamie—Riverview.....	17,707.24	-----	2,049.31	19,756.55	3,042.38	22,798.93
Racine—Sunny Rest.....	17,337.02	-----	-----	17,337.02	-----	17,337.02
Rock—Pinehurst.....	20,569.35	-----	1,177.33	21,746.68	1,378.79	23,125.47
Sheboygan—Rocky Knoll.....	15,993.34	1,413.33	12,463.21	29,869.88	21,132.63	51,002.51
Ashland, Bayfield and Iron—Pureair.....	21,243.99	1,784.22	1,120.97	24,149.18	1,200.28	25,349.46
Washington—The Oaks.....	9,179.20	47.67	2,745.59	11,972.46	3,887.35	15,859.81
Winneshago—Sunny View.....	21,845.32	341.86	5,776.83	27,964.01	7,696.12	35,660.13
Morningside.....	-----	-----	13,941.21	13,941.21	-----	13,941.21
River Pines.....	-----	-----	269.67	269.67	-----	269.67
Total.....	\$416,167.68	\$12,175.37	\$121,656.95	\$550,000.00	\$136,563.73	\$686,563.73
1934						
Brown—Hickory Grove.....	\$ 16,964.14	\$ -----	\$ 10,094.53	\$ 27,058.67	\$ 10,119.75	\$ 37,178.42
Dane—Lake View.....	28,157.36	1,333.52	3,656.78	33,147.66	5,880.15	39,027.81
Douglas—Middle River.....	24,359.09	691.22	17,639.28	42,689.59	18,391.81	61,081.40
Eau Claire—Mt. Washington.....	7,474.48	-----	11,669.50	19,143.98	13,681.51	32,825.49
Jefferson—Forest Lawn.....	5,916.13	1,330.97	10,714.16	17,961.26	15,010.85	32,972.11
Kenosha—Willowbrook.....	11,207.08	443.91	552.13	12,203.12	896.35	13,099.47
La Crosse—Oak Forest.....	7,056.45	1,990.61	11,458.65	20,505.71	15,770.70	36,276.41
Manitowoc—Maple Crest.....	11,320.84	1,674.14	2,563.63	15,558.61	3,449.16	19,007.77
Marathon—Mt. View.....	9,341.70	193.17	10,250.82	19,785.69	20,012.47	39,798.16
Milwaukee—Muirdale.....	138,872.76	1,384.95	1,434.40	141,692.11	1,626.33	143,318.44
Milwaukee—Blue Mound.....	31,666.26	803.30	2,472.99	34,942.55	1,867.97	36,810.52
Outagamie—Riverview.....	15,108.95	-----	4,249.59	19,358.54	5,921.00	25,279.54
Racine—Sunny Rest.....	16,331.57	-----	-----	16,331.57	-----	16,331.57
Rock—Pinehurst.....	16,540.59	57.79	2,430.44	19,028.82	3,411.75	22,440.57
Sheboygan—Rocky Knoll.....	16,608.18	233.83	10,404.51	27,246.52	19,492.94	46,739.46
Ashland, Bayfield and Iron—Pureair.....	18,534.52	1,836.90	1,871.85	22,243.27	2,214.83	24,458.10
Washington and Waukesha—The Oaks.....	10,186.08	640.12	1,352.26	12,178.46	2,139.31	14,317.77
Winneshago and Fond du Lac—Sunny View.....	24,125.11	8.69	4,698.14	28,831.94	6,409.50	35,241.44
Morningside.....	-----	130.40	12,126.37	12,256.77	-----	12,256.77
River Pines.....	-----	-----	7,835.16	7,835.16	-----	7,835.16
Total.....	\$409,771.29	\$ 12,753.52	\$127,475.19	\$550,000.00	\$146,296.38	\$696,296.38

TABLE VI—NUMBER WEEKS BOARD FURNISHED AND THE AMOUNT PAID BY THE STATE AND THE SEVERAL COUNTIES FOR CARE IN COUNTY SANATORIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1933

Counties	Weeks and Days	Paid by State	Paid by Counties	Total
Adams	9-5	\$ 63.89	\$	\$ 63.89
Ashland	1,416-2	9,315.45	246.08	9,561.53
Barron	1,291-1	8,492.34	9,419.89	17,912.23
Bayfield	1,024-3	6,738.06	1,047.32	7,785.38
Brown	2,650-4	17,433.82	644.83	18,078.65
Buffalo	271-1	1,783.40	2,336.93	4,120.33
Burnett	320-5	2,109.45	2,290.23	4,399.68
Calumet	367-0	2,413.89	3,582.88	5,996.77
Chippewa	517-1	3,401.44	4,382.26	7,783.70
Clark	593-1	3,901.32	5,121.70	9,023.02
Columbia	317-1	2,085.96	2,924.22	5,010.18
Crawford	292-3	1,923.42	2,419.73	4,343.15
Dane	4,323-6	28,439.65	275.40	28,715.05
Dodge	798-1	5,249.68	7,253.87	12,503.55
Door	343-5	2,260.74	2,547.06	4,807.80
Douglas	4,071-4	26,780.39		26,780.39
Dunn	308-2	2,027.72	2,277.94	4,305.66
Eau Claire	1,072-4	7,054.72		7,054.72
Florence	62-2	409.68	402.44	812.12
Fond du Lac	1,509-1	9,926.19	1,413.18	11,339.37
Forest	177-3	1,167.01	1,193.59	2,360.60
Grant	52-1	342.96	568.50	911.46
Green	258-0	1,696.96	2,347.33	4,044.29
Green Lake				
Iowa	52-1	342.96	483.51	826.47
Iron	957-5	6,299.25		6,299.25
Jackson	129-2	850.36	1,139.41	1,989.77
Jefferson	680-5	4,477.33		4,477.33
Juneau	58-0	381.49	393.43	774.92
Kenosha	2,321-2	15,267.96	1,297.17	16,565.13
Kewaunee	414-0	2,723.03	2,601.64	5,324.67
La Crosse	1,708-3	11,236.97	3,107.72	14,344.69
Lafayette	469-3	3,087.60	4,048.91	7,136.51
Langlade	301-1	1,980.72	2,509.11	4,489.83
Lincoln	579-2	3,810.18	4,442.95	8,253.13
Manitowoc	1,659-1	10,912.80	30.27	10,943.07
Marathon	2,005-1	13,188.57	430.16	13,618.73
Marinette	1,224-4	8,054.47	9,188.65	17,243.12
Marquette	80-4	529.95	731.39	1,261.34
Milwaukee	26,644-5	164,514.31	1,355.86	165,870.17
Monroe	435-3	2,863.97	647.32	3,511.29
Oconto	476-3	3,133.65	3,080.82	6,214.47
Oneida	108-0	710.35	756.74	1,467.09
Outagamie	2,728-6	17,948.72	340.44	18,289.16
Ozaukee	75-0	493.30	724.30	1,217.60
Pepin	92-4	608.87	789.88	1,398.75
Pierce	248-0	1,631.19	2,236.96	3,868.15
Polk	674-4	4,436.90	2,767.14	7,204.04
Portage	817-3	5,376.55	4,477.96	9,854.51
Price	103-3	680.29	906.31	1,586.60
Racine	2,781-6	18,297.33	1,310.84	19,608.17
Richland	18-1	119.34	190.12	309.46
Rock	3,327-2	21,884.83		21,884.83
Rusk	200-3	1,318.29	1,383.15	2,701.44
St. Croix	290-6	1,913.07	2,296.88	4,209.95
Sauk	105-2	1,102.18	1,041.93	2,144.11
Sawyer	172-1	722.57	773.68	1,496.25
Shawano	414-6	2,728.65	3,788.69	6,517.34
Sheboygan	2,431-4	15,993.34		15,993.34
Taylor	194-3	1,278.83	1,349.31	2,628.14
Trempealeau	236-5	1,556.97	2,074.55	3,631.52
Vernon	689-1	4,532.76	5,958.16	10,490.92
Vilas	57-5	379.61	477.27	856.88
Walworth	424-3	2,791.61	2,285.81	5,077.42
Washburn	592-4	3,897.56	4,036.97	7,934.53
Washington	445-2	2,928.81	940.01	3,868.82
Waukesha	1,143-3	7,520.76	702.31	8,223.07
Waupaca	209-2	1,376.55	2,022.12	3,398.67
Waushara	75-3	496.12	205.74	701.86
Winnebago	1,941-4	12,770.44	26.50	12,796.94
Wood	555-5	3,655.13	4,516.26	8,171.39
State-At-Large	847-0	12,175.37		12,175.37
Private	2,604-2			
Totals	86,852-5	\$550,000.00	\$136,563.73	\$686,563.73

TABLE VII—NUMBER OF WEEKS BOARD FURNISHED AND THE AMOUNT PAID BY THE STATE AND THE SEVERAL COUNTIES FOR CARE IN COUNTY SANATORIA FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

Counties	Weeks and Days	Paid by State	Paid by Counties	Total
1 Adams	7-5	\$ 49.94	\$-----	\$ 49.94
2 Ashland	1,260-5	8,161.62	171.98	8,333.60
3 Barron	1,174-2	7,602.11	8,293.39	15,895.50
4 Bayfield	943-4	6,007.70	703.93	6,711.63
5 Brown	2,653-4	17,178.70	98.34	17,277.04
6 Buffalo	191-2	1,238.34	1,621.17	2,859.51
7 Burnett	487-4	3,156.44	3,403.73	6,560.17
8 Calumet	360-0	2,431.38	3,855.53	6,286.91
9 Chippewa	523-6	3,391.35	4,119.59	7,510.94
10 Clark	640-1	4,144.17	5,969.73	10,113.90
11 Columbia	434-6	2,815.19	3,430.72	6,245.91
12 Crawford	292-5	1,894.99	2,160.33	4,055.32
13 Dane	4,453-5	28,832.48	448.17	29,280.65
14 Dodge	709-4	4,593.63	6,553.06	11,146.69
15 Door	138-4	897.09	1,337.28	2,234.37
16 Douglas	3,762-5	24,359.09	-----	24,359.09
17 Dunn	441-5	2,859.58	2,945.96	5,805.54
18 Eau Claire	1,154-4	7,474.48	2,945.96	7,474.48
19 Florence	96-3	624.26	742.07	1,366.33
20 Fond du Lac	1,736-2	11,240.38	213.14	11,453.52
21 Forest	191-6	1,242.05	1,604.94	2,846.99
22 Grant	61-0	394.90	542.81	937.71
23 Green	280-3	1,815.43	2,615.73	4,431.16
24 Green Lake	49-0	317.21	378.26	695.47
25 Iowa	116-6	756.51	365.39	1,121.90
26 Iron	799-1	5,173.50	-----	5,173.50
27 Jackson	303-0	1,961.56	2,235.14	4,196.70
28 Jefferson	966-3	6,256.47	540.51	6,796.98
29 Juneau	201-6	1,306.79	107.90	1,414.69
30 Kenosha	2,054-2	13,299.05	989.47	14,288.52
31 Kewaunee	300-0	1,942.14	2,387.83	4,329.97
32 La Crosse	1,182-5	7,656.66	1,146.57	8,803.23
33 Lafayette	494-0	3,198.06	4,180.32	7,378.38
34 Langlade	245-2	1,598.27	2,914.26	4,512.53
35 Lincoln	386-3	2,501.66	4,071.50	6,573.16
36 Manitowoc	1,748-5	11,320.84	-----	11,320.84
37 Marathon	1,443-0	9,341.70	-----	9,341.70
38 Marinette	1,392-1	9,012.47	12,014.46	21,026.93
39 Marquette	150-4	974.77	521.60	1,496.37
40 Milwaukee	25,986-3	170,553.91	22.51	170,576.42
41 Monroe	491-4	3,182.34	1,615.26	4,797.60
42 Oconto	499-1	3,231.35	3,468.18	6,699.53
43 Oneida	124-6	808.30	874.19	1,682.49
44 Outagamie	2,375-1	15,376.24	347.19	15,723.43
45 Ozaukee	126-5	820.33	1,143.31	1,963.64
46 Pepin	187-6	1,216.16	1,202.47	2,418.63
47 Pierce	187-4	1,214.31	1,363.73	2,578.04
48 Polk	590-1	3,820.47	3,789.68	7,610.15
49 Portage	1,111-5	7,197.03	3,626.19	10,823.22
50 Price	74-5	483.68	159.57	643.25
51 Racine	3,130-5	20,267.65	4,920.41	25,188.06
52 Richland	129-5	839.75	1,241.78	2,081.53
53 Rock	2,757-5	17,852.92	-----	17,852.92
54 Rusk	379-1	2,454.50	2,665.47	5,119.97
55 St. Croix	351-3	2,275.08	3,234.64	5,509.72
56 Sauk	236-2	1,529.66	1,132.54	2,662.20
57 Sawyer	173-5	1,124.59	1,288.53	2,413.12
58 Shawano	399-4	2,586.75	4,552.66	7,139.41
59 Sheboygan	2,582-0	16,720.08	221.95	16,942.03
60 Taylor	77-0	498.48	610.79	1,109.27
61 Trempealeau	312-3	2,022.60	2,688.02	4,710.62
62 Vernon	576-0	3,728.90	4,677.83	8,406.73
63 Vilas	67-2	435.59	863.95	1,299.54
64 Walworth	411-6	2,666.29	1,727.18	4,393.47
65 Washburn	389-2	2,520.16	2,658.74	5,178.90
66 Washington	528-4	3,421.87	1,062.24	4,484.11
67 Waukesha	1,221-0	7,904.52	505.91	8,410.43
68 Waupaca	435-6	2,821.65	4,260.28	7,081.93
69 Waushara	62-2	403.22	125.59	528.81
70 Winnebago	2,070-5	13,405.41	637.61	14,043.02
71 Wood	746-5	4,839.73	6,923.17	11,762.90
72 State-At-Large	869-5	12,753.52	-----	12,753.52
Private and P. D.	3,054-0	-----	-----	-----
Totals	86,549-3	\$550,000.00	\$146,296.38	\$696,296.38

Part D

COUNTY JAILS

Seventy counties of this state maintain county jails as a place of detention for persons.

1. Charged with offenses and committed for trial.
2. Duly committed to secure their attendance as witnesses on the trial of any criminal case.
3. Committed for confinement pursuant to a sentence for an offense or held in custody by the sheriff for any cause authorized by law.
4. Sentenced to imprisonment in state penal institutions or the Milwaukee County House of Correction until such time as they shall be removed to said institutions.

Since not all sheriffs reported for both years, the data are not strictly comparable. However, they are significant in offering a general basis for judgment as to change from year to year. The 41,574 persons passing through the jails in 1932 represent a high point of a long upswing. In 1933 there was a marked decrease to 36,030, the first decrease from a preceding year recorded since 1923. On December 31, 1933 there were 568 persons, 544 male and 24 female, in the 67 county jails for which reports were received for 1933. This was a decrease from the 656 persons, 632 male and 24 female, reported in those jails at the beginning of the year. Another decrease appears in the number of persons reported as serving a sentence in the jails. The 9,703 persons reported for 1932 constituted the greatest number serving a jail sentence during any year since 1920. In 1933 there was a decrease of one-sixth in the number of persons serving sentences in county jails, the number reported being 8,100.

The State Board of Control exercises supervisory powers over these institutions. During the past biennium 164 inspections of county jails were made by the inspection agency of the Board. The report of the Collection and Deportation Agent appearing earlier in this report summarizes the results of this work done during the biennium.

TABLE 1—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION THROUGH COUNTY JAILS DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1932 AND 1933

Population	1932*			1933**		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
In jails Jan. 1.....	681	28	709	632	24	656
Admissions.....	39,648	1,217	40,865	34,150	1,224	35,374
Total.....	40,329	1,245	41,574	34,782	1,248	36,030
Discharged by						
Removal to Penal Institution.....	1,055	36	1,091	868	24	892
Removal to Industrial Schools.....	127	46	173	92	30	122
Removal to Central State Hos.....	92	10	102	43	3	46
Released on Bail.....	2,130	104	2,234	2,134	94	2,228
Discharged on Nolle Prosequi.....	485	64	549	1,553	69	1,622
Discharged by Habeas Corpus.....	26	-----	26	11	-----	11
Escape.....	10	-----	10	5	-----	5
Death.....	4	-----	4	1	-----	1
Other Removals.....	35,744	966	36,710	29,531	1,004	30,535
Total Discharges.....	39,673	1,226	40,899	34,238	1,224	35,562
In jail December 31.....	656	19	675	544	24	568
Number under 16.....	165	57	222	203	43	246
Number from 16 to 21.....	2,357	189	2,546	2,416	202	2,618

No report received for:

* Eau Claire, Marathon, Sawyer, and Vernon Counties

** Lafayette, Marinette, and Vernon Counties.

TABLE 2—ADMISSIONS TO COUNTY JAILS, NUMBER SERVING SENTENCE AND POPULATION ON DECEMBER 31 FOR YEARS 1921 TO 1933

Year	Number Admitted to Jails	Number Serving Sentence	Population December 31
1921.....	12,374	2,447	466
1922.....	12,472	2,673	361
1923.....	12,268	3,009	405
1924.....	13,048	2,445	368
1925.....	17,000	4,227	474
1926.....	16,506	3,569	372
1927.....	20,566	5,365	526
1928.....	24,128	7,601	507
1929.....	24,388	5,709	565
1930.....	26,735	5,856	566
1931.....	35,328	8,430	802
1932.....	40,865	9,703	675
1933.....	35,374	8,100	568

Part E

MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION

By section 56.16 of the Statutes Milwaukee County is authorized to maintain a house of correction for the safe-keeping, reformation and employment of persons sentenced and committed for an offense or violation of any city or village ordinance where the penalty is imprisonment in the county jail or where the penalty is imprisonment in the State Prison for any term not exceeding five years in the discretion of the court. Federal prisoners are also received on commitment.

The rated capacity of the institution is 900 male and 75 female, total 975. On June 30, 1934, there were 813 male and 41 female prisoners or a total of 854 in the institution. This represented a marked decrease from the 1,209 male and 66 female, total 1,275 prisoners housed therein on June 30, 1932.

The Board of Control has inspection powers over this institution. Inmates committed on conviction of a felony may be paroled by action of the Board. On June 30, 1934, 66 men and 1 woman were on parole. All of these were under the supervision of the State Board of Control.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION

	Six Months Ending June 30, 1933			Six Months Ending Dec. 31, 1933			Total Calendar Year 1933			Six Months Ending June 30, 1934		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Inmate Population												
Beginning of Period.....	956	54	1,010	950	63	1,013	956	54	1,010	812	51	863
Admissions:												
Committed by Courts												
State Cases.....	156	9	165	162	12	174	318	21	339	160	10	170
Local Cases.....	3,667	295	3,962	4,123	287	4,410	7,790	582	8,372	3,288	199	3,487
Federal Cases.....	192	12	204	9	9	9	201	12	213	43		43
Returned as Parole Violator.....	4		4	4	4	4	8		8	5		5
Transferred from Hospitals, etc.....		2	2	6		6	6	2	8	7	2	9
Total.....	4,975	372	5,347	5,254	362	5,616	9,279	671	9,950	4,315	262	4,577
Discharges												
Expiration of Sentence.....	3,773	285	4,058	4,079	283	4,362	7,852	568	8,420	3,156	201	3,357
Commutation of Sentence.....				1		1	1		1	1		1
Payment of Fines.....	162	19	181	248	22	270	410	41	451	245	16	261
Order by Court.....	30	1	31	12	2	34	62	3	65	29	*	29
Pardons.....	4		4	4		4	8		8	6		6
Paroles.....	46	1	47	65	2	67	111	3	114	49	1	50
Deaths.....	1		1	1	1	2	2	1	3			
Escapes.....										1		1
Transferred to Other Institutions.....	9	3	12	12	1	13	21	4	25	15	3	18
Total.....	4,025	309	4,334	4,442	311	4,753	8,467	620	9,087	3,502	221	3,723
Inmate Population												
End of Period.....	950	63	1,013	812	51	863	812	51	863	813	41	854
Average Monthly Population.....	996	61	1,057	886	56	942	941	58	999	839	49	888

